



Campus Safety and Security Report 2019

About the Report

The *Campus Safety and Security Report* is published by the IWP Office of Student Affairs to help support provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act ([Jeanne Clery Act](#)). The Clery Act requires institutions of higher education to comply with certain campus safety- and security-related requirements as a condition of participating in the Federal student financial aid programs authorized by Title IV of the Higher Education Act. One of these requirements is an annual security policy and report that must be distributed to students, students, faculty and staff. This report may also be accessed on the IWP [website](#). Paper copies may be requested by contacting the Office of Student Affairs at studentaffairs@iwp.edu or 202-462-2101. Students, staff, and faculty may learn more about campus safety and security, as well as resources for data and information, by visiting the U.S. Department of Education's campus security [webpage](#).

The crime statistics contained in this report are gathered annually (this report includes statistics from January 1 – December 31, 2019) and come from data provided by the Institute's crime log and the Washington, DC Metropolitan Police Department (MPD).

Public Safety Information

The Institute of World Politics is located in Police Service Area 208 within the Second District of the Washington, DC Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). The Second district Station is located at 3320 Idaho Ave, NW and can be reached at 202-715-7300 by phone or 202-715-7382 by fax. The closest Police Station Center is 1620 V St, NW and can be reached at 202-673-6815. The closest fire station is the Engine 9 Station at 1617 U Street, NW (202-673-3209).

The MPD publishes a [Guide to Campus Safety](#), which provides useful tips on protecting your property and yourself when on and off-campus.

General Safety Tips

- Be aware of your surroundings
- Travel in groups at night whenever possible, especially when walking
- Use lighted walkways and thoroughfares, even if it means going out of your way
- Walk briskly, with your head up, and with assurance. Do not walk in brush-covered areas or against buildings.
- Keep purses, backpacks, and money belts close to the body, and do not leave them unattended
- Do not struggle if someone attempts to take your property.
- Lock your bicycle with a high-security U-lock. Cable locks are susceptible to being cut.
- Park your vehicle in a well-lit and populated area. If this is impossible, scan the area before getting into or out of your vehicle. Know your surroundings!
- Get into your vehicle briskly, quickly, and confidently.
- Avoid becoming too absorbed with the task at hand, such as keeping your head down at the key lock or occupying yourself with bags, books, or keys. Stay alert to avoid becoming a target for crime.
- Keep keys in hand to avoid unnecessary delay upon reaching your car.
- Always plan ahead, even if you are late or in a rush.
- If strangers who look suspicious are on the IWP premises, please contact the Campus Safety Officer or other IWP staffer immediately.

Campus Police Authority and Jurisdiction

The Institute of World Politics (IWP) does not have a security office nor a campus police unit. The Campus Safety Officer is Noelle Cawston (ncawston@iwp.edu), IWP's Operations Manager, who works in conjunction with the Vice President for Student Affairs (Jason Johnsrud, studentaffairs@iwp.edu). Additionally, each employee of IWP has the authority to ask a person for identification to determine whether the individual has lawful business at the Institute. IWP staff has no more authority to arrest than an average citizen. Criminal incidents are referred to the local police who have jurisdiction on the campus. IWP maintains a professional working relationship with the MPD, and it relies upon the MPD for policing. But, IWP does not have a

contract or arrangement with the police. IWP does maintain a Security Policy and Crime Log in the Student Affairs Office. All crime victims and witnesses are strongly encouraged to immediately report the crime to the MPD and/or IWP's Campus Safety Officer. Prompt reporting will assure timely warning notices on-campus and timely disclosure of crime statistics.

Crime Statistics

Crime statistics for the neighborhood immediately surrounding the Institute may be found via the MPD website at crimemap.dc.gov (and typing in "1521 16th Street, NW"). The information on the MPD website is arranged based upon the type of crime, the year the crime was reported, and location at which the incident occurred. From data gathered from the MPD and IWP's own security log, we categorize crimes that occurred "on-campus" (or, "any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls . . .") and on "public property" (or, "all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus . . ."). IWP's campus consists of two buildings, Marlatt Mansion (1521 16th St, NW) and Bently Hall (1523 16th St, NW), as well as its two staff parking lots. IWP does not have student dormitories; therefore, there are no records to maintain. Additionally, the Institute neither owns nor maintains any off campus or non-campus buildings.

Definition of Clery Act Reportable Crimes

- Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another
- Manslaughter by Negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence
- Rape: the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- Fondling: the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- Incest: non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law

- Statutory Rape: non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent
- 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
- 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. Simple assaults are excluded.
- Burglary: unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.
- Motor Vehicle Theft: the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rail, such as sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, all-terrain vehicles, self-propelled motor homes, snowmobiles, golf carts and motorized wheelchairs. Watercraft, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.
- Arson: any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.
- 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. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with the consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. It includes but is not limited to sexual or physical abuse, or the threat of such abuse.
- Domestic Violence: the term "domestic violence" includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected

from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

- Stalking: the term “stalking” means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (a) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or (b) suffer substantial emotional distress.
- Liquor law violations: the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, or possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned (Drunkenness and DUI are not included in this definition).
- Drug abuse violations: Violations of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. The relevant substances include opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana, synthetic narcotics-manufactured narcotics that cause true addiction (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).
- Illegal weapons violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature. It also applies to weapons used in a deadly manner (i.e. possession of brass knuckles).

