



Goodwin
University



OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE
RIGHTS AND RESOURCES GUIDE

Introduction

If you've tried to read *Goodwin's Policy on Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, and Retaliation*, it can be a challenge to understand some of the complexity. This guide is intended to help explain the University's responsibility under Title IX and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Additionally, this guide will:

- Provide you with specific resources available both on and off campus
- Provide you with details on available supportive measures
- Educate you on your right to an Advisor and how they can assist you throughout the process
- Inform you of policy definitions that describe prohibited conduct
- Inform you of possible sanctions for policy violations
- Provide you with common questions and answers asked by parties

Confidentiality

To make informed choices, all parties should be aware of confidentiality and privacy considerations, as well as institutional mandatory reporting requirements.

Confidential Reporting:

If a complainant wishes to keep the details of an incident confidential, they should speak with campus counselors, who are available to help on an emergency basis and free of charge. In addition, local resources such as crisis centers are also confidential and have no duty to report disclosed information to the University.

All Goodwin employees, except campus counselors, are mandated reporters. This means they are **required** to share information you've disclosed to them with the Title IX and Equity Coordinator, although that does not obligate you to any formal involvement.

Anonymous notice will be investigated by the University to the extent possible, both to assess the underlying allegation(s) and to determine if supportive measures or remedies can be provided. However, depending on what information is shared, anonymous notice typically limits the University's ability to investigate, respond, and provide remedies.

You have the right to...

- an equitable investigation and resolution of all credible allegations of prohibited discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, and retaliation made in good faith to Goodwin officials.
- timely written notice of all alleged violations, including the identity of the parties involved (if known), the precise misconduct being alleged, the date and location of the alleged misconduct (if known), the implicated policies and procedures, and possible sanctions
- timely written notice of any material adjustments to the allegations (e.g., additional incidents or allegations, additional Complainants, and/or unsubstantiated allegations) and any attendant adjustments needed to clarify potentially implicated policy violations
- be informed in advance of any public release of information by the University regarding the allegation(s) or underlying incident(s), whenever possible
- not have any personally identifiable information released by the University to the public without consent provided, except to the extent permitted by law
- be treated with respect by Goodwin officials
- have University policy and procedures followed without material deviation
- not be pressured to mediate or otherwise informally resolve any reported misconduct involving violence, including sexual violence
- not to be discouraged by Goodwin officials from reporting discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, and/or retaliation to both on-campus and off-campus authorities

- to be informed by Goodwin officials of options to notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police, and the option(s) to be assisted in notifying such authorities; this also includes the right not to be pressured to report
- have allegations of violations of this Policy responded to promptly and with sensitivity
- be informed of available supportive measures, such as counseling, advocacy, health care, financial aid, security, academic/work schedules, and other services both on campus and in the community
- a Goodwin-implemented no contact order when an individual has engaged in or threatens to engage in stalking, threatening, harassing, or other improper conduct
- have the University maintain such actions for as long as necessary and for supportive measures to remain confidential, provided confidentiality does not impair the University's ability to provide the supportive measures
- receive sufficiently advanced, written notice of any meeting or interview involving the other party, when possible
- have the Investigator(s), Advisors, and/or Decision-maker(s) identify and question relevant available witnesses
- provide the Investigator(s)/Decision-maker(s) with a list of questions that, if deemed relevant, may be asked of any party or witness
- to have inadmissible prior sexual predisposition/history or irrelevant character evidence excluded by the Decision-maker
- know the relevant and directly related evidence obtained and to respond to that evidence
- a fair opportunity to provide the Investigator(s) with their account of the alleged misconduct and have that account be on the record
- receive a copy of all relevant and directly related evidence obtained by the investigator, subject to privacy limitations imposed by state and federal law, and a ten (10) day period to review and comment on the evidence
- receive a copy of the final investigation report, including all factual, policy, and/or credibility analyses performed, and to have at least ten (10) days to review and comment on the report prior to the hearing
- be informed of the names of all witnesses whose information will be used to make a finding, in advance of that finding, when relevant
- regular updates on the status of the investigation and/or resolution
- have complaints addressed by Investigator(s), Title IX and Equity Coordinator(s), and Decision-maker(s)
- preservation of confidentiality/privacy, as permitted by law
- meetings, interviews, and/or hearings that are closed to the public
- petition that any Goodwin representative in the process be recused on the basis of disqualifying bias and/or conflict of interest
- have an advisor of their choice to accompany and assist the party in all meetings and/or interviews associated with the resolution process
- the use of the appropriate standard of evidence, preponderance of the evidence, to make a finding after an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence
- be present, including presence via remote technology, during all testimony given and evidence presented during any formal grievance hearing
- have an impact statement considered by the Decision-maker(s) prior to sanctioning
- be promptly informed in a written Notice of Outcome letter of the finding(s) and sanction(s) of the resolution process (if any) and a detailed rationale of the decision including an explanation of how credibility was assessed, delivered simultaneously (without undue delay) to the parties
- be informed in writing of when a decision by the institution is considered final and any changes to the final determination or sanction(s) that occur post Notification of Outcome

