

2025-2026 Academic Year

ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT



CAMPUS CRIME, FIRE, ALCOHOL, AND ILLEGAL DRUGS

*For the Students, Faculty, and Staff of Bowdoin College
and Prospective Students and Employees (2022, 2023, and 2024)*

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Bowdoin

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Bowdoin College Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Bowdoin College Office of Safety and Security is to serve the common good by *doing for people*—with fairness, dignity, and respect—to foster a safe and secure campus community that supports the educational, personal, and professional goals of all students, employees, and visitors.

The Bowdoin College Office of Safety and Security is accredited by the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators ([IACLEA](#)).



INTRODUCTION

Bowdoin College is a safe campus, Brunswick is a safe town, and Maine is a safe state. Violent crime is exceedingly rare. Property crimes like theft are more likely. Bowdoin has a vigilant security department, and Brunswick has a fine police force, but no college campus is crime free.

Most crimes are crimes of opportunity that are prevented with common sense and awareness. For example: avoid walking alone at night in secluded or poorly lit areas; do not engage in reckless, high-risk behavior; do not prop or leave dorm or office doors unlocked or open; do not leave drinks unattended at a party; do not put yourself at risk by becoming intoxicated or by using drugs.

Campus safety is a community responsibility. Bowdoin makes every effort to create a safe environment for people to work, study, and visit, and individuals play an important role in helping to keep campus safe. All members of our campus community—students, faculty, staff, families, alumni, and visitors—must take responsibility for their personal safety. An individual's choices can impact not only themselves, but the safety of the broader campus. Together we create a safe community by being aware, reporting suspicious activity, and caring for each other's well-being and the common good.

Never hesitate to call the Office of Safety and Security at 207-725-3500 when you need help, when you sense that something is wrong, or when someone is in danger. Listen to your intuition and act.

The Office of Safety and Security is committed to your safety. With your help, we will keep Bowdoin one of the safest College campuses in the country.

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OFFICE OF SAFETY AND SECURITY

The Office of Safety and Security provide 24-hour/365-day service and protection to the Bowdoin community with a staff of 35 composed of administration, security officers, casual officers, and support staff. Security officers are assigned to campus patrol operations, the communications center, the Museum of Art and the Arctic Museum. The Bowdoin Shuttle provides additional capability during evening hours and is supported by five drivers, and three student dispatchers.

The campus is patrolled by officers in vehicles, on bicycles and on foot. The 24-hour communications center answers emergency and routine call for service and monitors a network of security cameras and life safety alarm systems.

Numerous blue light emergency phones dot the campus to provide a quick and easy means to obtain help. The Bowdoin Safe App is also available for download. This app has a *mobile* blue light feature along with numerous links to important resources. The Bowdoin Shuttle provides safe student transportation after dark within a one-mile radius of campus.

The Office of Safety and Security respond to and investigates reported incidents and/or policy violations. Excellent interdepartmental relationships are maintained with the Town of Brunswick police, fire and rescue, the Maine State Police, Cumberland County, and federal law enforcement agencies for operational and training support.

Bowdoin has an all-hazards campus emergency management plan and conducts annual scenario-based drills to evaluate our readiness to respond to any campus emergency. A campus-wide mass-notification system informs students, faculty, and staff of campus emergencies within minutes, providing specific safety information and instructions.

We are proud of the strong relationships we have with faculty, staff, students, and the Town of Brunswick. Only with the confidence, trust, and support of the entire campus community can we ensure that Bowdoin remains the very safe and special place that it is.

Security Officer Training

The Field Training Evaluation Program is a five-week, 200-hour, standardized training curriculum. Campus patrol officers are assigned to field training officers who train and mentor all new personnel. An additional 80-hour block of instruction occurs for those personnel who are cross-trained as security communications center operators. Museum security officer training is a separate standardized 120-hour training program, administered by a field training officer, covering museum security methods and practices, and cultural property protection. Security officers attend mandatory semi-annual in-service training, and security officers are afforded opportunities to attend career advancement and specialty training, i.e., leadership, supervision, bicycle patrol, defensive tactics, and property management.



Campus Enforcement Authority

The Office of Safety and Security is composed entirely of non-sworn campus security officers. Security officers' law enforcement authority is limited to that which is granted to any private citizen under Maine law. 17-A, M.R.S. § 16 (Warrantless arrests by a private person). Likewise, the authority to use a reasonable degree of non-deadly or deadly force is limited to that which any private citizen has under Maine law. 17-A § M.R.S. 108 (Physical force in defense of a person).

Security officers have the authority to ask persons for identification and to determine whether individuals have lawful business at Bowdoin College. Safety and Security coordinates with the Brunswick Police Department in the investigation of crimes occurring within the College's Clery geography, as outlined in a memorandum of understanding between the College and the Brunswick Police Department. Security officers have the authority to issue parking tickets within the College's Clery geography.

Immigration Status

Safety and Security personnel do not enforce immigration laws or make inquiries about the immigrant.

Memorandum of Understanding with Local Law Enforcement

The Bowdoin College Office of Safety and Security has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Brunswick Police Department to memorialize the collaboration between the College and local law enforcement related to the response to, and investigation of, incidents of sexual violence involving students at Bowdoin College. The responsibilities and obligations of the College are governed by federal law, including but not limited to the Clery Act and Title IX; regulations promulgated under federal law and guidance to institutions of higher education provided by the Office of Civil Rights of the United States Department of Education. The goal of the MOU is to improve the coordination of efforts to provide timely response and investigation for students, employees, and visitors of Bowdoin College who are victims of sexual violence, including the crime of sexual assault.

The MOU ensures that through collaboration between the College and local law enforcement investigations are comprehensive while respecting the legal rights of those accused of sexual violence or assaults and that appropriate, trauma informed support is provided to victims of any sexual violence. The MOU also sets forth the respective roles and responsibilities of the College and local law enforcement related to the prevention of and response to sexual assaults to include, but not limited to, facilitating the prosecution of offenders, and aiding in disciplinary proceedings.

Building Access and Security

The Bowdoin College campus grounds are open to the public. However, most academic and administrative buildings are only available to authorized members of the campus community and to official visitors and/or individuals who have legitimate business needs during the hours the buildings are open.

Administrative buildings are normally locked. Keys for employee access may be obtained from One Card Office upon proper authorization. To ensure the safety and the security of college facilities, equipment and material, employees should ensure that their work area/office is closed and locked.

It is a college policy violation and a potentially dangerous practice to permit unauthorized access inside college buildings (i.e., prop doors open, tape over automatic locking mechanisms, etc.).

Buildings that are open to the public during business hours are secured on a set lock-up schedule. Entry after scheduled hours is only available to authorized faculty, staff, and students, as determined by the appropriate academic or administrative offices.

Safety and security officers continually patrol buildings, and many building entrances and other internal and external areas are monitored by security cameras. Residential Life staff members perform regular assigned building checks, in addition to regular patrol checks made by safety and security.

Certain buildings are alarmed for the protection of contents and personnel, and the alarms are activated when any illegal entry is made. The Office of Safety and Security and Brunswick police immediately respond to alarms, as necessary.

With the exception of a small number of buildings that are open to the public, such as Smith Union, all campus buildings are secured with an electronic card access system (OneCard) that allows authorized students, faculty, and staff to gain access to a building by swiping their card through a card reader located on exterior and interior doors. The exterior doors to all residence halls and undergraduate apartments are locked at all times.

The Office of Safety and Security will admit a specific individual or group to a building or room after hours, on weekends, during vacations and holidays, only if the office has received authorization from an authorized department representative prior to the date the facilities are to be used. The person in charge of the room or area involved should forward the authorization for an individual or group to the Office of Safety and Security. A dean, director, senior officer or their designee must sign the authorization. Authorized persons must not allow non-authorized individuals to enter.

All members of the Bowdoin community are expected to immediately report suspicious activity, suspicious persons, or crimes in progress within campus buildings and throughout the campus.

Special Residential Programs

Bowdoin College hosts many non-matriculated students during the academic year and summer months for participation in special athletic and education programs. The Office of Events and Summer Programs oversees the participants' orientation and housing arrangements. Each participant is given a unique, temporary identification and key card. Orientation materials include information related to campus safety and security. Additionally, visitors are encouraged to view Safety and Security's public website, which details additional policies and information, including the most recent Clery Campus Crime Report.

Maintenance of Campus Facilities

College facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. Security officers regularly patrol the campus and report malfunctioning lights, cameras, and other unsafe conditions to the facilities department for prompt repair.



IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

EMERGENCY NUMBERS		GENERAL NUMBERS	
Bowdoin Security (Emergency)	207-725-3500	Bookstore	207-725-3204
Bowdoin Security (Non-Emergency)	207-725-3314	Bowdoin Career Planning	207-725-3717
Brunswick Police/Fire/Medical (Emergency)	9-1-1	Bowdoin Counseling Service	207-725-3145
Admissions - Burton-Little House	207-798-7116	Bowdoin Shuttle	207-725-3337
Adult and Child Abuse	800-452-1999	Campus Scheduling	207-725-3433
AIDS Hotline	800-851-2437	Center for Learning and Teaching	207-725-3006
Alcoholics Anonymous	800-737-6237	Confidential Resource Advisor	207-725-3037
American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)	207-774-5444	Copy and Print Center	207-725-1429
Family Crisis Services – Domestic Abuse	800-537-6066	Dining Service	207-725-3211
Human Services Department	800-482-7520	Dinner Menu Hotline	207-725-3898
Maine Drug Enforcement / District Task Force (Cumberland County)	207-822-0370	Events Office	207-725-3433
Maine Human Rights Commission	207-624-6290	Hatch Science Library	207-725-3004
Maine Health Hospital	207-373-6000	Health Services	207-725-3770
Maine Health Hospital Addiction Ctr	207-373-6950	Information Desk, Smith Union	207-725-3375
Maine Health Walk-In Clinic	207-406-7500	Information Tech Help Desk	207-725-3030
National Abortion Hotline	800-772-9100	Information Technology	207-725-3614
Planned Parenthood	207-725-8264	Office of Residential Life	207-725-3225
RAINN	800-656-HOPE	Office of the Dean for Academic Affairs	207-725-3578
Sexual Assault Support Services of Mid Coast Maine (SASSMM)	800-871-7741	Office of the Dean of Student Affairs	207-725-3229
Through These Doors	800-537-6066	Office of the Registrar	207-725-3521
Burton-Little House (Admissions)	207-798-7116	Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance and Title IX	207-721-5189
Health Services	207-798-7113	Student Activities	207-725-3536
Bowdoin College	207-725-3000	Hawthorne-Longfellow Library	207-725-3280
President	207-725-3221	Mail Center	207-725-3302
Athletics	207-725-3326		

REPORTING PROCEDURES

Whether you are the victim of a crime, a witness on behalf of a victim unable to report, a witness to a crime, observe a suspicious situation, or see a safety problem, it is important to report to Safety and Security. These reports will help ensure that, where appropriate, timely warnings can be issued for the safety of the campus community, daily crime and fire logs updated, and accurate statistics are included in this annual security and fire safety report.

The Office of Safety and Security is responsible for the reporting and follow-up of any criminal incident that occurs within Bowdoin's Clery geography, and in coordination with the Brunswick Police Department, as necessary. Crimes committed in other jurisdictions should be reported to the police agency where the offenses occurred (see the off-campus reporting information below). Persons directly involved may be contacted during the investigation by email, phone, and/or in-person interview.

The Office of Safety and Security is always available to assist victims of crimes, including victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, with reporting to law enforcement, if the victim chooses. The Office of Safety and Security acknowledges that there may be many reasons why a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking may decline to notify law enforcement authorities.