Criminal Offenses - On Campus*
(January 1 – December 31)

Criminal offense	Total occurrences On Campus*		
	2017	2018	2019
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0

e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory Rape	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0
h. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0
j. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0

**On Campus defined as "Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor)." From The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting.*

Criminal Offenses - Public Property**
(January 1 – December 31)

Criminal offense	Total occurrences on Public Property**		
	2017	2018	2019
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory Rape	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	1	0
h. Aggravated assault	0	1	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0
j. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	1
k. Arson	0	0	0

***Public Property defined as "All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus." From The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting.*

No hate crimes were reported by the MPD or the IWP Campus Safety Officer for the reporting years 2017, 2018, and 2019 for either the On-Campus or Public Property geographic locations. IWP does not have non-campus property nor is there public property that exceeds the on-campus designation.

In 2019, there were several reported thefts from motor vehicles nearby on 16th Street, NW and Church Street, NW (not on “Campus Property” nor “Public Property”). Theft from a motor vehicle is not considered a Clery Act offense because of the nature of the offense, so the data are not reported in the above tables. There were also five thefts and two motor vehicle thefts nearby IWP, but not on “Campus Property” or “Public Property.”

Hate Crimes

A criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator’s bias against the victim. Although there are many possible categories of bias, under the Clery Act, only the following eight categories are reported:

- **Race:** A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes and/or hair; facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, blacks or African Americans, whites.
- **Religion:** a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.
- **Sexual Orientation:** a preformed negative opinion of attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation. Sexual Orientation is the term for a person’s physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and heterosexual (straight) individuals.
- **Gender:** a preformed negative opinion of attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.
- **Gender Identity:** a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person of group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals. Gender non-conforming describes a person who does not conform to the gender-based expectations of society.
- **Ethnicity:** a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common language, common

culture (often including a shared religion), and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry.

- National Origin: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth.
- Disability: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired through heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

Hate crimes include any of the aforementioned Clery reportable offenses and/or any of the following additional crimes reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias (categories of bias are race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin and disability).

- Larceny-Theft (Only Counted If a Component of a Hate Crime): the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.
- Simple Assault (Only Counted If a Component of a Hate Crime): 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 (Only Counted If a Component of a Hate Crime): 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 (Only Counted If a Component of a Hate Crime): 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.

Hate Crimes - On Campus*
(January 1 – December 31)

	Occurrences of Hate Crimes		
Criminal offense	2017	2018	2019

a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Rape	0	0	0
c. Fondling	0	0	0
d. Incest	0	0	0
e. Statutory Rape	0	0	0
f. Robbery	0	0	0
g. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
h. Burglary	0	0	0
i. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
j. Arson	0	0	0
k. Simple Assault	0	0	0
l. Larceny-theft	0	0	0
m. Intimidation	0	0	0
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0

**On Campus defined as “Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).” From The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting.*

Hate Crimes - Public Property**
(January 1 – December 31)

Criminal offense	Occurrences of Hate Crimes		
	2017	2018	2019
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Rape	0	0	0
c. Fondling	0	0	0
d. Incest	0	0	0
e. Statutory Rape	0	0	0

f. Robbery	0	0	0
g. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
h. Burglary	0	0	0
i. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
j. Arson	0	0	0
k. Simple assault	0	0	0
l. Larceny-theft	0	0	0
m. Intimidation	0	0	0
n. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0

****Public Property** defined as “All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.” From *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting*.

VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) Offenses - On Campus*
(January 1 – December 31)

Crime	Total occurrences On Campus*		
	2017	2018	2019
a. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
b. Dating Violence	0	0	0
c. Stalking	0	1	0

***On Campus** defined as “Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).” From *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting*.

VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) Offenses – Public Property**
(January 1 – December 31)

Crime	Total occurrences Public Property**		
	2017	2018	2019
a. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
b. Dating Violence	0	0	0
c. Stalking	0	0	0

**Public Property defined as “All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.” From *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting*.

Arrests - On Campus*
(January 1 – December 31)

Crime	Number of Arrests		
	2017	2018	2019
a. Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

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Arrests – Public Property**
(January 1 – December 31)

Crime	Number of Arrests		
	2017	2018	2019
a. Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

****Public Property** defined as “All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.” From *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting*.

Disciplinary Actions - On Campus*
(January 1 – December 31)

Disciplinary Actions	Number of Persons Referred for Disciplinary Action		
	2017	2018	2019
a. Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

***On Campus** defined as “Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).” From *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting*.

Disciplinary Actions – Public Property**
(January 1 – December 31)

Disciplinary Actions	Number of Persons Referred for Disciplinary Action		
	2017	2018	2019
a. Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

****Public Property** defined as “All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.” From *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting*.

Unfounded Crimes*
(January 1 – December 31)

	Number		
	2017	2018	2019
a. Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

**If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is “unfounded.” Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may unfound a crime.*

Policy for Reporting the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

IWP’s Vice President for Student Affairs, in conjunction with the Campus Safety Officer, prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (*Clery Act*). IWP prepared this report with data provided by the Washington, DC Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and the help of the Office of Student Affairs, which provides current information on educational efforts and programs to comply with the Act.