- be informed of the opportunity to appeal the finding(s) and sanction(s) of the resolution process, and the procedures for doing so in accordance with the standards for appeal
- a fundamentally fair resolution as defined in these procedures

If You Have Experienced Sexual Misconduct

- If you are off campus and experiencing an emergency, you can call local police by dialing 9-1-1. You may also call the local police department's non-emergency line at (860) 528-4401 (not confidential).
- Go to a safe location as soon as you are able.
- Seek immediate medical attention if you are injured, believe you may have been exposed to the risk of an STI/STD, or pregnancy.
- Contact any of the following for assistance:
 - **Title IX and Equity Coordinator**
(860) 727-6741 or
titleixandequity@goodwin.edu
not confidential
 - **Campus Security**
(860) 913-2100 or
security@goodwin.edu
not confidential
 - **Counseling Services**
(860) 913-2159 or
(860) 727-6925
confidential
 - **Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence**
(888) 999-5545 (English),
(888) 568-8332 (Español)
available 24/7, confidential
 - **Interval House**
(888) 774-2900
available 24/7, confidential
- Seek medical attention. Evidence collection should be completed within approximately 120 hours of an assault, but fluids, hair samples and DNA can be collected for a long time thereafter. Even if you have washed or bathed, evidence can often still be obtained. After 120 hours, it may still be helpful to have medical attention, even if you are not trying to obtain evidence of an assault. Sexual assault nurse examiners are trained in the collection of forensic evidence and can check for injuries and exposure to sexually transmitted infections and diseases. If you are still wearing any clothes worn during the incident, wear them to the hospital, but bring a change of clothes, as the

hospital will keep the clothes you are wearing as evidence. If you have changed clothes, bring the ones you were wearing during the incident to the hospital in a clean paper (not plastic) bag or a wrapped in a clean bedsheet. Leave sheets/towels at the scene of the incident. Police will collect them. Typically, police will be called to the hospital to take custody of the forensic kit, but it is up to you whether you wish to speak with them or file a criminal complaint.

- Choose how to proceed. You have options. You can:
 - a. do nothing until you are ready,
 - b. pursue resolution by the University,
 - c. initiate criminal proceedings, and/or
 - d. initiate a civil process against the perpetrator.
- You may pursue whichever combination of options is best for you. If you pursue resolution by the University, your options can include a formal response, informal resolution, and/or supportive measures. If you wish to have an incident investigated and resolved by the University, students should contact the Title IX and Equity Coordinator. University procedures will be explained and summarized on Page 7. Those who wish incidents to be handled criminally should contact Local Law Enforcement and have the right to be assisted by the University in doing so.

Risk Reduction

While victim-blaming is never appropriate and Goodwin fully recognizes that only those who commit sexual offenses are responsible for their actions, the University provides the suggestions that follow to help members of the campus community reduce their risk of being victimized and their risk of committing sexual offenses.

Reduce the Risk of Victimization

- Make any limits or boundaries you may have known as early as possible.
- Tell a sexual aggressor "NO," as clearly and firmly as possible.
- Remove yourself, if possible, from an aggressor's physical presence.
- Reach out for help, either from someone who is physically near you or by calling someone.

- Take affirmative responsibility for your alcohol and/or drug consumption, understanding that alcohol and drugs can increase vulnerability.
- Look out for your friends and ask them to look out for you.