On-Campus Reporting

When members of the Bowdoin community receive a report of criminal activity on campus, they should immediately contact the Office of Safety and Security.

Off-Campus Reporting

If criminal activity takes place in an off-campus location, Bowdoin College community members should contact the local, county, or state police department with that jurisdiction. The Brunswick Police Department will inform Bowdoin Security of off-campus situations involving students that they become aware of. Law enforcement authorities routinely work and communicate with the College on any incidents occurring on or off campus. Students involved in violations of the law may be subject to arrest by the local police and face College disciplinary action through the Division of Student Affairs.

Types of Reporting for Victims or Witnesses

We are here to help you as a victim or a witness and **reporting as soon as possible is best.**

1. Review the types of reporting options you have and select the options with which you are most comfortable.
2. Decide who you want to contact and make the report.

Voluntary Reporting

When filing a report on a voluntary basis as a victim or witness you agree to provide your contact information.

Confidential and Anonymous Reporting

When filing a report on a confidential basis as a victim or witness, an individual may request confidentiality. When possible, the Office of Safety and Security and/or a law enforcement agency will file a report on the details of the incident without revealing the reporter's identity. However, because the College may have an obligation to address certain reports, the College cannot guarantee complete confidentiality if it conflicts with Bowdoin's obligation to investigate meaningfully or, where warranted, take corrective action.

In certain circumstances, individuals may also report a crime, an incident, or share other information using the [Anonymous Reporting Form](#). There are several other reporting forms available, too, depending on the nature of the incident or concern:

- [Title IX Reporting Form](#)
- [Freedom from Discrimination and Harassment Reporting Form](#)
- [Hazing Reporting Form](#)

Support Services

Reporting an incident allows Bowdoin to provide all individuals involved with available support and services that may be available on-campus and/or off-campus. Where applicable, Bowdoin will provide written notification to students and employees about existing resources within Bowdoin and off-campus, such as medical care and other health-related resources, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and/or visa and immigration assistance.

Options for Reporting Crimes and incidents

- **Phone (not anonymous):** Safety and Security, 207-725-3500; Title IX, 207-721-5189; Brunswick Police Department, 9-1-1; or other [campus security authority](#).
- **Online Forms (anonymous options):** [Anonymous Reporting Form](#) or [Title IX Anonymous or Voluntary Incident Report Form](#).
- **Email (not anonymous):** [Bill Harwood](#), Associate Vice President for Safety and Security; Britt Swett, IX Campus Coordinator
- **Campus mail:** Bill Harwood, Office of Safety and Security; Britt Swett, Interim Title IX Campus Coordinator; or other campus security authority.
- **Mail:** Bowdoin College Office of Safety and Security, 6040 College Station, Brunswick, ME 04011.

Pastoral or Licensed Professional Counselor

Pastoral and Licensed Professional Counselors are identified as confidential resources, who may not share confidential information without an individual's informed consent unless there is imminent danger to self or others, or as otherwise required by law.

- A Pastoral Counselor is a person who is associated with and recognized by a religious order or denomination to provide confidential spiritual guidance and counseling, and at the time a disclosure is made.
- A Licensed Professional Counselor is a person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the Bowdoin community and who is functioning within the scope of the counselor's license or certification.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors, when acting in those capacities, are not campus security authorities. Although we encourage anonymized reporting (with non-personally identifiable data) for statistical purposes, pastoral and professional counselors are not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Unfounded Crimes

If a crime is reported as occurring on-campus, in on-campus residential facilities, in or on non-campus buildings or property, or on public property, and the reported crime is investigated by sworn 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 after a thorough investigative process.

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)

[FERPA](#) is a 1974 federal law that protects the privacy of student education records. FERPA affirms the right to access one's own educational records, or to the education records of one's minor child. It also outlines, with some exceptions, an individual's right to non-disclosure of their education records.

The Overlap Between FERPA and the Clery Act

Because FERPA specifically protects the status of education records, other records —such as those maintained by campus police— are not protected under this law. However, if those same law enforcement records were shared with education officials for conduct code proceedings, this new documentation would become protected as part of the student's educational record.

While personally identifiable educational records are protected under FERPA, the Clery Act requires statistical reporting that includes non-personally identifiable information. As such, the right to privacy covered by FERPA will not prevent the disclosure of non-personally identifiable data for the purposes of Clery Act compliance, even if the identity of involved persons remains protected.

Annual Security and Fire Safety Report Preparation

The Associate Vice President of the Office of Safety and Security submits crime and fire statistics to the Department of Education (DOE) by October 1 of each year and distributes the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (ASFSR) to all current students and employees, and notice of its availability to prospective students and employees, as required by the Clery Act. The ASFSR includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported Clery crimes that occurred within the College's Clery geography, in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by Bowdoin College, and on public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. This report includes all Clery crimes reported to the Office of Safety and Security, campus security authorities, and law enforcement agencies, regardless of the ultimate disposition of the reported crime, institutional policies concerning campus security, such as policies concerning alcohol drug use, crime prevention, the reporting of crimes, sexual assault, and the Fire Safety Report for fires in campus residential buildings.

Developing Information for this Report

The annual preparation of crime statistics involves gathering statistical data in coordination with those with significant responsibility for students and campus activities, including the Office of Safety and Security and Campus Security Authorities. The College also coordinates with the Brunswick Police Department (BPD), the Cumberland County Sheriff's Department (CCSO), Piscataquis County Sheriff's Department (PCSD) the Maine State Police (MSP), the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Sagadahoc County Sheriff (SCS). The Executive Director of the Office of Safety and Security or designee is responsible for the contents of the ASFSR, crime and fire statistics, and the public crime and fire logs. The Executive Director contacts the appropriate law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over campus and non-campus properties by email to collect annual statistics. The Office of Safety and Security updates all campus safety and security information for submission to the Student Handbook and the Annual Security Fire Safety Report.

Clery Public Crime and Fire Logs

Clery public crime and fire logs are updated continually and posted under the security reporting tab on the Office of Safety and Security website. Once within the site you may view the public crime log for the most current month or by individual years. The public fire log is only available for individual years. You may also examine these logs by visiting the administrative office of the Office of Safety and Security, 9 Bath Rd, Brunswick Maine, during business hours, Monday-Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (except holidays) to view the last two completed months of the public crime log or the year-to-date fire log. Crime and fire logs older than the most recent two months may be viewed within two business of a request. Names of people involved in case-reports are not listed on the Clery public crime or fire logs.

Note: Pursuant to separate obligations under the Clery Act, in addition to collecting annual statistics for inclusion in this ASFSR, the College maintains a public crime log. Although there are areas of overlap, the daily crime log differs in some significant respects from the statistical data collected for purposes of this ASFSR. For example, the public crime log includes other crimes (not just those Clery Act crimes required to be reported in the ASFSR) reported to the Office of Safety and Security and occurring anywhere within the College's Clery geography plus the patrol area of the Office of Safety and Security. The public crime log also requires disclosure of more information about the reported event but includes exceptions where disclosing information on the daily log is otherwise prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim.

Notification to the Campus Community

Each fall, the Associate Vice President of Safety and Security will send an e-mail notification to current students and employees with the links to the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, the Clery public crime and fire log, the Office of Safety and Security website. The Safety and Security website link is also included on several Bowdoin websites: Counseling and Wellness, Dean of Students, Facilities, Human Resources, On Campus Resources, Residential Life, and Title IX. Anyone may view the report online or request a paper copy of this report by contacting the Office of Safety and Security, Rhodes Hall, 207-725-3458, or email security@bowdoin.edu.

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

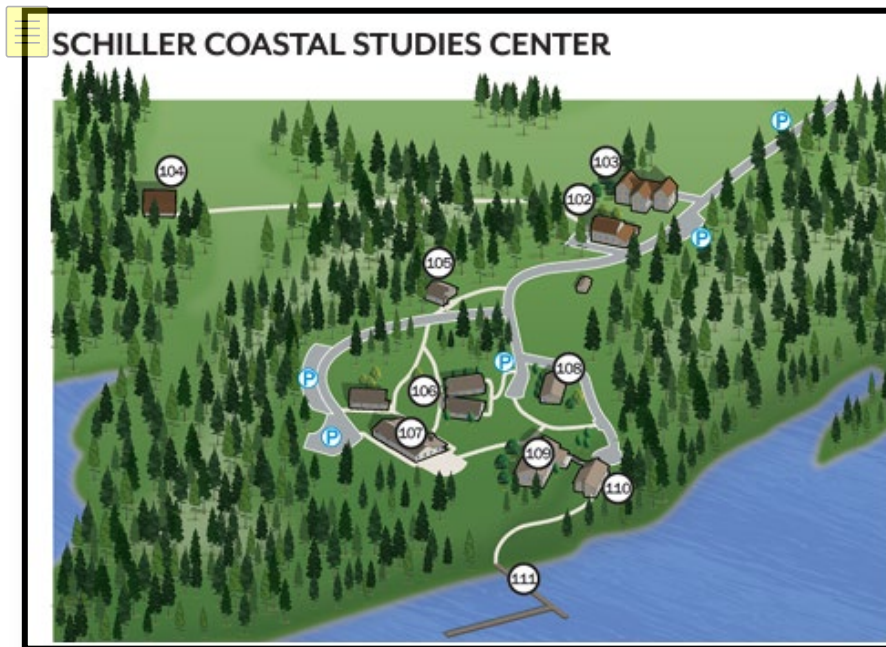
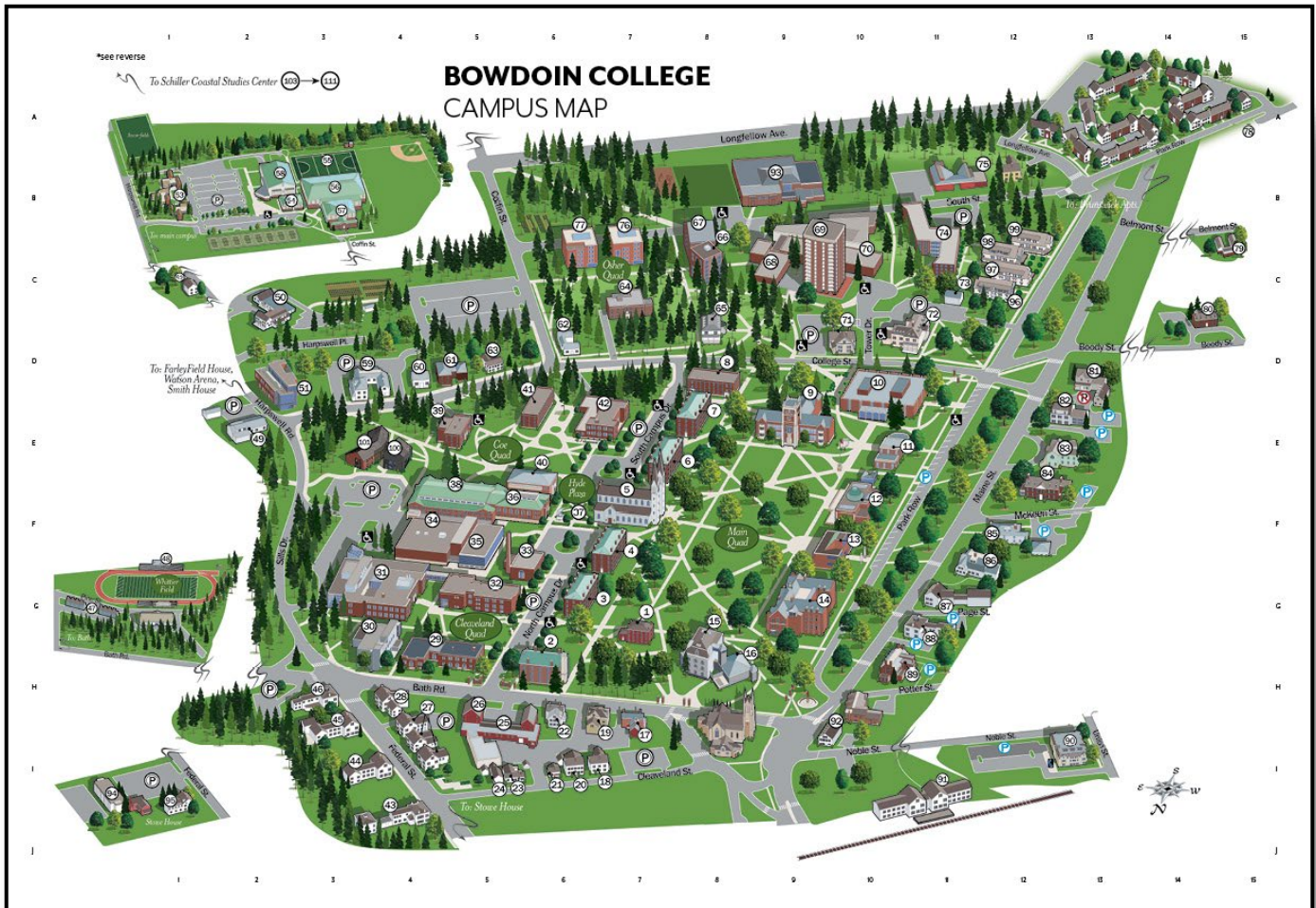
A campus security authority is any individual (or individuals) who has responsibility for campus security, but who does not constitute a campus police department or campus security department. This includes officials of the College who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus Conduct Review proceedings. If such an official is a pastoral or professional counselor, the official is not considered a campus security authority when acting in that capacity. Campus security authorities are trained annually.