Campus crime, arrest, and referral statistics include, but are not limited to, crimes reported to the Office of Student Affairs, as well as those reported to the Washington, DC Metropolitan Police. These statistics may include individuals not associated with IWP, as well as crimes that have occurred in private residences and businesses not covered by the *Clery Act*.

IWP’s Office of Student Affairs e-mails the *Crime and Security Report* to all enrolled students, staff, and faculty annually by October 1 (though, for 2020, this date has been extended by the U.S. Department of Education to December 31, 2020). The report may also be accessed on the IWP [website](#). Paper copies of the report may be requested from Office of Student Affairs or can be requested by emailing the Campus Safety Officer at ncawston@iwp.edu. The Business Office has copies available for new employees and it can be reached at billing@iwp.edu.

Timely Warnings and Emergencies

In the event of a fire or emergency on campus, dial “9-911” on any office phone (“911” on your cell phone) OR seek out the Campus Safety Officer (Noelle Cawston), the VP for Student Affairs (Jason Johnsrud), or any other IWP staff member. Those nearest an office phone may also dial “116” to broadcast the emergency or location of the fire through the intercom. Do not use the elevators. If necessary, evacuate the premises only if there is an accessible escape route.

If the Campus Safety Officer or VP for Student Affairs determines that the situation is an ongoing or continuing threat to IWP, a campus-wide “timely warning” (Rave Alert) with instructions will be sent via IWP e-mail to all students, staff, and faculty. Anyone with information that may warrant a “timely warning” message (Rave Alert) should immediately contact either IWP’s Campus Safety Officer (Noelle Cawston) at ncawston@iwp.edu or the VP of Student Affairs (Jason Johnsrud) at studentaffairs@iwp.edu. All individuals that are on the Rave distribution list are encouraged to add additional modes of communication, including text messages and social media through which they can also receive these alerts. Members of the IWP community may edit their preferences by going to: <https://www.getrave.com/login/iwp>. Testing of the Rave system occurs approximately three times per year.

There are no fire alarms located in Marlatt Mansion. However, there are smoke detectors and fire extinguishers on every floor of the building. Students should not attempt to put out a fire. Staff should attempt to put out the fire if you are able. In Bently Hall, there are multiple fire alarms, fire extinguishers, and smoke detectors located on each floor. There are Fire Plans and Emergency Exit Maps located on each floor of the Marlatt Mansion and Bently Hall. Testing of the fire alarm system will take place twice yearly; once in the fall semester and once in the spring semester.

Shelter in place

Some emergencies may arise that do not allow individuals the opportunity to evacuate. Sheltering in place means staying inside in order to provide protection from external hazards, minimize the chance of injury and/or provide the time necessary to allow for a safe evacuation. When authorities issue directives to shelter in place, do not walk outdoors, take refuge indoors immediately.

A shelter in place order may be issued for several reasons, including but not limited to:

- Active shooter
- Severe weather
- Hazardous materials
- Civil unrest
- Hostage situation
- Or any situation where it is best for you to stay where you are to avoid any outside threat

When this occurs:

- Remain calm.
- Faculty and staff should recommend to students and others not to leave and to remain inside.
- If you are in a classroom, remain there.
- Select a small interior room with no or few windows as possible.
- Close and lock all windows, exterior doors, and any other openings that lead to the outside.
- Stay away from all windows and doors.
- If you are told there is danger of explosion, close the window shades, blinds, or curtains.
- Avoid overcrowding by selecting several rooms when necessary.

Evacuation Procedures

At the sound of a fire alarm or if you are instructed to evacuate, proceed to the nearest exit and leave the building. If you are the first to recognize a fire situation, evacuate to a safe location using the nearest exit, and notify an IWP official or call 911 immediately.

- Remain calm.
- Do NOT use elevators, use the stairs.
- Assist the physically impaired. If he/she is unable to exit without using an elevator, secure a safe location near a stairwell, and immediately inform an IWP staffer or the responding Fire Department of the individual's location.
- Proceed to a clear area at least 150 feet from the building. Keep all walkways clear for emergency vehicles.
- Make sure all personnel are out of the building.
- Do not re-enter the building until instructed to do so.

To Report a Crime

It does not matter if the victim or assailant is an IWP student; it is important to notify the correct persons upon realizing a crime is being committed. Students, staff and faculty should report crimes to the Campus Security Officer (Noelle Cawston; ncawston@iwp.edu or 202-462-2101) or the VP of Student Affairs (Jason Johnsrud; studentaffairs@iwp.edu or 202-462-2101) for non-emergencies as soon as possible, and dial "911" for emergencies only. Please report any suspicious activity or person seen on public sidewalks and streets around IWP, loitering around vehicles, or inside IWP buildings to the Washington, DC Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). Because police reports are public records under DC law, the Institute cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. Confidential internal reports for the purpose of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics can generally be made to the Institute's Campus Safety Officer or VP for Student Affairs.