Reduce the Risk of Being Accused of a Sex Offense

- Show your potential partner respect if you are in a position of initiating sexual behavior.
- If they say “no,” accept it and don’t push. If you want a yes, ask for it, and don’t proceed without clear permission.
- Communicate your intentions to your potential sexual partner clearly and give that person a chance to share their intentions and/or boundaries with you.
- Respect personal boundaries. If you are unsure what’s okay in any interaction, ask.
- Avoid ambiguity. Just ask. Don’t make assumptions about consent, about whether someone is attracted to you, how far you can go with that person, or if the individual is physically and mentally able to consent. If you have questions or are unclear, you don’t have consent.
- Don’t take advantage of the fact that someone may be under the influence of drugs or alcohol, even if that person chose to become that way. Their loss of control does not put you in control.
- Be on the lookout for mixed messages and when they arise, stop and talk about what each party wants to happen.
- Respect the timeline for sexual behaviors with which others are comfortable and understand that everyone is entitled to change their minds.
- Recognize that even if you don’t think you are intimidating in any way, your potential partner may be intimidated by or fearful of you, perhaps because of your sex, physical size, or position of authority.
- Do not assume silence or passivity is an indication of consent. Pay attention to both verbal and non-verbal signals to avoid misreading intentions.
- Understand that consent to one type of sexual behavior does not automatically grant you consent to other types of sexual behaviors.
- If your partner indicates a need to stop, or withdraws consent, respect them immediately.
- Consent in one instance does not automatically create consent in future instances. *Check in with your partner every time.*

Violations

Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment

An employee of the university; conditions the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the university, on an individual’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.

Sexual Harassment

Unwelcome conduct, determined by a reasonable person, to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive, that effectively denies a person equal access to the University’s education program or activity.

Sexual Assaults:

- Rape
- Sodomy
- Sexual Assault with an Object
- Fondling
- Incest
- Statutory Rape

Dating Violence

Violence, on the basis of sex, committed by a person who is in or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant

Domestic Violence

Violence, on the basis of sex, committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the Complainant, by a person with whom the Complainant shares a child in common, or by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with the Complainant as a spouse or intimate partner

Or by a person similarly situated to the spouse of the Complainant under the domestic or family violence laws of the state of Connecticut

Or by any other person against an adult or youth complainant who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the state of Connecticut

Stalking

Engaging in a course of conduct, on the basis of sex, directed at a specific person, that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person’s safety, the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

Non-Title IX Violations

Sexual Exploitation

Taking non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for one's own benefit or for the benefit of anyone other than the person being exploited, and that conduct does not otherwise constitute sexual harassment under the policy

Verbal and Physical Assault

Threatening or causing physical harm, extreme verbal, emotional, or psychological abuse

Discrimination

Actions that deprive, limit, or deny other members of the community of educational or employment access, benefits, or opportunities

Intimidation

Implied threats or acts that cause an unreasonable fear of harm in another

Hazing

Acts likely to cause physical or psychological harm or social ostracism to any person within the University community, when related to the admission, initiation, pledging, joining, or any other group affiliation activity

Bullying

Repeated and/or severe aggressive behavior likely to intimidate or intentionally hurt, control, or diminish another person, physically and/or mentally that is not speech or conduct otherwise protected by the First Amendment

Retaliation

Materially adverse action taken to intimidate, threaten, coerce, harass, or discriminate against a member of the community for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by law or policy

Policy Terminology

Advisor:

a person chosen by a party or appointed by the University to accompany the party to meetings related to the resolution process, advise the party on the resolution process, and conduct cross-examination for the party at Title IX hearings, if any. The Advisor may also be an advocate chosen by the party to offer emotional support, information, and resources.

Complainant:

an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute harassment or

discrimination based on a protected class; or retaliation for engaging in a protected activity

Discrimination:

actions based on a protected class that deprive, limit, or deny other members of the community of educational or employment access, benefits, or opportunities

Finding:

a conclusion by the preponderance of the evidence that the conduct did not occur as alleged

Formal Grievance Process:

a method of formal resolution designated by the University to address allegations of discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, and retaliation

Hearing Officer:

refers to a person who has decision-making and sanctioning authority within the University's Formal Grievance processes

Informal Resolution:

a process employed after filing a Formal Complaint with the written voluntary consent of the parties. An Informal Resolution does not involve a full investigation and adjudication of the complaint. This process may include mediation and other forms of alternative conflict resolution.