DEPARTMENT	CONTACT	BUILDING	PHONE #
Academic Affairs	Dean, Directors	Hawthorne-Longfellow	207-725-3978
Athletics	Directors, Coaches	Buck Center	207-725-3247
Bowdoin Scientific Station	Directors	Kent Island, Grand Manan, BC, Canada	207-798-4350
Events and Summer Planning	Directors	Coles Tower	207-798-4262
Health Center	Director	Buck Center	207-725-3770
Residential Life	Directors, Staff, RA Staff	24 College Street	207-725-3184
Office of Safety and Security	Directors, Security Officers	Rhodes Hall	207-725-3458
Student Activities	Directors	Smith Union	207-798-3375
Student Affairs	Deans, Advisors	Moulton Union	207-725-3229
Student Employment	Associate Director	216 Maine Street	207-725-3497
Thrive	Director	Banister Hall	207-725-3919
Title IX	Title IX Coordinators	38 College Street	207-725-3493
Upward Bound	Director	82 Federal Street	207-725-3559



CLERY GEOGRAPHY MAP

Visit our website online [interactive campus map of Bowdoin](#).



GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS

Campus:

1. Any building or property owned or controlled by the institution within the same contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, and
2. On-Campus Student Housing is any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution and is within the contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus housing facility.
3. Any building or property that is within or contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (1) of this definition, which 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).

Residence:

A subset of crimes on campus includes only those reported crimes that occurred in dormitories or other residential facilities.

Non-campus building or property:

1. Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or
2. Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Public Property:

All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities that are within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Non-campus buildings and properties:

- Bowdoin Scientific Station (biological field station), Kent Island, Bay of Fundy, Parish of Grand Manan, New Brunswick, Canada (also Sheep and Hay islands)
- Brunswick Hotel and Tavern, 4 Noble Street, Brunswick, ME
- Former NASB Property, 316 Samuel Adams Drive, Brunswick, ME
- Former NASB Property, 281-326 Allagash Drive, Brunswick, ME
- Former NASB Property, 16 and 22 Transmitter Drive, Brunswick, ME
- Fort Andross, 14 Maine Street, Brunswick, ME
- Merritt Island, lower end of the New Meadows River and Mountain Road, West Bath, ME
- Outing Club Cabin, Elliotsville Road, Elliotsville Township, ME
- Schiller Coastal Studies Center, 240 Bayview Road, Orr's Island, ME
- Smith Boat House, Sawyer Road, Brunswick, ME
- Whittier Street Warehouse, 19 Whittier Street, Brunswick, ME
- 3 Business Parkway, Brunswick, ME
- 16 Station Avenue, Brunswick, ME (2nd floor offices only)
- 85 Union Street, Brunswick, ME (3rd floor offices only)

CLERY CRIME DEFINITIONS

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

Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

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

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. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.

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: 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 using a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

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

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 kind.

Hazing: Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person or group against another person, in connection with an initiation, affiliation, or membership in an organization, regardless of the individual's willingness to participate, that causes or is likely to cause physical or psychological injury.

Weapon Law 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.

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

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

Bowdoin College is also required to report statistics for hate (bias) related crimes by the type of bias as defined for the following classifications: **murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson) larceny, vandalism, intimidation, and simple assault.**

Destruction, Damage, Vandalism of Property: To destroy willfully or maliciously, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

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

Larceny-Theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

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

A hate or bias related crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. For example - a subject assault a victim, which is a crime, if the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his bias against the victim's race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability, the assault is then also classified as a hate/bias crime.

For purposes of reporting crimes, when more than one criminal offense was committed during a single incident, only the most serious offense is counted pursuant to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Exceptions to the hierarchy rule include that arson is always reported as a separate crime regardless of whether it occurs in the same incident as another crime, and where rape, fondling or statutory rape occurs in the same incident as a murder, both crimes are reported in the crime statistics. Source: The Handbook for Campus Crime Reporting, U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, 2016.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT (VAWA)

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA), which President Obama signed into law on March 7, 2013, imposes new obligations on colleges and universities under its Campus Sexual Violence Act.

Under VAWA, Colleges and universities are required to:

- Report domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, beyond crime categories the Clery Act already mandates.
- Adopt certain student discipline procedures, such as notifying victims of their rights; and
- Adopt certain institutional policies to address and prevent campus sexual violence, such as training in particular respect to pertinent institutional personnel.

The Clery Act requires annual reporting of statistics for various criminal offenses, including sex offenses and aggravated assault. VAWA's Campus SaVE Act provision adds domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking to the categories that, if the incident was reported to a campus security authority or local police agency, must be reported under Clery. The Campus SaVE Act provision imposes new reporting requirements. These crimes are defined below:

1. **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.
 - a. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the people involved in the relationship.
 - b. 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.
2. **Domestic Violence:** A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by:
 - a. A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; or

- b. A person with whom the victim shares a child in common; *or*
 - c. A person who is cohabiting with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; *or*
 - d. A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; *or*
 - e. By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
3. **Stalking:** Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; *or*
- a. Suffer substantial emotional distress.
For the purposes of this definition-
 - **Course of conduct** means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means--follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.
 - **A reasonable person** means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - **Substantial emotional distress** means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
4. **Sexual Assault:** The definition (from VAWA) of sexual assault.
- a. An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is "**any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.**"
5. **Preserving evidence:** It is important that a victim of sexual abuse not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/are where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours, so that evidence may be preserved which may assist in proving that an alleged criminal offense occurred or is occurring, or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. In circumstances of sexual assault, if a victim does not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs, or other copies of documents that may be useful during the investigation.

TIMELY WARNINGS

In accordance with the Clery Act, the Office of Safety and Security will issue timely warning notices to the College community when there is a serious crime or ongoing safety threat that may affect the students, faculty, staff, and visitors of Bowdoin College. The decision to issue a timely warning shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by the Executive Director or Associate Director of Safety and Security, in consultation with local law enforcement. When issuing timely warnings, victim name(s) and other victim information will be kept confidential. Having timely knowledge of criminal activity and safety threats will assist community members in making informed decisions about their personal safety, while helping to prevent crime and aiding law enforcement in apprehending criminal suspects. Timely warnings may be disseminated via telephone, email, and text messaging. Copies of all timely warnings are kept with corresponding case files and are available for public viewing on the Safety and Security website.

The Office of Safety and Security does not issue timely warnings for the above-listed crimes when:

- The suspect(s) is apprehended and the threat of imminent danger to the Bowdoin College community has been mitigated by the apprehension.
- A report was not filed with the Office of Safety and Security, or if safety and security were not notified by campus security authorities in a manner that would allow the office to post a "timely" warning to the community. Unless

there are extenuating circumstances, a report that is filed more than five days after the date of the alleged incident may not allow the Office of Safety and Security to post a timely warning to the community. This type of situation will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

- In cases involving sex offenses that may be reported long after the incident occurred, there is no ability to distribute a timely warning or safety alert to the community. Sex offenses will be considered on a case-by-case basis depending on when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known.
- A crime is reported to a pastoral or professional counselor while acting in those capacities.

Timely warnings and security alerts are written and distributed by the Executive Director of Safety and Security or the Associate Director to the campus through any one or more of the following means:

- **Emergency Notification System:** A mass notification system that automatically sends brief voice, email, and text alerts to the College community regarding an emergency on the Bowdoin campus. More information about emergency alerts can be found in the Campus Emergency Management Plan section starting on page 19.
- **College email and voicemail**
- **Safety and Security website:** [Timely Warnings and Security Alerts](#).
- **Campus Digests**
- **Local area radio and television stations and print media.**

The Office of Safety and Security also maintain a public crime and fire log that contains crimes and fires reported to the department. The [public crime and fire logs](#) are available on the safety and security website or you may request a copy at the Office of Safety and Security administrative offices in Rhodes Hall in person, by phone 207-725-3458, or by email to security@bowdoin.edu.



CLERY CRIME STATISTICS FOR BOWDOIN COLLEGE

Consistent with the requirements of the Clery Act, and consistent with informal conversations the College has had with the U.S. Department of Education, as of January 01, 2022, the College's "Drug Law Violations" statistics no longer include marijuana offenses that have been decriminalized under Maine's Cannabis Legalization Act (28-B M.R.S.A. § 101 et seq.) and the Maine Medical Use of Cannabis Act (22 M.R.S.A. § 2421 et seq.).