Confidential Reporting Procedures

If you are a victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the criminal justice system, you may still make a confidential report internally to IWP. With your permission, IWP can maintain information on the details of the incident without recording your identity. The purpose of the confidential report is to comply with a victim's wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to safeguard the future safety of the student body and staff. With this information, the Institute can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students to determine if and where there is a pattern of crime pertaining to a location, method, or assailant

and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the Institute. The *Clery Act* does not require crimes to be reported anonymously, but personally identifiable information cannot be included in the Institute's disclosure of crime statistics.

Reporting Hazing

Hazing is strictly prohibited at IWP. It is incompatible with the school's academic mission and compromises personal liberties. The Institute prohibits hazing by any member of the campus community, on and off campus. Hazing can be physical or psychological in nature. It is an intentional act or method of initiation into admission into, affiliation with, or as a condition of continued membership in a group, club, or organization that subjects another person, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, to conduct that may injure, abuse, humiliate, harass, intimidate or otherwise harm that person.

Examples of hazing include, but are not limited to planning and/or participating in the following:

1. Requiring, encouraging or expecting individuals to participate in activities that are illegal or unlawful and that are inconsistent with the group's mission and values and with the policies of IWP;
2. Requiring or inflicting upon another any strenuous activity, such as calisthenics; and physical and psychological shocks, such as line-ups, berating, verbal abuse, threats, and name-calling;
3. Forcing or requiring extended isolation or unnecessary exposure to severe or inclement weather;
4. Expecting or inflicting any physical abuse upon another, including paddling, tattooing, or branding in any form;
5. Creating excessive fatigue, sleep deprivation or interference with scholastic activities, including imposing late-night work sessions, meetings, or sleepovers;
6. Requiring costuming, alterations of appearance, blindfolding (except as part of a sanctioned ritual), carrying unusual items, or wearing of uniforms or apparel that is conspicuous and not normally in good taste;
7. Forcing or requiring ingestion of alcohol or any other liquid or concoction, solid matter, food, or gas;
8. Preventing others from practicing personal hygiene;

9. Withholding information or personal property from others that is essential to daily functioning (e.g. wallets, keys, swipe cards, money, phones, computers, or any other personal property);
10. Requiring others to perform errands, provide entertainment, use personal funds to purchase any item for another person or to pay for organizational activities (outside of regular membership dues and assessments), or to engage in any activities that a reasonable person would find degrading or personally objectionable;
11. Transporting others against their will;
12. Conducting quests or hunts, whether or not such activities endanger participants or require them to damage, remove, or steal property;
13. Addressing, interrogating, or deceiving others in a manner that may psychologically injure, abuse, humiliate, harass or intimidate them;
14. Restricting normal daily activity on campus (e.g. requiring people to be silent or isolating themselves, not allowing them to be in certain parts of campus, or not allowing them to talk to friends, family members, etc.);
15. Misleading an individual or individuals into believing that they will be inducted or initiated by participating in particular activities.

Exclusion of a specific example should not be interpreted as indicating that the excluded conduct is acceptable or permissible.

Members of the IWP community are expected to report hazing or suspected hazing activities as soon as possible and to cooperate with the Campus Safety Officer. If a charge or hazing is brought, the individual, group, club, organization, or team will be subject to the disciplinary procedures outlined in the *Catalog and Student Handbook*. Law enforcement agencies off campus may be notified. Advisors to student groups or organizations may be notified in cases of alleged violations of this policy. Disciplinary action taken by a student group or organization will not preclude IWP action. To report incidents of hazing or suspected hazing and to obtain further information about this policy and reporting procedures, contact the Campus Safety Officer (202-462-2101, ncawston@iwp.edu) or the Office of Student Affairs (202-462-2101, studentaffairs@iwp.edu).

Campus Access Policy

All students, faculty and staff must utilize IWP ID cards in order to gain access to both Marlatt Mansion and Bently Hall. During normal business hours, front desk reception will monitor and, at its discretion, allow other individuals, such as maintenance contractors and guests, access into IWP's buildings. During class time after 6:30 p.m., when there is no front desk reception,

access to all IWP buildings is available by using the IWP ID card only. On weekends, students will have limited access to Bently Hall and only by using their student IDs.

IWP does not maintain residence halls.

Emergencies may necessitate changes or alterations to these schedules. Areas that are found to be problematic will require a security survey that will be reviewed by the Campus Safety Officer. These surveys will consider security issues such as alarms, locks, lighting, landscaping, and communications. Starting in 2016, IWP worked with an independent consultant to review vulnerable areas around campus and began testing a variety of security cameras. The review will continue into 2020.

Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs

During orientation at the beginning of the fall, spring, and summer semesters, students are informed about criminal activity that happens on-campus and the surrounding neighborhoods, and how to stay safe (which includes information on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking). In 2019, this information was presented on January 12, May 11, and September 7. Similar information is provided to new and prospective employees by the Business Office. IWP encourages students, staff and faculty to always be mindful of their surroundings, especially when walking to and from school, and to take precautions to ensure the safety of personal belongings, including motor vehicles and bicycles. Security is the responsibility of everyone at IWP. If you see something suspicious or out of place, say something to an IWP staff member or dial "911." Since IWP does not have an on-campus security officer, students, staff and faculty should not allow people they do not recognize to enter the campus buildings with them and to always ensure that the outside doors are fully closed shut.