Investigator:

the person charged by the University with

- gathering facts about an alleged violation of the Policy
- assessing relevance and credibility
- synthesizing the evidence, and
- compiling this information into an investigation report and file of directly related evidence.

Parties:

the Complainant(s) and Respondent(s), collectively

Protective Class:

individuals legally protected from discrimination due to their race, color, sex, pregnancy, religion, creed, ethnicity, national origin, disability, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, veteran or military status, predisposing genetic characteristics, domestic victim status, or any other protected category under applicable local, state, or federal law

Remedies:

post-determination actions directed to the Complainant and/or the community as mechanisms to address safety, prevent recurrence, and restore or preserve equal

access to the University's educational program

Respondent:

an individual reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, or retaliation

Resolution:

the result of an informal or formal grievance process

Sanction:

a consequence imposed by the University on a Respondent who is found to have violated policy

Consent

Consent is knowing, voluntary, and clear permission by word or action to engage in sexual activity.

- In all sexual encounters it's important to get consent. Each person is responsible for obtaining consent and each person has the right to choose whether or not to give consent.
- Consent is freely given, active (not passive), and affirmative.
- Consent cannot be given by someone who is known to be, or should be known to be, mentally or physically incapacitated.
- Consent cannot be obtained by physical force, compelling threats, intimidating behavior, or coercion.
- Consent can be withdrawn at any time and when it is withdrawn, sexual activity must stop reasonably immediately.
- Consent to some forms of sexual activity (ex. kissing, fondling) should never be construed as consent for other kinds of sexual activity (ex. intercourse).
- Being intoxicated is *never* an excuse for failing to get consent.

Bystander Intervention

If we assume someone else will help, unfortunately the result is that no one will.

The 3 D's that can help someone are:

- *Direct*: directly address the perpetrator or ask the victim if they are okay.
- *Distract*: get creative to diffuse the situation. Ask a question, invite them to go elsewhere, or point out something interesting nearby.
- *Delegate*: get someone else involved. This can be another person present, campus security, an RA, or a member of faculty or staff.

Title IX Policy and Procedure

Goodwin's full grievance procedures can be found by scanning the QR code to the right, or by visiting: www.goodwin.edu/title-ix-and-equity/policies-procedures



STEP ONE: Intake

After being notified of an incident, the Title IX and Equity Coordinator meets with the Complainant to ensure that they understand the policy and procedures, their options, and resources. Assuming the Complainant chooses to file a complaint and move forward with a formal or informal resolution process, the next step is an Initial Assessment.

STEP TWO: Initial Assessment

An initial assessment of the allegations is made by the Title IX and Equity Coordinator to determine appropriate jurisdiction and applicable policies/procedures.

The Title IX and Equity Coordinator must dismiss any formal complaint if one or more of the following is true:

- The conduct would not fall under the policy, even if proved
- The alleged conduct did not occur in Goodwin's education program or activity
- The alleged conduct did not occur against a person in the United States
- The Complainant is not participating or attempting to participate in the University's education program or activities at the time of filing the complaint

The Title IX and Equity Coordinator may dismiss any formal complaint if one or more of the following is true:

- At any time during the investigation, a Complainant notifies the Title IX and Equity Coordinator in writing that the Complainant would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations therein
- The Respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the University
- Specific circumstances prevent the University from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein

If a dismissal occurs the parties will receive prompt written notice with rationale for the dismissal. The allegations may be referred to an alternate campus process, if appropriate.

STEP THREE: Choose an Advisor

The parties are each entitled to one Advisor of their choosing to accompany them to any and all meetings

pertaining to the complaint. An Advisor can be anyone, including but not limited to an attorney, friend, roommate, or parent. Advisors can be incredibly helpful in assisting parties with navigating the Title IX and Equity resolution process, especially when it comes to the hearing. If a live hearing occurs, the Decision maker(s) must permit each party's Advisor to ask the other party and witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. If a party does not have an Advisor, the University will provide an Advisor, without fee or charge, from a pool of trained Advisors.

STEP FOUR: Investigation

Trained Investigator(s) will conduct an investigation that is prompt, thorough, reliable, equitable, fair, and impartial. They will interview the parties and witnesses and prepare a report. Your Advisor can accompany you to all interviews. As part of the investigation, parties and their Advisors will be provided access to all relevant and directly related evidence collected and will be given an opportunity to review and comment upon it.