CLERY CRIME STATS – CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Criminal Homicide – Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter

Offense Type	Year	Residences	Other	On-Campus Total	Non-Campus Total	Public Property Total
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2024	0	0	0	0	0

Criminal Homicide – Manslaughter by Negligence

Offense Type	Year	Residences	Other	On-Campus Total	Non-Campus Total	Public Property Total
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2022	0	0	0	0	0

Sex Offenses – Rape

Offense Type	Year	Residences	Other	On-Campus Total	Non-Campus Total	Public Property Total
Rape	2022	2	2	4	0	0
Rape	2023	5	0	5	0	0
Rape	2024	4	0	4	0	0

Sex Offenses – Fondling

Offense Type	Year	Residences	Other	On-Campus Total	Non-Campus Total	Public Property Total
Fondling	2022	1	0	1	0	0
Fondling	2023	3	0	3	0	0
Fondling	2024	7	0	7	0	0

Sex Offenses – Incest

Offense Type		Year	Residences	Other	On-Campus Total	Non-Campus Total	Public Property Total
Incest		2022	0	0	0	0	0
Incest		2023	0	0	0	0	0
Incest		2024	0	0	0	0	0

Sex Offenses – Statutory Rape

Offense Type	Year	Residences	Other	On-Campus Total	Non-Campus Total	Public Property Total
Statutory Rape	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0	0	0	0	0

Other Criminal Offenses – Robbery

Offense Type	Year	Residences	Other	On-Campus Total	Non-Campus Total	Public Property Total
Robbery	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2024	0	0	0	0	0

Other Criminal Offenses – Aggravated Assault

Offense Type	Year	Residences	Other	On-Campus Total	Non-Campus Total	Public Property Total
Aggravated Assault	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	0	0	0	0	1
Aggravated Assault	2024	0	0	0	0	0

Other Criminal Offenses – Burglary

Offense Type	Year	Residences	Other	On-Campus Total	Non-Campus Total	Public Property Total
Burglary	2022	0	2	2	0	0
Burglary	2023	0	1	1	0	0
Burglary	2024	0	0	0	0	0

Other Criminal Offenses – Motor Vehicle Theft

Offense Type	Year	Residences	Other	On-Campus Total	Non-Campus Total	Public Property Total
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	0	1	1	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0	1	1	0	0

Other Criminal Offenses – Arson

Offense Type	Year	Residences	Other	On-Campus Total	Non-Campus Total	Public Property Total
Arson	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2023	2	0	2	0	0
Arson	2024	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests

Offense Type	Year	Residences	Other	On-Campus Total	Non-Campus Total	Public Property Total
Drug Law Violations (Arrests)	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations (Arrests)	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations (Arrests)	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations (Arrests)	2022	0	0	0	0	1
Liquor Law Violations (Arrests)	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations (Arrests)	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession (Arrests)	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession (Arrests)	2023	0	0	0	0	0

Illegal Weapons Possession (Arrests)	2024	0	0	0	0	0
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Judicial Referrals (Disciplinary Actions)

Offense Type	Year	Residences	Other	On-Campus Total	Non-Campus Total	Public Property Total
Drug Law Violations (Referrals)	2022	2	0	2	0	0
Drug Law Violations (Referrals)	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations (Referrals)	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations (Referrals)	2022	51	10	61	0	2
Liquor Law Violations (Referrals)	2023	40	17	57	0	1
Liquor Law Violations (Referrals)	2024	28	23	51	0	2
Illegal Weapons Possession (Referrals)	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession (Referrals)	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession (Referrals)	2024	0	0	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes

Offense Type	Year	Residences	Other	On-Campus Total	Non-Campus Total	Public Property Total
Total Unfounded Crimes	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Total Unfounded Crimes	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Total Unfounded Crimes	2024	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses

Offense Type	Year	Residences	Other	On-Campus Total	Non-Campus Total	Public Property Total
Domestic Violence	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2023	2	0	2	0	0
Dating Violence	2024	1	0	1	0	0
Stalking	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2023	0	3	3	0	0
Stalking	2024	0	0	0	0	0

Clery Crime Statistics – Hate Crimes (2022–2024)

Offense	Count (2022–2024, all locations - On Campus Student Housing, On Campus, Non-Campus, Public Property)
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0
Rape	0
Fondling	0
Incest	0
Statutory Rape	0
Robbery	0
Aggravated Assault	0
Burglary	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0
Arson	0
Simple Assault	0
Larceny-Theft	0
Intimidation	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	0

CAMPUS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Bowdoin College is committed to open communications and coordinated emergency management of incidents occurring in our community. Our Campus Emergency Management Team (CEMT) operates under the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS). Planning, exercises, and actual campus incident response drive our application of various degrees of ICS coordination and oversight. It is our intent to hone our readiness and continuously improve our incident response by paying close attention to the needs of our organization and constituents, and by applying lessons learned from local, national, and international crisis responses.

Bowdoin College has a detailed all-hazard Campus Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) in place to manage the anticipated issues associated with a declared disaster on campus, defined as an event that has the potential to:

- Seriously impair or halt the operations of the College; or
- Result in mass casualties or extensive property damage; or
- Significantly impacts the campus community or geographic region.
- Examples of potentially disastrous circumstances could include a major storm, extensive fire or explosion, chemical release, prolonged utility failure, act of violence or terrorism, or epidemic disease. This plan conforms to the most recent recommendations of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and is coordinated with parallel efforts by local, county and state law enforcement, and emergency response agencies. The key components of the plan include:
- Preventative measures are designed to protect the overall safety of the campus community. Phased decision-making guidance based upon real-time reporting at the international, national, regional, state, and local levels.
- Providing continuity of services for the on-campus population for the duration of any emergency; and recovery and returning to normal operations as soon as feasible.

Here is the abbreviated public version of the Bowdoin College [Campus Emergency Management Plan \(CEMP\)](#).



ANNUAL EMERGENCY EXERCISES

The College conducts an annual exercise of the Campus Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) each academic year, in coordination with local, county and state emergency response agencies. The Campus Emergency Management Team (CEMT) and representatives of emergency response agencies have conducted exercises to date that include potential terrorist activities, a release of hazardous materials, an explosive device, an active shooter, arson, missing persons, an extended power outage, an international travel crisis, and a catastrophic fire.

In 2016, Bowdoin College adopted the [Standard Response Protocol](#) which is an additional mechanism to prepare for lockdown, lockdown, shelter, or evacuation procedures. Training was provided and is ongoing to the CEMT, building coordinators, and all functional areas directly involved in the safekeeping of the campus. The CEMP is reviewed and updated regularly with drills, exercises, and training being conducted each academic year to emphasize topical issues of concern and evaluate the College's response measures. Examples of drills and exercises conducted annually include:

LOCKOUT DRILLS

These drills call for all Bowdoin College buildings to be remotely or manually locked with all employees, students and visitors instructed via mass notification announcements to remain inside or seek shelter for the duration of the drill. The purpose of this drill is to evaluate the College's ability to promptly secure building perimeters in the event of a life-threatening campus emergency, provide practical experience in the Standard Response Protocol, increase situational awareness, and establish a baseline for future emergency response training and drills. The LOCKDOWN drill comprises all the characteristics of a LOCKOUT drill with heightened response actions, taking into consideration that a violent life-threatening person may be on campus or in a College building. The drill prepares students, faculty, and staff to retreat behind locked doors. Remember ***"Locks, Lights, Out-Of-Sight."***

TABLETOP EXERCISES

The tabletop exercise is an interactive meeting to discuss a simulated emergency. Members of the CEMT and public partners review and discuss the actions they would take in a particular emergency, evaluating their emergency plans in an informal, low stress environment. This process clarifies roles and responsibilities and identifies mitigation and preparedness needs.

COMPLETED DRILLS, EXERCISES, AND TRAININGS (All drills are announced)

- CEMT Training, Emergency Management Training. January 15, 2020
- Lockout/lockdown drills 2020 – Cancelled due to COVID 19
- CEMT tabletop exercise, September 24, 2020, 11:00 a.m., Topic: Power Outage
- CEMT tabletop exercise, September 19, 2021, 9:00 a.m., Topic: COVID 19 Outbreak
- Lockdown drill, April 6, 2022, 11:00 a.m.
- Active shooter drill with BPD, August 10, 2022
- CEMT tabletop exercise, May 5, 2023, Topic: Violent Intruder
- Active shooter drill with BPD, August 17, 2023
- CEMT Training on Active Shooter, January 19, 2023
- Active Shooter Training/Discussion for faculty, staff, and students, April 27, 2023
- CEMT tabletop exercise, May 05, 2023, Topic: Phase I Active Shooter
- Active shooter exercise with Brunswick Police Department, August 17, 2023
- CEMT Tabletop exercise, November 14, 2023, Topic: Phase II Active Shooter
- CEMT Full Team Training, January 16, 2024, Topic: Active Shooter Phase I and II
- CEMT Full Team Training, November 20, 2024, Topic: Active Shooter Phase III
- Campus Emergency Mass Notification Test: April 23, 2025

CAMPUS EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Key representatives of the College's primary functional areas make up the Campus Emergency Management Team (CEMT). CEMT members and alternates meet regularly to prepare for any conceivable campus emergency, review incident action plans, coordinate with emergency response agencies, provide training, and conduct annual emergency drills. The CEMT is structured in accordance with the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

A disaster is defined as an event that has the potential to:

- Seriously impair or halt the operations of the College; or
- Result in mass casualties or extensive property damage; or
- Significantly impacts the campus, community, or geographic region.

Examples of potentially disastrous circumstances could include a major storm, extensive fire or an explosion, a chemical release, prolonged utility failure, an act of violence or terrorism, or an epidemic disease.

The Bowdoin College Campus Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is reviewed and updated regularly, and exercises are conducted each year to evaluate the College's emergency preparedness and response measures. The CEMP conforms with the recommendations of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and is coordinated with parallel efforts by local, county, and state emergency response agencies. The key components of the plan include:

- Preventative measures that are designed to protect the overall safety of the campus community.
- Phased decision-making guidance based upon real-time reporting at the international, national, regional, state, and local level.
- Recovery and returning to normal operation as soon as feasible.

As a member of the Bowdoin community, you are integral to the College's preparedness and ability to respond to any campus emergency we can anticipate.

Are we perfectly prepared? No. Will we ever be perfectly prepared? No. Despite exhaustive planning and preparation, no college campus, corporation or government could ever be fully ready for any eventuality. Think of 9-11, Katrina, the Gulf Oil Spill, Covid-19, or the major snowstorm that hit Buffalo - just to name a few of the most memorable crises in recent years.

Looking back on any critical incident or disaster response, some things went wrong, some things went right, and a lot was learned for the next one. We keep learning, honing, and improving.

It is not the nature of most emergencies to be predictable and orderly. In fact, emergencies often catch us off-guard. They are sudden, chaotic, sometimes violent, and rarely come at a convenient time when all necessary personnel and resources are at hand. Examples are an active shooter, a catastrophic fire, or an explosion; situations that call for an immediate emergency services response to neutralize the threat.

Other kinds of emergencies give us time to prepare. We can see them coming and can plan accordingly to take preventative action to mitigate harm. Think of a pandemic or weather emergency. These situations may require a sustained response over many days, weeks, or even months.

No two emergencies are alike. There are multiple variables. That is why Bowdoin College takes an all-hazards approach with its Campus Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and has specific Incident Action Plans (IAPs) for the most likely scenarios; plans that are flexible to adapt to changing conditions.

All plans undergo regular review and revision, based on what we learn from our own and others' actual experiences and practice drills. The bottom line is this: We cannot allow ourselves to become complacent or overly comfortable with ourselves and our emergency response capabilities.

Bowdoin is fortunate to be ideally situated for a prompt and effective emergency response by highly trained professionals. The Brunswick police, fire, and emergency medical services are well-trained and close by, and we regularly coordinate and train with them. We also have support from the sheriff's department and state police, the Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), if needed.

We have excellent campus and community health services to help us cope with most emergencies: a full-service hospital and walk-in clinic nearby, and a campus health center.

Our area's transportation infrastructure is enviable. We have easy access to Route 1/Interstate 95 corridor, bus service, and a passenger railroad terminal on our doorstep, and just one mile away an airport with a runway long enough to land large planes.

Our campus buildings are built strongly with life-safety systems and access control. The campus maintains continuous security patrols, a 24-hour security communications center, myriad life-safety and security alarms, robust and redundant IT infrastructure, extensive emergency generator capability, and an extensive array of security cameras.

To alert our community, the College uses a multi-faceted emergency mass notification system (App Armor and Alertus) - designed for speed-to-notification - to send emergency messaging simultaneously via phone, email, text, computer screen takeover, and to the Bowdoin SAFE app. Using this system, the College will keep you informed and updated throughout the emergency and advise you when the campus has been made safe.

For your safety and peace of mind, take reasonable precautions. The people who most calmly and effectively respond to emergency situations have done two things: they imagined what could happen and they prepared, thus reducing the likelihood of being confused, freezing, or panicking in the moment. They have thought it through and made a simple plan (with fellow employees or students), so they know their options, where to go, what to do and how to do it.

Get to thoroughly know the buildings and spaces you regularly use, know where your safe havens are, know how to secure your building or room, and know your evacuation routes. In short, know how to find safety either by sheltering-in-place or by putting maximum distance between yourself and the threat.