When an incident occurs and the student body and staff need to be informed, the Institute's Campus Safety Officer will disseminate an email to the IWP community, as well as post alerts through [Rave Alert](#), IWP's emergency alert system, when necessary.

Criminal Activity Off-Campus

The Institute of World Politics neither maintains off-campus housing nor sanctions any off-campus student organizations. Additionally, IWP does not monitor nor maintain records of criminal activity that occurs off-campus.

Alcoholic Beverages

The unlawful or improper use of controlled substances or alcohol at the Institute presents a danger to everyone. Students are prohibited from attending class or participating in Institute events while using illegal or unauthorized substances. Students are prohibited from attending class or participating in Institute events when the student uses any controlled substance, except when the use is pursuant to a doctor's orders and the doctor advised the student that the substance does not adversely affect the student's ability to participate in these functions. This does not include the authorized use of alcohol at Institute-sponsored functions or activities.

Laws regarding the possession, sale, consumption or furnishing of alcohol is controlled by the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration (DCABRA). It is unlawful to sell, furnish or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21. The possession of alcohol by anyone less than 21 years of age in a public place or a place that is open to the public is illegal. It is also a violation of the IWP Alcohol Policy for anyone to consume or possess alcohol in any public or private area of the grounds without prior approval from the Institute. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both district and federal law. Individuals violating the alcohol/substance policies or laws may be subject to expulsion by the Institute.

For local DC laws pertaining to alcohol, please click [here](#). For Federal laws, please click [here](#).

Illegal Drugs

IWP's campus is "drug free" and only under certain circumstances is the consumption of alcohol permitted. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Such laws are strictly enforced by the Washington, DC Metropolitan Police Department. Violators are subject to criminal prosecution, fine, imprisonment and disciplinary action by the Institute.

For local DC laws pertaining to illegal drugs, please click [here](#). For Federal laws, please click [here](#).

Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Information

The Institute can make a referral to an outside counselor or agency specializing in alcohol and substance abuse upon request from a student or employee. Please contact Jason Johnsrud,

VP of Student Affairs, at 202-462-2101 for more information. Alcohol and substance abuse prevention literature is available in both Marlatt Mansion and Bently Hall.

Possession of Weapons, Public Intoxication, and Illegal Drugs on Institute Premises

The possession, wearing, carrying, transporting, or use of a firearm, knife (non-kitchen), or other weapon is strictly forbidden on the Institute's premises. This prohibition also extends to any person who may have acquired a government-issued permit or license. Violation of this regulation will result in disciplinary action and sanctions up to and including expulsion. Disciplinary action for violations of this regulation will be the responsibility of the Vice President of Student Affairs. Any questions regarding this policy, including the granting of exceptions for law enforcement officers and for persons acting under the supervision of authorized Institute personnel, should be addressed to the Vice President of Student Affairs.

Public intoxication and the possession or use of illegal drugs on the Institute's premises at any time will also not be tolerated. Appropriate disciplinary action will be the responsibility of the Vice President of Student Affairs and any violation of this policy may result in expulsion.

Title IX Coordinator

Any student, faculty, staff member, or applicant for admission or education who has concerns about sex discrimination or sexual misconduct is encouraged to seek the assistance of IWP's Title IX coordinator, Dr. Hasanna Tyus. Dr. Tyus oversees and provides leadership for the Institute's Title IX activities. Dr. Tyus conducts investigations of Title IX complaints filed by faculty, staff and students. She also oversees the Institute's education and training activities related to sex discrimination (including sexual violence). In 2019, Ms. Tyus discussed Title IX issues at the new student orientations on January 10, May 9, and August 29. Individuals with questions, concerns or a complaint related to Title IX are encouraged to contact Dr. Tyus at htyus@iwp.edu or 202-462-2101.

Non-Discrimination and Grievance Procedures in Cases of Alleged Discrimination and Harassment

The Institute is committed to maintaining an environment free from harassment and discrimination for everyone and does not discriminate in its programs and activities on bases prohibited by federal or DC law. These bases are: race, color, national origin, sex, disability, age, religion, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, family responsibilities, political affiliation, or source of income. All discrimination and harassment cases should be directed to IWP's Title IX Coordinator, Dr. Hasanna Tyus, at htyus@iwp.edu or 202-462-2101. When a student believes that his rights have been denied by reason of discrimination, he or she may file a formal written grievance with the Title IX Coordinator. The grievance statement should be as

specific as possible and include the action(s) that precipitated the grievance – e.g. the date, place, and people involved; the efforts made to settle the matter informally; and the remedy sought.

The Title IX Coordinator will investigate the matters expressed in the written grievance, and may forward a copy to the person whose actions are the subject of the grievance. The Title IX Coordinator may also interview witnesses, meet with the parties that are the subject of the grievance, and make other appropriate independent inquiries. The Title IX Coordinator will submit the results of the investigation to the Appeals Committee. No more than thirty days after receiving this submission, the Appeals Committee will make a decision as to the appropriate resolution of the situation. Copies of the decision will be sent to the student, the Title IX Coordinator, the person whose actions are the subject of the grievance, and the Academic Dean. The DC Higher Education and Licensure Commission (HELC) is the agency of last resort in the grievance process and may be contacted at (202) 727-6426.