STEP FIVE: Hearing

- The University resolution process provides for a neutral and independent Decision-Maker.
- The Decision-Maker(s) will have the opportunity to question Investigators, parties, and witnesses during a hearing.
- The Title IX and Equity Coordinator will determine whether the hearing will take place in person or via videoconference.
- The parties may make opening and closing statements.
- During the hearing, parties' Advisors will have the opportunity to question the other party and witnesses.
- The University uses a preponderance of the evidence standard. The Decision-Maker(s) considers whether, given the available relevant, credible evidence, it is more likely than not that a violation of the policy occurred.

STEP SIX: Final Determination

The parties will be informed of the outcome of the University's resolution of a complaint in writing and without significant delay between the notifications to each party. The notice will include the final determination, any sanctions imposed, a rationale for the final determination, appeal procedures and deadline, and when the University considers the determination final.

STEP SEVEN: Appeal

All parties may appeal a decision *within five calendar days* on the basis of one or more of the following reasons:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made that could affect the outcome of the matter
- The Title IX and Equity Coordinator, Investigator(s), or Decision-Maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against an individual party or for or against Complainants or Respondents in general, that affected the outcome of the matter

All parties are included in any appeal reconsideration and have equal rights of participation. All appeals are conducted by written exchange of materials. The written appeal is permitted to be no longer than three pages and in size 12 font. There is only one level of appeal. Once the appeal decision is rendered, it is final.

Informal Resolution Process

During the intake process, the Title IX and Equity Coordinator will provide information as to whether an informal resolution is an option. Parties who wish to initiate an informal resolution process should contact the Title IX and Equity Coordinator.

All parties must agree, in writing, to initiate an informal resolution process. The parties may agree, as a condition of engaging in informal resolution, that statements made or evidence shared during the informal resolution process will not be considered in the formal grievance process unless all parties give consent.

It is not necessary to pursue informal resolution first to pursue a formal grievance process, and any party participating in informal resolution can stop the process at any time and begin or resume the formal grievance process.

There are three main types of informal resolution:

- **Supportive Resolution:**
When the Title IX and Equity Coordinator can Resolve the matter informally by providing supportive measures (only) to remedy the situation.
- **Alternative Resolution:**
When the parties mutually agree upon resolution of an allegation through mediation, restorative practices, facilitated dialogue, or other approaches.
- **Accepted Responsibility:**
When the Respondent accepts responsibility for violating policy, and desires to accept the sanction(s) and end the resolution process.

Sanctions and Remedies

Several factors are considered when determining a sanction. They are imposed and enforced when the Respondent has been found in violation of University policy.

Considerations for sanctioning:

- The nature, severity, and circumstances surrounding the violation
- The Respondent's disciplinary history
- The need for sanctions to bring an end to the discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation on the Complainant and the community.
- The impact on the parties

Examples of student sanctions:

- Warnings
- Required counseling
- Probation (may include denial of specified campus privileges, exclusion from certain events or areas of campus, no contact orders, etc.)
- Suspension or expulsion
- Withholding diploma

Examples of employee sanctions:

- Warnings
- Performance Improvement Plan
- Enhanced supervision
- Required counseling
- Required training or education
- Probation (may include denial of specified campus privileges, exclusion from certain events or areas of campus, no contact orders, etc.)
- Denial of pay increase
- Demotion
- Restriction of stipends, research, and/or professional development resources
- Suspension with or without pay
- Termination

The Title IX and Equity Coordinator may determine that other actions, such as trainings or campus discussions, are necessary for the campus community in order to stop the discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, and/or retaliation, prevent reoccurrence, and remedy the effects.

Frequently Asked Questions

• Who is covered under Title IX?

Students, faculty, staff, volunteers, contractors, visitors, program participants, and people seeking to be involved in university programs or activities.

• What locations are covered under Title IX?

Under Federal Title IX Regulations, formal Title IX Complaints are limited to conduct that has occurred on campus, during a university program or activity in the U.S., or at a building owned or controlled by an officially recognized student organization.