Campus and community safety is a shared responsibility. Always be aware and alert. If you see something or sense something is wrong, say something. Typically, there are pre-incident indicators or warning signs that an act of violence is about to happen. If you see concerning behavior, threats, aggression, or anything suspicious, please report it.

Prepare yourself, be confident, and have confidence in the College's level of preparedness. Rest assured that, in partnership with the Town of Brunswick, we are ready and getting more ready every day to prevent, respond to, mitigate, and quickly recover from any campus emergency.

CEMP Questions and Answers

1. What is a Disaster? A disaster is any event that may seriously impair the operation of the College, causes mass casualties, and/or results in severe property damage. Such events may include major storms, catastrophic fires, or explosions, large-scale chemical releases, epidemic diseases, or terrorist actions. The CEMP is not intended to address isolated or small-scale incidents, such as an individual accident or act of violence, minor oil, or chemical spills, or a single-building fire.

2. How is the Plan activated? The Plan is activated upon report of any event determined by the College Administration to be a disaster, rather than an isolated emergency. Once activated, key College personnel are notified of the event, and they or their designated alternates are convened as the **Campus Emergency Management Team (CEMT)** to assess and coordinate the College's response to the disaster.
3. Who participates in the College's response? The CEMT membership includes senior representatives of the College Administration, Facilities Management, Safety and Security, Residential Life, Academic Affairs, Student Affairs, Human Resources, Dining Services, Information Technology, Health Services, and Public Affairs. The College also maintains mutual aid agreements with local fire and police departments, hospitals, and emergency responders, who are contacted as needed depending on the event. In addition, state, and federal law enforcement, environmental, and emergency management agencies would be contacted as the situation demanded.
4. What are the priorities of the responders? All emergency response actions are governed by the following protocols:
 - **Initial Assessment** of the event to determine response actions.
 - **Life Safety** of individuals is to be assured immediately.
 - **Protection of Property** by limiting and controlling the extent of the event.
 - **Population Welfare** of persons in need of shelter and care; and
 - **Recovery** to normal operations as soon as feasible.
5. What facilities does the College have to deal with a disaster? Upon declaration of a disaster, an **Emergency Operations Center (EOC)** is activated. The EOC is where the CEMT convenes, establishes communications, and centralizes its response efforts in conjunction with outside agencies. The Security Communications Center is responsible for routing emergency information. Farley Field House is a designated Red Cross emergency and evacuation shelter, both for the College and surrounding community.
6. How will I know when a disaster has been declared, and what to do? The College will immediately consider the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification, and initiate the emergency notification system, unless the notification will, in the professional judgement of the responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The campus community will be notified through their workplace, email, and voicemail, by automated messages via the emergency notification system, and/or by public announcements through the media, that an event has occurred and what actions should be taken. Follow-up information will be provided in a similar fashion through the Office of Communications and Public Affairs. In any event, the directions of the On-Scene Commander (typically the senior fire or police officer present) are to be followed immediately.
7. What can I do to prepare for a disaster? Be aware of the physical conditions of your workplace, such as knowing where fire exits, and alarm boxes are located. Have a contingency plan to address personal concerns, such as necessary medications and emergency contact numbers, in the event of an evacuation or isolation. Report any unusual activities or concerns to Security at **207-725-3500**. Remain calm and follow the instructions of the College Administration and the emergency responders. Town of Brunswick Alert Center: The Alert Center allows you to view all alerts and emergencies in your area. If there are alerts or emergencies, they will be listed below by category. To be instantly notified of alerts and emergencies subscribe to [Notify Me®](#) or [RSS](#).

Sharing information with the larger community

The Public Safety Agencies of Cumberland County are using CodeRED, a high-speed mass notification system to keep you safe in an emergency. The system allows us to deliver emergency messages to you via phone call to your landline or mobile device and through text and email. You will know you have received a CodeRED alert when the number 866-419-5000 (Emergency Notification) or 855-969- 4636 (General Notification) appears on your caller ID. If you missed any messages details, you could dial the toll-free number back, as many times as needed.

Town residents can be notified if they sign up for [CodeRED](#) through the Cumberland County Regional Communication Center. CodeRED is a high-speed mass notification system to keep you informed in the event of an emergency via text, phone, and/or email. Information may also be found on the Bowdoin website, local news or radio stations, Brunswick police Facebook page, and the town of Brunswick website.

Who can answer my questions about the College's emergency planning?

[Bill Harwood, Associate Vice President](#)

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES			
			
LOCKDOWN	LOCKOUT	EVACUATE	SHELTER
BRUNSWICK POLICE, FIRE, RESCUE 9-1-1		BOWDOIN SAFETY AND SECURITY 207-725-3500	
<u>Assault or Threat with a Deadly Weapon</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run/Evacuate if it is safe • Hide if you cannot evacuate in a secure room <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◊ Lock doors and windows ◊ Keep silent ◊ Wait for instructions or "All Clear" signal • Fight only as a last resort <u>Bomb Threat</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remain calm and follow instructions of emergency personnel <u>Building Evacuation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the building alarm is activated, evacuation is MANDATORY—do not assume it is a drill • Do NOT use elevators • Take only personal belongings (e.g., keys, jacket, bag) • Close doors behind you as you exit • Move to the primary or secondary rally point, whichever is safer <u>Fire</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate the nearest fire alarm pull station as you exit and follow the building evacuation procedures • Notify occupants and help those needing assistance in the immediate area • Close the doors as you exit to help confine the fire • Evacuate the building through the nearest exit • Do NOT reenter the building until authorized to do so by emergency personnel <u>Gas Leak, Fumes, or Vapors</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate the nearest fire alarm pull station as you exit and follow the building evacuation procedures • Do NOT use light switches or electrical equipment 		<u>Medical Emergency</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey the scene as you approach, and only aid if it is safe to do so • If trained, administer first-aid, CPR, and/or AED • Do not attempt to move the person unless necessary <u>Oil or Hazardous Material Spill</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the incident is indoors, and if it is safe to do so, close all adjacent doors in order to isolate the area • Do not attempt to clean up the material • If a fire or explosion is or may be involved, activate the nearest fire alarm pull station and follow the building evacuation procedures <u>Suspicious Behavior</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do NOT physically confront the person • Do NOT let anyone into a locked room or building • Do NOT block suspicious person's access to an exit <u>Suspicious Object or Package</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do NOT touch or disturb the object or package • Do NOT use your cell phone near the object or package • Evacuate the immediate area <u>Water Leak or Flooding</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If safe, secure vital equipment, records, and hazardous materials • If safe, shut off nonessential electrical equipment • Move to a safe area <u>Weather Emergency</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take shelter • Avoid unnecessary travel • Follow official instructions • Be prepared for power outage 	

Bowdoin

Revised 01/15/2026

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

The Bowdoin College Emergency Notification Systems (App Armor and Alertus) use a secure, web-based service to store contact information provided by students, faculty, and staff, through which the College would alert and communicate information and instructions in the event of a major campus emergency. Emergency messages are sent simultaneously via phone, email, text messaging, and computer screen takeover to the numbers and addresses on file for each person.

In the event of a campus emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of the students and employees, the College will without delay, and taking into account the safety of community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notifications system to the campus community, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The Executive Director will compile the content of the message and may consult with appropriate College officials, including the Senior Vice President for Communications and Public Affairs or their designee and/or the Senior Vice President for Finance and Administration and Treasurer or their designee. Subsequent messages would be sent as necessary with further instructions and situational updates. Emergency messages would be sent simultaneously via voice mail, email, and/or text messaging to the numbers and addresses on file for each person within the College's Polaris and WorkDay program.

In an urgent but non-life-threatening situation, College administrators have the option to deliver a more selective emergency message directly to those listed on-campus telephone numbers and email addresses, as well as to a primary telephone number designated by the individual, to specific campus populations and/or the community.

Note: An institution that follows its emergency notification procedures is not required to issue a timely warning based on the same circumstances but must provide follow-up information as needed.

As this system's effectiveness depends on the accuracy of the information maintained on file, all members of the campus community are urged to regularly update their contact information on file.

CHECK/UPDATE YOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

STUDENTS - Review your personal information (including your emergency contacts) on Polaris. To correct your contact information, logon on to WorkDAY Please make sure the information on Polaris is up- to-date. Contact the [Office of the Registrar](#) for assistance.

FACULTY AND STAFF - The College maintains employee contact information in Workday. Please take a moment to check your Primary Phone by doing the following:

1. Sign in to WORKDAY, click on the Personal Information icon.
2. On the left side under the Change menu, click Contact Information.
3. Under the Home Contact in the Phone Number section the number listed as Home Primary is the number the Black Board Connect uses. To update this number, click the gray EDIT button on the top left of the screen.
4. In the Primary Phone section click the Pencil icon- list whichever number is the BEST way to reach you. Your cell phone can be your home number.
5. Click Submit and you are done!

Shelter-in-Place Procedure

The general procedure during a life-threatening emergency is to remain inside the building you are in and seek a place of safety. Remain in a locked interior room and stay away from windows. Leaving a building may expose you to danger.

- If you are inside, stay where you are. Collect any readily available supplies and keep a telephone at hand.
- If you are outdoors, go to the nearest campus building and seek shelter.
- Locate an interior room, above ground level, and with no windows, if possible.
- Close and lock all doors and windows and stay away from them.
- Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and fans. Close vents to ventilation systems.
- Await further instructions from emergency services personnel.
- If the building is unsafe to remain in, evacuate and seek shelter in the nearest campus building.

Evacuation Procedures

In the event it becomes necessary to evacuate specific buildings to mitigate a life-threatening emergency, campus security authorities will coordinate their efforts with emergency responders as follows:

- At the direction of campus security authorities or the responding On-Scene Commander (OSC), the building's fire alarm will be activated (if it has not been already) and you will be evacuated according to established plans.
- Do not use elevators or burden yourself with unnecessary items. Follow all instructions given by security or response personnel.
- You will be directed away from the building to a designated safe zone, where you will be processed by emergency response services to address any injuries or other concerns.
- If the evacuation is prolonged, College Administrators will arrange for the temporary relocation of the building's occupants, as necessary.
- No one will be allowed to reenter the building without the express permission of the OSC.

Active Shooter – How to Respond

(U.S. Department of Homeland Security)

Profile of an Active Shooter

An Active Shooter is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area; in most cases, active shooters use firearm(s) and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims.

Active shooter situations are unpredictable and evolve quickly. Typically, the immediate deployment of law enforcement is required to stop the shooting and mitigate harm to victims.

Because active shooter situations are often over within 10 to 15 minutes, before law enforcement arrives on the scene, individuals must be prepared both mentally and physically to deal with an active shooter situation.

Good Practices for Coping with an Active Shooter Situation

- Be aware of your environment and any possible dangers.
- Take note of the two nearest exits in any facility you visit.
- If you are in an office, stay there and secure the door.
- If you are in a hallway, go into a room and secure the door.
- As a last resort, attempt to take the active shooter down. When the shooter is at close range and you cannot flee, your chance of survival is much greater if you try to incapacitate them.
- **CALL 9-1-1 WHEN IT IS SAFE TO DO SO!**

How to Respond When an Active Shooter is in Your Vicinity

Quickly determine the most reasonable way to protect your own life. Remember that customers and clients are likely to follow the lead of employees and managers during an active shooter situation.

RUN, HIDE, FIGHT

Evacuate (RUN)

If there is an accessible escape path, attempt to evacuate the premises. Be sure to:

- Have an escape route and plan in mind.
- Evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow.
- Leave your belongings behind
- Help others escape, if possible
- Prevent individuals from entering an area where the active shooter may be.
- Keep your hands visible.
- Follow the instructions of any police officer.
- Do not attempt to move wounded people.
- **CALL 9-1-1 WHEN YOU ARE SAFE!**



Hide Out (HIDE)

If evacuation is not possible, find a place to hide where the active shooter is not likely to find you.