Sexual Assault and Similar Crimes

IWP prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking as those terms are defined for purposes of the Clery Act:

- 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. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with the consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. It includes but is not limited to sexual or physical abuse, or the threat of such abuse.
- Domestic Violence: the term "domestic violence" includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- Sexual assault (sex offenses): any sexual act directed against another person, without *affirmative consent** of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Types of sexual assault include: 1. Rape, 2. Fondling, 3. Incest, and 4. Statutory rape.

- Stalking: the term “stalking” means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (a) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or (b) suffer substantial emotional distress.

*Affirmative Consent is: 1. Informed (knowing), 2 Voluntary (freely given), and 3. Active (not passive), meaning that, through the demonstration of clear words or actions, a person has indicated permission to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity.

Affirmative Consent cannot be obtained by Force. Force includes (a) the use of physical violence, (b) threats, (c) intimidation, and/or (d) coercion.

a) Physical violence means that a person is exerting control over another person through the use of physical force. Examples of physical violence include hitting, punching, slapping, kicking, restraining, choking, and brandishing or using any weapon.

b) Threats are words or actions that would compel a reasonable person to engage in unwanted sexual activity. Examples include threats to harm a person physically, to reveal private information to harm a person’s reputation, or to cause a person academic or economic harm.

c) Intimidation is an implied threat that menaces or causes reasonable fear in another person. A person’s size, alone, does not constitute intimidation; however, a person’s size may be used in a way that constitutes intimidation (e.g., blocking access to an exit).

d) Coercion is the use of an unreasonable amount of pressure to gain sexual access. Coercion is more than an effort to persuade, entice, or attract another person to have sex. When a person makes clear a decision not to participate in a particular form of Sexual Contact or Sexual Intercourse, a decision to stop, or a decision not to go beyond a certain sexual interaction, continued pressure can be coercive. In evaluating whether coercion was used, the College will consider: (i) the frequency of the application of the pressure, (ii) the intensity of the pressure, (iii) the degree of isolation of the person being pressured, and (iv) the duration of the pressure.

Affirmative Consent cannot be gained by taking advantage of the incapacitation of another, where the person initiating sexual activity knew or reasonably should have known that the other was incapacitated. Incapacitation means that a person lacks the ability to make informed, rational judgments about whether or not to engage in sexual activity.

Affirmative Consent may be withdrawn at any time. An individual who seeks to withdraw Affirmative Consent must communicate, through clear words or actions, a decision to cease the sexual activity. Once Affirmative Consent is withdrawn, the sexual activity must cease immediately.

A person who is incapacitated is unable, temporarily or permanently, to give Affirmative Consent because of mental or physical helplessness, sleep, unconsciousness, or lack of awareness that sexual activity is taking place. A person may be incapacitated as a result of the consumption of alcohol or other drugs, or due to a temporary or permanent physical or mental health condition.

IWP offers the following guidance on Affirmative Consent and assessing incapacitation:

A person who wants to engage in a specific sexual activity is responsible for obtaining Affirmative Consent for that activity. Lack of protest does not constitute Affirmative Consent. Lack of resistance does not constitute Affirmative Consent. Silence and/or passivity also do not constitute Affirmative Consent. Relying solely on non-verbal communication before or during sexual activity can lead to misunderstanding and may result in a violation of this Policy. It is important not to make assumptions about whether a potential partner is consenting. In order to avoid confusion or ambiguity, participants are encouraged to talk with one another before engaging in sexual activity. If confusion or ambiguity arises during sexual activity, participants are encouraged to stop and clarify a mutual willingness to continue that activity.

Affirmative Consent to one form of sexual activity does not, by itself, constitute Affirmative Consent to another form of sexual activity. For example, one should not presume that Affirmative Consent to oral-genital contact constitutes Affirmative Consent to vaginal or anal penetration. Affirmative Consent to sexual activity on a prior occasion does not, by itself, constitute Affirmative Consent to future sexual activity. In cases of prior relationships, the manner and nature of prior communications between the parties and the context of the relationship may have a bearing on the presence of Affirmative Consent.

In evaluating Affirmative Consent in cases of alleged incapacitation, IWP asks two questions: (1) Did the person initiating sexual activity know that the other party was incapacitated? and if not, (2) Should a sober, reasonable person in the same situation have known that the other party was incapacitated? If the answer to either of these questions is “YES,” Affirmative Consent was absent and the conduct is likely a violation of this policy.

Incapacitation is a state beyond drunkenness or intoxication. A person is not necessarily incapacitated merely as a result of drinking or using drugs. The impact of alcohol and other drugs varies from person to person.

One is not expected to be a medical expert in assessing incapacitation. One must look for the common and obvious warning signs that show that a person may be incapacitated or approaching incapacitation. Although every individual may manifest signs of incapacitation differently, typical signs include slurred or incomprehensible speech, unsteady gait, combativeness, emotional volatility, vomiting, or incontinence. A person who is incapacitated

may not be able to understand some or all of the following questions: “Do you know where you are?” “Do you know how you got here?” “Do you know what is happening?” “Do you know whom you are with?”