However, Goodwin's Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, Sexual Misconduct, and Retaliation extends beyond the scope of Title IX. Goodwin will address misconduct that occurs off campus and outside of a university program if it has an impact on the university.

• What standard of proof is used for Title IX complaints?

The standard of proof is the "preponderance of the evidence" or more likely than not.

• Who has to report Title IX complaints?

Any Goodwin employee is required to report incidents which may fall under the Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, Sexual Misconduct, and Retaliation to the Title IX Coordinator. The only persons exempt from this are the on-campus counselors (<https://www.goodwin.edu/counseling/>).

• What are my external reporting options for Title IX/Discrimination complaints?

The Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR) and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

• What if I was under the influence of alcohol or drugs during sex?

Being under the influence does not mean you were unable to provide consent. But if you were "incapacitated" due to alcohol or drugs you would be unable to give consent. Incapacitation describes a level of intoxication where a person is unable to give consent. For more information, refer to the "Consent" section.

• Can I keep the person who subjected me to sexual misconduct away from me?

Yes, there are various options to keep this person from contacting you. A "no-contact order" may be issued, which instructs the person they can no longer have any form of contact with you. Violation may result in sanctions through the university's conduct system.

A court may also be able to help. Even without a formal report to law enforcement, you can file for a “no contact order” that can provide a higher level of protection.

- **If I tell the university what happened to me, will my friends, family, peers, professors, etc. find out?**

We attempt to keep investigations as confidential as possible. Witnesses identified by the parties will need to be interviewed. However, we will not provide information to people outside of the investigation, such as professors. Information is only shared, when necessary, with members of the Title IX team to help provide support, resources, and address your concerns.

We encourage witnesses and respondents to keep information confidential, but we cannot prevent others from discussing the situation.

The Public Records Act requires that if we receive a request for information relating to your report/complaint, we must disclose it. Names and identifying information will be redacted.

- **Can I receive help through the university without having to report the entire incident?**

Absolutely. You are not required to provide additional information about the incident or participate in a university investigation to receive services. You would be required to provide minimal information as to what kind of conduct occurred for a brief incident report, but you do not have to provide complete details if you choose not to.

- **What if the person who subjected me to sexual misconduct/discrimination is not affiliated with the university?**

In this instance, the university’s response is primarily be providing services to the Complainant. If we become aware that a community member poses a larger threat to the university community, we may pursue additional measures to ensure safety. If the Respondent attends another university, the Title IX and Equity Coordinator can help you file a complaint with the Respondent’s university.

- **Do I have to press criminal charges if I report a crime to the university?**

No, you always have the right to decide whether or not you wish to file a report with law enforcement. If the crime happened on campus, we will notify our campus security as they are responsible for providing statistical information about the number of crimes that happen on campus. But this does not mean an investigation will be conducted.

- **Can I report anonymously?**

Yes, based solely on an anonymous report, neither the university nor campus security may be able to pursue

action against the person. You would still be able to file a complaint in the future with the university or law enforcement.

If you do choose to report anonymously, we want to ensure you are safe. Please reach out to confidential resources to discuss options and other available resources.

- **What will happen if I report to law enforcement?**

If you report to law enforcement, an officer will meet with you and take a report. Based on your wishes, they may start an investigation that could include talking to any witnesses. The officers can help plan for your safety if you decide to press charges.

- **Is there a way to get a criminal protection order?**

Yes, even without a formal report to a police officer, you can file for a “no-contact order” that can provide a higher level of protection. These orders must be granted from a court. The Title IX and Equity Coordinator can help explain the process and connect you with a legal advocate.

Resources

Confidential Resources

- Goodwin Counseling Services
www.goodwin.edu/counseling
- Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence
 - English: (888) 999-5545
 - Español: (888) 568-8332
- Interval House
 - Offers on-site counselors and advocates available to help victims of domestic violence
 - (888) 774-2900

Non-Confidential Resources

- Title IX and Equity Coordinator
titleixandequity@goodwin.edu
(860) 727-6741
- Goodwin Campus Security
security@goodwin.edu
(860) 913-2100
- Goodwin Case Managers
www.goodwin.edu/student-affairs/case-management
- AccessAbility Coordinator
www.goodwin.edu/accessibility
(860) 727-6781
- East Hartford Police
 - Emergency: 9-1-1
 - Non-emergency: (860) 528-4401