Your hiding place should:

- Be out of the active shooter's view.
- Provide protection if shots are fired in your direction (i.e., an office with a closed and locked door)
Not trap you or restrict your options for movement.

To prevent an active shooter from entering your hiding place:

- Lock the door.
- Blockade the door with heavy furniture.

If the active shooter is nearby:

- Lock the door.
- Silence any mobile devices
- Turn off any source of noise (i.e., radios, televisions)
- Hide behind large items (i.e., cabinets, desks)
- Remain quiet.
- If evacuation and hiding out are not possible:
- Remain calm.
- Call 9-1-1, if possible, to alert police to the active shooter's location
- If you cannot speak, leave the line open and allow the dispatcher to listen.



Act against the active shooter (FIGHT)

- As a last resort, and only when your life is in imminent danger, attempt to disrupt and/or incapacitate the active shooter by:
- Acting as aggressively as possible against them
- Throwing items and improvising weapons
- Yelling
- Committing to your actions
-



How to React When Law Enforcement Arrives

- Remain calm and follow the officers' instructions.
- Put down any items in your hands (i.e., bags, jackets)
- Immediately raise your hands and spread your fingers.
- Always keep your hands visible
- Avoid making quick movements toward officers such as holding on to them for safety.
- Avoid pointing, screaming, and/or yelling.
- Do not stop and ask officers for help or directions when evacuating, just proceed in the direction from which officers are entering the premises.

Information to provide to law enforcement or 9-1-1 operator

- Location of the active shooter
- Number of shooters, if more than one
- Physical description of shooter/s
- Number of potential victims at the location

The first officers to arrive at the scene will not stop to help injured persons. Expect rescue teams composed of additional officers and emergency medical personnel to follow the initial officers. These rescue teams will treat and remove any injured persons. They may also call upon able-bodied individuals to assist in removing the wounded from the premises.

Once you have reached a safe location or an assembly point, you will likely be held in that area by law enforcement until the situation is under control and all witnesses have been identified and questioned. Do not leave until law enforcement authorities have instructed you to do so.

Reactions of Managers during an Active Shooter Situation

Employees and customers are likely to follow the lead of managers during an emergency. In an emergency, managers should be prepared to:

- Take immediate action.
- Remain calm.
- Lock and barricade doors.
- Evacuate staff and customers via a planned evacuation route to a safe area.

Recognizing Potential Workplace Violence

An active shooter in your workplace may be a current or former employee, or an acquaintance of a current or former employee. Intuitive managers and coworkers may notice characteristics of potentially violent behavior in an employee. Alert your Human Resources department if you believe an employee or coworker exhibits potentially violent behavior.

Indicators of Potential Violence by an Employee

Employees typically do not just “snap” but often display indicators of potentially violent behavior over time. If these behaviors are recognized, they can often be managed and treated. Potentially violent behaviors by an employee may include one or more of the following (this list of behaviors is not comprehensive, nor is it intended as a mechanism for diagnosing violent tendencies):

- Increased use of alcohol and/or illegal drugs
- Unexplained increase in absenteeism: vague physical complaints
- Noticeable decrease in attention to appearance and hygiene
- Depression/withdrawal
- Resistance and overreaction to changes in policy and procedures.
- Repeated violations of company policies
- Increased severe mood swings.
- Noticeably unstable, emotional responses
- Explosive outbursts of anger or rage without provocation
- Suicidal: comments about “putting things in order”
- Behavior which suspects of paranoia, (“everybody is against me”)
- Increasingly talk of problems at home.
- Escalation of domestic problems into the workplace; talk of severe financial problems.
- Talk of previous incidents of violence
- Empathy with individuals committing violence.
- Increase in unsolicited comments about firearms, other dangerous weapons, and violent crime

Training video for responding to violent campus emergencies, produced by Northwestern University. [RUN, HIDE, FIGHT](#)

LOCKDOWN! LOCKS, LIGHTS, OUT OF SIGHT

STUDENTS: Move away from sight, maintain silence, prepare to evade or defend

STAFF: Lock interior doors, turn out lights, move away from sight, do not open the door, maintain silence, prepare evade or defend

LOCKOUT! SECURE THE PERIMETER

STUDENTS: Return inside, business as usual

STAFF: Bring everyone indoors, lock perimeter doors, increase situational awareness, business as usual, take attendance

EVACUATE! (To the announced location)

STUDENTS: Bring your phone, leave your stuff behind, follow instructions

STAFF: Lead evacuation to location, take attendance, notify if missing, extra, or injured students

SHELTER! (For a hazard using a shelter strategy)

- Tornado Safety Strategy: evacuation to shelter area
- Hazmat Safety Strategy: seal the room
- Earthquake Safety Strategy: drop, cover, and hold
- Tsunami Safety Strategy: get to higher ground
- STAFF: Lead safety strategy and take attendance

TITLE IX

(Updated: August 2025)

Preamble

Bowdoin College prohibits all forms of sex or gender discrimination and/or harassment, and all forms of sexual misconduct, as set forth in the Student Code of Community Standards, Faculty Handbook, and Employee Handbook.

The College is committed to fostering an environment free from gender-based discrimination and harassment, including sexual assault and all other forms of gender-based misconduct. The Title IX Policy reflects the College's commitment to a safe and nondiscriminatory educational environment, consistent with: Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 USC 1681 *et seq.* ("Title IX"); the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA"); the Maine Human Rights Act; and Maine's Interpersonal Violence law (20-A M.R.S.A. §12981 *et seq.*). Where contradiction exists between Title IX and state law, Title IX shall govern.

The College's primary concern is the health, safety, and well-being of the members of our college community. Any member of the community who may have experienced gender or sex discrimination or harassment—including sexual harassment—is strongly urged to seek immediate assistance from the appropriate community resource (found below) and to report the matter to the Title IX Coordinator.

The definition of "sexual harassment" under Title IX includes: (1) *quid pro quo* harassment by an employee (*i.e.*, granting a favor or advantage to someone in exchange for a sexual act(s) or activities); (2) unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would consider so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive as to deny the victim equal access to a Bowdoin education program or activity; or (3) sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking.

The College is also committed to supporting students and employees accused of gender-based misconduct who go through the disciplinary process. Community members are urged to report concerns regarding all forms of discrimination and harassment to the [Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance](#).

Making a Report

Students, faculty, staff, and visitors to the College are strongly urged to contact the **Campus Title IX Coordinator** as soon as reasonably possible to report any Sexual Harassment, sexual misconduct, or to file a Formal Complaint. The Title IX Office can be reached by email at titleix@bowdoin.edu.

Reports may also be made [online](#). Those reports may be made anonymously. If contact information is not provided, it does limit the College's ability to respond to a report. Please be aware that the report will be used for statistical purposes.

The Title IX Office is available to help connect students, faculty, and staff to the resources available on campus and in the community, including assistance with law enforcement, as well as explaining the processes available through this Policy.

Reports may also be made to one of the following Deputy Title IX Coordinators:

Lisa Hardej, Dean of Students
Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students
207-208-2936 (office) | l.hardej@bowdoin.edu

Rachel Beane, Anne T. and Robert M. Bass Professor of Natural Sciences and
Associate Dean for Faculty Recruitment and Student Advising
Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Faculty
(207) 725-3160 (office) | rbeane@bowdoin.edu

RESOURCES

Emergency Resources

Individuals concerned about their immediate safety should first contact the emergency resources noted below. Assistance from the following resources can be obtained twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, regardless of whether Bowdoin is in session:

- A. **Bowdoin Office of Safety and Security: x3500 or (207) 725-3500** - Safety and Security can provide students transportation to and from any of the Brunswick-area, off-campus resources listed below.
- B. **Brunswick Police Department: 911 or (207) 725-6620**
- C. **Sexual Assault Support Services of Midcoast Maine (SASSMM): (800) 871-7741** - SASSMM is a local sexual assault resource center that offers the following services:
 - Free, private 24-hour Helpline.
 - Advocates to provide emotional support, information, resources, and make referrals. Students and Employee may talk to an advocate one-on-one or bring a supporter.
 - Guidance on obtaining medical care at a hospital emergency department with specially trained forensic nurses are available to check for and treat injuries, offer preventative care, and collect evidence. Evidence collection may be collected anonymously. Individuals can receive care for sexually transmitted infections and/or pregnancy prevention.
 - Support in contacting and reporting to law enforcement.
 - Support through a criminal or civil court process, information about legal resources like Protection From Abuse (PFA) orders and referrals to legal services and at court.
- D. **Through These Doors: (866) 834-4357**
 - Through These Doors is a domestic violence resource center that offers the following services.
 - Free, private 24-hour Helpline.
 - Emergency shelter for people fleeing abuse and violence.
 - Transitional services.
 - Support and education groups.
 - Safety planning.

- Advocacy, support, and assistance with legal matters, including Protection from Abuse Orders
- E. **Maine Health (formerly Mid Coast) Hospital: 911 or (207) 729-0181**

Campus Resources

In addition to the Title IX Office, the following resources are available:

1. **Confidential and Privileged Campus Resources** - Certain College employees are *confidential and privileged* resources, meaning these staff members are not legally permitted to release any information shared with them except under limited circumstances that pose an imminent danger to the individual or others or as otherwise required by law, such as disclosure of sexual abuse of a minor.
 - **Rachel Reinke**, Ph.D., resources specialist & confidential resources advisor ("CRA") *
 - **Clinicians** in [Counseling Services](#): 207-725-3145^
 - **Clinicians** in [Health Services](#): 207-725-3770^
 - *The CRA is available for students, faculty, and staff.
 - ^Counseling and Health Services are student-only services.
2. **Non-Reporting Resources on Campus for Students** - There are three Bowdoin staff members to whom reports of Sexual Harassment regarding students may be made, and who will not disclose reports to the Title IX Coordinator. Although these individuals do not have statutory privilege, they will hold information private and confidential except under limited circumstances where the information shared indicates an imminent danger to the individual or others, or as otherwise required by law.
 - **Jasmine Ross**, director of the [Center for Multicultural Life](#)
 - **Natalie Turrin**, Ph.D., director of the Center for [Sexuality, Women, and Gender \(SWAG\)](#)

I. Introduction

A. Overview of College Procedure

Sexual Harassment will not be tolerated at the College. As a recipient of federal funds, the College is required to and does comply with Title IX, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities. Sexual Harassment, as defined by Title IX, is a form of discrimination prohibited by Title IX. This policy also complies with state law, 20-A M.R.S.A. §§12981 *et seq.*, which governs sexual violence, intimate partner violence, and stalking.

Matters alleging gender-based discrimination or harassment that do not meet the definition of Sexual Harassment under Title IX are likewise prohibited and shall be governed by either the [Employee Freedom from Discrimination and Harassment policy](#) or the [Student Code of Conduct](#).

The College offers alternative processes to resolve Formal Complaints of Sexual Harassment (except, as described below, in the case of Formal Complaints involving a Student and an Employee as defined by this policy). These processes are designed to provide prompt, fair, and impartial resolution of Formal Complaints as well as an opportunity for parties to present their versions of the incident and to understand the nature of the incident and its effects on each party and on the College community. The two methods of resolution differ in their procedures and potential results. In all instances, the timeline for resolution of Formal Complaints moves as expeditiously as is possible. All procedures in this policy shall be uniformly applied.