One should be cautious before engaging in Sexual Contact or Sexual Intercourse when either party has been drinking alcohol or using other drugs. The introduction of alcohol or other drugs may create ambiguity for either party as to whether Affirmative Consent has been sought or given. If one has doubt about either party’s level of intoxication, the safe thing to do is to forego all sexual activity.

Being impaired by alcohol or other drugs is no defense to any violation of this policy.

Examples of behavior that may constitute sexual assault include the following:

- Engaging in sexual activity with an unconscious or semi-conscious person;
- Engaging in sexual activity with someone who is asleep or passed out;
- Engaging in sexual activity with someone who has said “no”;
- Engaging in sexual activity with someone who is vomiting, unable to stand without assistance, or has to be carried to bed;
- Allowing another person to engage in sexual activity with your partner without his or her consent;
- Requiring any person to perform any sexual activity as a condition of acceptance into a fraternity, sorority, athletic, or any other organization affiliated with IWP;
- Telling someone you will “out” them if they don’t engage in sexual activity (e.g., threatening to disclose the person’s sexual orientation without their consent);
- Telling someone you will fail them or give them a grade different from what they deserve if they don’t agree to engage in sexual activity; or
- Facilitating or assisting in a sexual assault including purchasing or providing alcohol or drugs to further a sexual assault

Violations by students, faculty, staff, and volunteers are subject to penalties up to and including expulsion, termination of employment, termination of the volunteer position, an imprisonment.

Prevention and Awareness Programs

IWP provides programming intended to reduce and eliminate prohibited conduct which:

- Is culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
- Considers environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels.

Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness for incoming students at orientation and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and employees that:

- a. Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, as those terms are defined for purposes of the Clery Act, as prohibited conduct;
- b. Defines using definitions provided both by the Department of Education as well as state law what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- c. Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the District of Columbia and/or using the definition of consent found in this policy;
- d. Provides a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention. Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene;
- e. Delivers information on risk reduction. Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence; and
- f. Provides an overview of information contained in the Annual Crime and Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act.

In addition to the Title IX Coordinator's core responsibilities, additional services to the IWP community will include working with campus resources to provide ongoing training to new/current students, faculty, and staff on Title IX issues and procedures.

IWP has considered establishing a Clery Compliance Committee that would be responsible for developing, reviewing, and revising protocols, policies and procedures for addressing violence against women on campus and overall Clery Compliance. The team would consist of the Campus Safety Officer, Vice President of Student Affairs, Title IX Coordinator, Director of Career Services, and Executive Vice President.

Response to Sexual Assault and Similar Crimes

If you are a victim of a sexual assault at IWP, your first priority is to get to a place of safety. Then, you should obtain necessary medical treatment. IWP strongly encourages victims of sexual abuse to report the incident in a timely manner to Washington, DC Metropolitan Police Department. Time can serve as a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. Any assault should also be reported to the IWP Campus Safety Officer. Filing a report with an Institute official does not obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions from IWP. Filing a police report will:

- a. Ensure that a victim of sexual assault receives the necessary medical treatment and tests at no expense to the victim;
- b. Provide the opportunity for the collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later (ideally a victim of sexual assault should not wash, use the toilet, douche or change clothing prior to a medical/legal exam);
- c. Assure the victim has access to free confidential counseling from counselors specifically trained in the area of sexual assault crisis intervention.

Bystander Intervention

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. Bystander intervention is defined as safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. Bystander intervention includes:

- recognizing situations of potential harm;
- understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence (this might include fraternity or sports cultures at some institutions);
- overcoming barriers to intervening;
- identifying safe and effective intervention options; and
- taking action to intervene.

Tips for bystander intervention:

- Talk to your friends honestly and openly about sexual assault.
- Don't just be a bystander—if you see something, intervene in any way you can.
- Trust your gut. If something looks like it might be a bad situation, it probably is.
- Be direct. Ask someone who looks like they need help if they're okay.
- Get someone to help you if you see something—enlist a friend, staff member, professor, or even passerby.
- Keep an eye on someone who has had too much to drink.
- If you see someone who is too intoxicated to consent, enlist their friends to help them leave safely.
- Recognize the potential danger of someone who talks about planning to target another person at a part.
- Be aware if someone is deliberately trying to intoxicate, isolate, or corner someone else.
- Get in the way by creating a distraction, drawing attention to the situation or separating them.
- Never blame the victim.

Risk Reduction

Experiencing prohibited conduct is never the victim's fault. Only abusers are responsible for the abuse they perpetrate. However, the following are some strategies to reduce risk of victimization. The Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network ([RAINN](#)) encourage individuals to:

1. 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.
2. Avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
3. Walk with purpose. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
4. Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
5. Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have money.
6. Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.

7. 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.
8. 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.).
9. Don't leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.
10. 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.
11. Watch out for your friends, and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is 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.
12. 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).
13. If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try: a. 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. b. 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. c. 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. d. 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.
14. 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?

15. 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.

The District of Columbia's criminal codes concerning sexual assault and abuse may be viewed [here](#). The Institute strongly recommends that victims contact the 24hr hotline at the DC Rape Crisis Center at 202-333-RAPE (7273) or TTY 202-328-1371 or via email dcrcc@dcrcc.org. Confidential services for victims are available for free or low cost through the DC Rape Crisis Center, area clergy, the Network for Victim Recovery of DC (202-742-1720 or info@nvrdc.org), and the Wendt Center for Loss and Healing (202-624-0010 or info@wendtcenter.org). The Institute also has a staff member who is a counselor and is available to meet with victims.

Sexual Assault forensic exams are conducted in DC at MedStar Washington Hospital Center, 110 Irving St NW, Washington, DC 20010. Free transportation is available through the Network for Victim Recovery, above. It is valuable to have an exam within 72 hours of the assault. You can have an exam without filing a police report. This keeps your options open should you later decide to involve the police.

The Institute's disciplinary proceedings, as well as special guidelines for cases involving sexual misconduct, are detailed in the *Catalog and Student Handbook*. Procedures for campus disciplinary action in cases of an alleged sex offense:

- a. The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have an advisor of their choice and present to accompany them in all meetings and throughout a disciplinary proceeding. The advisor's role is to give support and advice the individual, not to speak on his or her behalf;
- b. Both the accuser and the accused must be informed simultaneously of the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding that is brought alleging a sex offense. Compliance with this paragraph does not constitute a violation of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). For the purpose of this paragraph, the outcome of a disciplinary proceeding means only the institution's final determination with respect to the alleged sex offense and any sanction that is imposed against the accused.

Disclosure concerning the outcome of the proceedings must be unconditional; a victim cannot be required to sign a nondisclosure agreement or otherwise agree to a prohibition from discussing the case. A student found guilty of violating the Institute's sexual misconduct policy could be criminally prosecuted in the state or federal courts and maybe subject to expulsion from IWP. Student victims have the option to change their academic situation after an alleged sexual assault, if such changes are reasonably available.

At all times the Institute will comply with a student's request for assistance in notifying authorities, which is mandated by the *Clery Act*. Students who engage in sexual harassment, sexual assault as well as any other forcible or non-forcible sex-offenses are subject to expulsion.

DC Criminal Codes on Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and Interpersonal Violence

Sexual Assault/Abuse

- [§ 22–3002. First degree sexual abuse](#)
- [§ 22–3003. Second degree sexual abuse](#)
- [§ 22–3004. Third degree sexual abuse](#)
- [§ 22–3005. Fourth degree sexual abuse](#)
- [§ 22–3006. Misdemeanor sexual abuse](#)

Sexual abuse/assault is defined as engaging in or causing another person to submit to a sexual act by force, threat or reasonable fear, involuntary impairment of the person's ability to appraise or control his or her conduct, rendering that other person unconscious or under conditions wherein a reasonable person would not believe that consent was freely and knowingly given.

Domestic Violence/Dating Violence

- [§ 16–1001. Definitions](#)
- [§ 16–1031. Arrests](#)

Domestic Violence is defined as 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

Dating violence is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the

length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition

- dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Stalking

- [§ 22–3133. Stalking](#)
- [§ 22–3134. Penalties](#)

Stalking is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to

- fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
- suffer substantial emotional distress.

Disclosures to Alleged Victims of Crimes of Violence or Non-forcible Sex Offenses

The Institute will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by IWP against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, the Institute will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim’s next of kin, if so requested.

Sexual Offender Registration (District of Columbia)

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA) of 2000 is a federal law that provides for the tracking of convicted sex offenders enrolled at, or employed by, institutions of higher education. THE CSCPA is an amendment to the Jacob Wetterling Crimes against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Act. The federal law requires that District of Columbia agencies provide the Institute with a list of registered sex offenders, who have indicated that they are enrolled, employed or carrying on a vocation at the Institute of World Politics.

The Institute is required to inform the campus community that a list of registered sex offenders will be maintained by IWP’s Campus Safety Officer. In addition, a list of all registered sex offenders in the DC area is available from the District of Columbia Government Website at <http://sexoffender.dc.gov/>. The Institute is located at 1521 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036.

The CSCPA further amends the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) to clarify that nothing in the Act can prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information provided to the institutions concerning registered sex offenders. This statement is provided in compliance with the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 and the Sex Offender Registration Act of 1999.

In accordance with the “Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act” of 2000, which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the *Jeanne Clery Act* and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, the Institute is providing a link to not only the DC Sex Offender Registry website, but also the Virginia State and Maryland State Sex Offender Registry. The SCSPA requires that institutions of higher education issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries a vocation, or is a student. In the Commonwealth of Virginia, convicted sex offenders must register with the Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry maintained by the Department of State Police. In the State of Maryland, convicted sex offenders must register with the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

Virginia

Students residing in Virginia should consult the Virginia State Police Sex Offender Registry: <http://sex-offender.vsp.virginia.gov/sor/index.html>.

Maryland

Students residing in Maryland should consult the Maryland State Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services Sex Offender Registry: <http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/sorSearch/>.

Questions?

If you have any questions about the information contained in this report, please contact the Campus Safety Officer (Noelle Cawston) at ncawston@iwp.edu or 202-462-2101 or the Vice President of Student Affairs (Jason Johnsrud) at studentaffairs@iwp.edu or 202-462-2101.