B. Definitions

- **"Coercion"** means the improper use of pressure to compel another to engage in or continue sexual activity against their will, including duress, cajoling, manipulation, and blackmail. Coercion occurs when a Respondent keeps pressuring the Complainant to acquiesce to sexual activity even after the Complainant has made clear that the pressure is unwelcome.
- **"Complainant"** means an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute Sexual Harassment under Title IX or that otherwise constitutes sexual misconduct or Interpersonal Violence. Pursuant to Title IX, a Complainant must be a Student, Employee or third party who is participating or is attempting to participate in a Bowdoin Education Program or Activity at the time of filing the Formal Complaint. Complainant also includes a "Reporting Party" under 20-A M.R.S.A. § 12981(6).

- **“Confidential Resource Advisor”** is a specifically-designated Bowdoin staff member who is authorized to offer privileged and confidential conversations and services related to sexual misconduct, intimate partner violence/abuse, and stalking for students and employees at Bowdoin. The CRA will not disclose confidential information without the prior written consent of the party who shared that information and the CRA is not obligated to report occurrences to the Campus Title IX Coordinator, except that the CRA may be required to act when there is a concern for immediate safety or in the case of a report of abuse involving minors.
- **“Dating Violence”** is 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 will be determined based on consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional violence, or the threat of such violence and does not include acts that meet the definition of “Domestic Violence.”
- **“Dean for Student Affairs”** means the Senior Vice President and Dean for Student Affairs or their designee.
- **“Dean of Students”** means the Dean of Students or their designee.
- **“Decision Makers”** means the Hearing Officer, who determines responsibility, and the sanctioning decision makers: the Dean of Students in Student Respondent cases); the Senior Vice President and Dean for Academic Affairs, in consultation with the Vice President of Human Resources (in faculty Respondent cases); or the appropriate Senior Officer, in consultation with the Vice President of Human Resources (in staff Respondent cases).
- **“Domestic Violence”** includes felony or misdemeanor crimes 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 Maine, 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 Maine. In Maine, this includes the following crimes: Domestic violence assault (17-A M.R.S.A. § 207-A), Domestic violence criminal threatening (17-A M.R.S.A. § 209-A), Domestic violence threatening (17-A M.R.S.A. § 210-B), Domestic violence stalking (17-A M.R.S.A. § 210-C), and Domestic violence reckless conduct (17-A M.R.S.A. § 211-A).
- **“Education Program or Activity”** means locations, events, or circumstances over which the College exercised substantial control over both the Respondent and the context in which alleged Sexual Harassment occurred and includes any buildings owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the College.
- **“Effective Consent”** means words or actions that show a knowing and voluntary agreement to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. Effective Consent cannot be gained by Force, by ignoring or acting in spite of the objections of another, or by taking advantage of the Incapacitation or Intoxication of another, where the Respondent knows or reasonably should have known of such Incapacitation or Intoxication. Consent does not include silence, lack of resistance or consent given while intoxicated. The use of alcohol or other drugs will never function to excuse behavior that violates this Policy. Effective Consent is also absent when the activity in question exceeds the scope of Effective Consent previously given, including where consent was given to certain sexual activity under certain conditions (for example, with the use of a barrier method of birth control) and the activity in question violates any such conditions. In addition, certain states have designated a minimum age under which a person cannot give Effective Consent.
- **“Employee”** means, for purposes of this policy, a staff or faculty member employed in the College’s Education Programs or Activities. This definition includes casual employees and visiting faculty. Depending on the circumstances, a Student who is employed by the College may be considered an “Employee” for purposes of this policy.
- **“Expert Witness”** means any individual who has expertise, training, or special knowledge that is relevant to the specific details of a Complaint of Sexual Harassment.
- **“Final Outcome Letter”** means the letter issued by the Hearing Officer stating their decision and setting forth: the name of the Respondent; the allegations potentially constituting Sexual Harassment;

a description of the procedural steps taken from the filing of the Formal Complaint, including notifications to the parties, interviews with the parties and witnesses and all steps and methods used to gather evidence and hearings held; findings of fact supporting the determination, conclusions regarding the application of this policy to the facts, including a statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, and a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions the College imposes on the Respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the College's Education Programs and Activities will be provided to the Complainant; and the College's procedure and bases for the parties to appeal.

- **"Force"** means physical force, violence, threat, intimidation, or coercion.
- **"Formal Complaint"** means the document filed by the Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator or their designee alleging Sexual Harassment against a respondent and requesting the College investigate the allegation. The Formal Complaint must be made in writing, and it must contain the Complainant's physical or digital signature, (or otherwise indicates that the Complainant is the individual filing the Formal Complaint). At the time of filing a Formal Complaint, a Complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the College. A Formal Complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail, by using the contact information provided in this policy.
- **"Hazing"** means behavior or actions as defined by the Campus Hazing Policy. A report of hazing that involves sexual misconduct may be referred to an investigation under the Title IX Policy.
- **"Hearing Officer"** means the external, neutral person hired by Bowdoin to preside over and conduct the live hearing following the submission of the Investigative Report and to make a determination of responsibility. The Hearing Officer will receive not less than annual training, including regarding Title IX and as required under 20-A M.R.S.A. § 12982(3)(G)(2).
- **"Incapacitation"** means the physical and/or mental inability to make informed, rational judgments. States of Incapacitation include, without limitation, sleep, blackouts, and flashbacks. Where alcohol or another drug is involved, Incapacitation is determined by how the alcohol or other drug consumed impacts a person's decision-making capacity, awareness of consequences, and ability to make informed judgments, such as where a person is intoxicated and experiences a "substantial impairment" of their mental or physical faculties as a result of drug or liquor use (28-A M.R.S.A. § 2503(2)).
- **"Intimate Partner Violence"** as defined by 20-A M.R.S.A. § 12981(5) means acts of physical or psychological violence by an individual in a social relationship with another individual of an intimate nature, regardless of whether the individuals were or are sexual partners. It can include, but is not limited to: attempting to cause or causing bodily injury or offensive physical contact, including sexual assaults; attempting to place or placing another in fear of bodily injury through any course of conduct, including, but not limited to, threatening, harassing or tormenting behavior; compelling a person by force, threat of force or intimidation to engage in conduct from which the person has a right or privilege to abstain or to abstain from conduct in which the person has a right to engage.
- **"Interpersonal Violence"** means Intimate Partner Violence, Stalking and/or Sexual Violence as they are defined in 20-A M.R.S.A. § 12981.
- **"Investigative Report"** means the report submitted by the Investigator. The Investigative Report includes a summary of all relevant evidence.
- **"Investigator"** means the external, neutral individual hired by Bowdoin to investigate the allegations of the Formal Complaint. The Investigator will receive not less than annual training, including regarding Title IX and as required under 20-A M.R.S.A. § 12982(3)(G)(2).
- **"Quid Pro Quo Harassment"** means: an employee conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the College on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.
- **"Report of Sexual Harassment"** means communication to the Title IX Coordinator(s) or other Responsible Employee of a possible violation of this Policy.
- **"Respondent"** means the individual who is reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute Sexual Harassment under Title IX or sexual misconduct or Interpersonal Violence. Pursuant to Title IX, any individual may be a Respondent, whether they are a Student, Employee or third party, so long as the alleged activity occurred within a Bowdoin Education Program or Activity against a

person in the United States. Respondent also includes a “Responding Party” under 20-A M.R.S.A. § 12981(7).

- **“Responsible Employee”** means any Bowdoin employee: who has the authority to take action to redress Sexual Harassment; who has been given the duty of reporting incidents of Sexual Harassment to the Title IX Coordinator or other appropriate College designee; or who a Student or Employee could reasonably believe has this authority or duty. This includes but is not limited to faculty, academic support staff, security personnel, coaches, residential life student and professional staff, deans, and other College administrators. This excludes non-reporting and privileged resources listed above.
- **“Sexual Assault”** means an offense classified as a forcible or non-forcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as set forth below.
- **Sex offenses, forcible:** Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
- **Forcible rape (except Statutory rape):** The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will or not forcibly or against the person’s will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their temporary or mental or physical incapacity.
 - Forcible sodomy: Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will or not forcibly or against the person’s will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their youth or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
 - Sexual assault with an object: To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however, slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will or not forcibly or against the person’s will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their youth or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
 - Forcible fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person’s will or not forcibly or against the person’s will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their youth or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- **Sex offenses, Nonforcible:** Unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse, including incest and statutory rape.
 - 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. There is no force or coercion used in Statutory Rape; the act is not an attack.
- **“Sexual Harassment”** means unwelcome conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following: (1) Quid Pro Quo Harassment by an employee; (2) unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would consider so severe, pervasive and objectively offensive as to deny the victim equal access to the College’s Education Program or Activity; or (3) Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking. Under state law, sexual harassment can also include verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature directed at a specific person, including, but not limited to, unwelcome sexual advances; sexually suggestive remarks or actions; unwanted hugs, touches or kisses; and requests for sexual favors. “Sexual harassment” includes retaliation for communicating about or filing a complaint of sexual harassment.
- **“Sexual Violence”** means any crime defined under Maine state law, [Title 17A, chapter 11](#), including but not limited to, unauthorized dissemination of certain private images and aggravated sex trafficking, sex trafficking and sexual harassment as defined under state law.
- **“Stalking”** means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress. Examples of stalking may include: unwanted, intrusive, and frightening or otherwise emotionally distressing communications by phone, mail, and/or email; repeatedly leaving or sending unwanted items such as gifts; following or waiting for a person at places such as home, school, or work; making direct or indirect threats of harm to a person, or to the person’s children, relatives, friends, or pets; damaging or threatening to damage property; harassment through the Internet or social media; and posting information or spreading rumors about a person. Stalking also includes conduct that constitutes a state crime as defined by 17-A M.R.S.A §210-A.

- **“Student”** includes, for purposes of this policy, all persons who are enrolled students, including those engaged in study away programs, or whose degrees have been deferred, and any individual on a leave from the College (including medical, personal, disciplinary, or academic leaves). Individuals who have been permanently separated from the College are not enrolled students.
- **“Supportive Measures”** means non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the Complainant or the Respondent following a Report or before or after the filing of a Formal Complaint. Supportive measures may include changes in academic status, dining, housing, transportation, or campus employment; access to counseling and other mental health services; excused absences, academic counseling, and tutoring; temporary academic course and/or on-campus work accommodations.
- **“Title IX Coordinator”** means the trained administrator designated to oversee the College’s compliance with Title IX and assist the parties with the process. A Deputy Title IX Coordinator is a trained administrator or staff person designated to assist with Title IX compliance and the implementation of this Policy.
- **“Witness”** means any individual who can attest firsthand to information related to a Formal Complaint of Sexual Harassment.

C. Jurisdiction

This Policy applies to allegations of Sexual Harassment by a Complainant who is a Student, Employee, or third party participating or attempting to participate in a Bowdoin Education Program or Activity at the time of filing a Formal Complaint against any individual, where the conduct is alleged to have occurred within a Bowdoin Education Program or Activity against a person within the United States.

Cases of sexual misconduct or Interpersonal Violence that may not meet the regulatory definitions of Title IX may nevertheless violate College policy, including, but not limited to, the Code of Community Standards and/or the Employee Freedom from Discrimination and Harassment Policy.

Such cases will be evaluated and, as appropriate, handled as a violation of the Code of Community Standards and/or a violation of the Employee Freedom from Discrimination and Harassment Policy. Matters involving Bowdoin students or employees engaged in alleged misconduct that otherwise meets the definition of “Sexual Harassment” under Bowdoin’s Title IX Policy or constitute Interpersonal Violence, shall be addressed using the procedures set forth in this Title IX Policy.

D. Filing a Formal Complaint

A Complainant may file a Formal Complaint with the Title IX Coordinator in writing in person, by mail or electronically. The Formal Complaint must bear the Complainant’s physical or digital signature (or otherwise indicate that the Complainant is the filer) and must include information, which need not be extensive, about the alleged violation(s) and a request that the College investigate.

E. Procedural Options

The College has established two procedures to address cases of alleged Sexual Harassment based on the filing of a Formal Complaint: Formal and Alternative Resolution. Details of these procedures and the associated parameters regarding their use are outlined below.

F. Advisors to the Parties

Both the Complainant and the Respondent are entitled to have an advisor of their choice, who may be an attorney, present during any part of the process outlined in this Policy. The advisor’s role and scope of their participation is set forth in further detail below and the Hearing Officer may, in their discretion, provide a hearing guide with additional information regarding the Advisor’s role at the Hearing.

G. Timing of Complaints and Availability of Procedures

If a Formal Complaint, as defined by this Policy, falls within the scope of this Policy, there is no time limit associated with invoking this Policy. Nevertheless, Students and Employees are encouraged to report alleged Sexual Harassment immediately in order to maximize the College’s ability to obtain evidence and conduct a

thorough, impartial, and reliable investigation. Failure to promptly report alleged Sexual Harassment may result in the loss of relevant evidence or the inability to obtain Witness testimony.

H. Privacy and Non-Retaliation

Information shared in the context of a Title IX report, Formal Complaint or proceeding is private and should not be shared beyond those who are approved to review it (such as a party and their advisor). In particular, proceedings such as meetings, interviews and hearings are private and closed, meaning only the approved participants may attend or access those proceedings. These expectations of privacy do not limit a party's ability to speak about the matter in order to prepare for a proceeding or for their own emotional support.

Additionally, neither the College nor any person may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or because the individual has made a report or Formal Complaint, testified, assisted, participated, or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding or hearing under this Policy. To do so constitutes a violation of this policy and may result in disciplinary action. Retaliation should be reported promptly to the Title IX Coordinator.

I. False Reports and Statements

College students who provide information as part of an investigation, whether as parties to the proceedings or as Witnesses, are expected to be truthful in accordance with the College's Code of Community Standards, including the Academic Honor Code and Social Code. Making false reports or materially false statements is prohibited and may result in the initiation of a case with the Conduct Review Board or administrative resolution by a Dean.

Employees who provide information as part of an investigation, whether as parties to the proceedings or as Witnesses, are also expected to be truthful and may face disciplinary action, pursuant to Bowdoin College Human Resources Policy if found to have made false reports or materially false statements.

J. Protection for Possible Incidental Conduct Violations Connected to Report of Sexual Harassment

The College encourages reporting Sexual Harassment in all cases. Students who report Sexual Harassment or provide testimony as to an incident of Sexual Harassment will generally not be held responsible for actions connected to the reported incident, that might constitute a violation of the Code of Community Standards, as long as their actions did not put another individual or the community at risk.

K. Reporting to Law Enforcement and Criminal Proceedings

Sexual Harassment may constitute both a violation of this Policy and criminal activity, and Bowdoin encourages Students and Employees to report alleged Sexual Harassment promptly to local law enforcement agencies, should they so choose. Students and Employees may notify or decline to notify law enforcement or campus Safety and Security of instances of Sexual Harassment, sexual misconduct, or Interpersonal Violence. The filing of a Formal Complaint of Sexual Harassment under this Policy and the initiation of a criminal proceeding may be pursued simultaneously. The filing of a Formal Complaint under this Policy is independent of any criminal investigation or proceeding (except that the College's investigation may be delayed temporarily if law enforcement requests a delay to gather evidence). The College's Title IX process is not a substitute for the criminal justice system. Although protection orders are enforced by law enforcement and the courts, to the extent a Student or Employee obtains a protection order they should notify the Title IX Coordinator.

L. Timeframes under this Policy

The timeframes set forth in this Policy may be temporarily delayed or extended by the College for good cause with written notice and explanation to the Complainant and Respondent of the delay. Good cause may include various considerations, such as the absence of a party, a party's advisor or a witness, concurrent law enforcement activity, or the need for accommodations for a participant in the process.

II: The Process: Initial Steps

A. Intake Meeting with Complainant

Upon receipt of notice of any Report of Sexual Harassment, the Title IX Coordinator will schedule an individual Intake Meeting with the Complainant, if identified, in order to explain the procedures available under this Policy and to discuss potential Supportive Measures. The Title IX Coordinator will seek to determine how the Complainant wishes to proceed, i.e., whether the Complainant wishes to pursue Formal Resolution or Alternative Resolution or does not wish to pursue resolution of any kind. If the Complainant wishes to proceed with either Formal or Alternative Resolution, the Complainant will prepare a Formal Complaint and file it with the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will provide the Complainant with a copy of or a link to this Policy which includes information regarding the submission and consideration of evidence that may be used during the proceedings, if any.

B. Notice to the Parties

The Title IX Coordinator will provide the parties written notice of the Formal Complaint and the allegations of Sexual Harassment. The notice will include:

- Information regarding procedures available under this Policy, including the availability of Alternative Resolution.
- Sufficient details known at the time (including identities of parties, if known; the conduct alleged; and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known), with sufficient time to prepare before any initial interview (no less than five days).
- A statement that, as required by Title IX, the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct unless and until determined to be responsible at the conclusion of the process;
- Notice that the parties may have an advisor of their choice, who may be an attorney; and that the parties may inspect and review evidence;
- Notice of provisions in an applicable code of conduct or policy that prohibits knowingly making false statements or submitting false information during the process;
- Notice that the College, not either party, has the burden of gathering evidence and the burden of proof; and
- The name of the investigator, with sufficient time (no less than five calendar days) prior to any interview to raise concerns of conflict of interest or bias.

If additional allegations become known at a later time, and will be investigated, the Title IX Coordinator will supplement the original notice to the parties.

C. Intake Meeting with Respondent

After a Formal Complaint is filed, the Title IX Coordinator will schedule an individual Intake Meeting with the Respondent in order to explain the processes under this Policy and to discuss potential Supportive Measures. The Title IX Coordinator will provide the Respondent with a copy of or a link to this Policy which includes information regarding the submission and consideration of evidence that may be used during the proceedings.

If the Complainant wishes to proceed with Alternative Resolution, and such a resolution process is otherwise permitted under this Policy, as set forth below in Section VI, the Title IX Coordinator will discuss with the Respondent whether they agree to resolve the matter by Alternative Resolution.

D. Complainant Does Not Wish to Pursue Resolution or Requests Confidentiality

If the Complainant does not wish to pursue Formal or Alternative Resolution and/or requests that the Report of Sexual Harassment remain confidential, that request shall be confirmed, in writing, with the Title IX Coordinator. The College will evaluate the Complainant's request(s) for confidentiality or no action in the context of the College's commitment to provide a safe and non-discriminatory environment for all students. The Title IX Coordinator will inform the Complainant if the College must move forward with an investigation because the safety of a student or students or the College community is in question and therefore cannot ensure confidentiality. In such instances, the Title IX Coordinator will sign a Formal Complaint to initiate an investigation pursuant to this Policy, as described below in Section II(E).

E. Formal Complaints Signed by the Title IX Coordinator

In rare cases where the Title IX Coordinator determines that the specific circumstances warrant pursuing a Formal Complaint (such as when the alleged Respondent has been found responsible for previous Sexual

Harassment or there may be a safety threat to the College community), the Title IX Coordinator may file a Formal Complaint on behalf of the College. In such cases, the alleged victim, if known, will receive notice, and will receive further notices of activities at various points in the process, but is not a party to the case.

F. Consolidation of Formal Complaints

If the Title IX Coordinator determines the circumstances warrant it, they may consolidate Formal Complaints. Such circumstances might include, but are not limited to, situations where a Complainant has filed a Formal Complaint of sexual harassment against more than one Respondent in regard to the same incident; there are multiple complaints against a Respondent; or when parties each make Complaints against the other arising out of the same facts or circumstances.

G. Supportive Measures

Following any Report of alleged Sexual Harassment, regardless of whether a Formal Complaint is filed, the College will offer, as appropriate and reasonably available, non-disciplinary, non-punitive Supportive Measures designed to restore or preserve access to the College's Education Program or Activity, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties and the Bowdoin community, without unreasonably burdening either party. Supportive Measures may include, but are not limited to, counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security, and monitoring of certain areas of the campus and other similar measures and are provided without fee or charge to either party. Supportive Measures may be modified to reflect any appropriate changes at any point during the process. Violations of the College's directives may constitute policy violations and result in separate disciplinary action.

H. Emergency Leave

The College, in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator, may place a Respondent on emergency leave after a Formal Complaint has been filed if there is a determination (following an individualized safety and risk analysis) that there is an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of a student or other individual arising from the allegations of Sexual Harassment. Any such determination will be made in compliance with any applicable disability laws, including Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The Respondent will be provided notice of the emergency leave and will be provided an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. The Respondent has the burden to demonstrate why the emergency leave was unreasonable.

I. Administrative Leave

The College may place a non-student employee Respondent on administrative leave during the pendency of a process under this Policy pursuant to the terms of the Faculty Handbook and Employee Handbook, as applicable.

J. Withholding of a Degree

The College may withhold a Student's degree for a specified period of time and/or prohibit participation in commencement and activities associated with commencement if the Student has a Title IX matter pending against them.

III. DISMISSAL OF FORMAL COMPLAINT

A. Mandatory Dismissal

If the conduct alleged in the Formal Complaint would not constitute Sexual Harassment, as defined under Title IX and Section I(A), above, did not occur in Bowdoin's Education Program or Activity, or did not occur against a person in the United States, the Title IX Coordinator will dismiss the Formal Complaint with regard to that conduct.

B. Discretionary Dismissal

The Title IX Coordinator may, in their discretion, dismiss the Formal Complaint, or any allegation therein, if (1) at any time during the investigation or hearing the Complainant notifies them in writing that they would like to withdraw the Formal Complaint or any allegations therein; (2) the Respondent is no longer a Student or

Employee of the College; or (3) specific circumstances prevent the College from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination of responsibility with respect to the Formal Complaint, or allegations therein.

C. Separate Disciplinary Proceedings

Although conduct may fall outside the scope of Title IX and this policy, such conduct may still constitute a violation of faculty, employee or student policies, and the College reserves the right to pursue separate disciplinary processes pursuant to such policies.

D. Notice of Dismissal

The Title IX Coordinator will provide simultaneous written notice to the parties of any dismissal and will describe the grounds for the decision. If, as a result of the dismissal, the matter will transition to a separate disciplinary process under another College policy, the notice will provide that information. The notice will also inform the parties of their rights to appeal the dismissal.

E. Appeal of Dismissal

Both parties will have the right to a single appeal of the dismissal of a Formal Complaint or any allegations contained therein pursuant to the appeal procedure set forth below in Section V.

IV. FORMAL RESOLUTION

A. General Obligations to the Parties - The College will meet the following basic obligations throughout the process:

- treat Complainants and Respondents equitably;
- objectively evaluate all relevant evidence;
- ensure that the Title IX Coordinator, Investigators and Decision Makers are appropriately trained, are not biased and do not have conflicts of interest;
- follow reasonably prompt timelines for conclusion of the process and provide reasons for delay;
- not presume a Respondent is responsible until and unless such a determination is made at the conclusion of the process;
- provide all required notices of meetings and hearings;
- provide opportunities for Parties to review and respond to relevant evidence, both favorable and unfavorable;
- ensure that credibility determinations are not based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or Witness;
- provide Parties with the opportunity to be accompanied to any meetings or hearings by an Advisor of their choice;
- provide Parties with the opportunity to present Witnesses, as well as other evidence;
- not restrict the parties from speaking about the case for their own emotional support and to prepare their case;
- assume the burden of gathering evidence and of proof (rather than such burdens resting with the parties); and
- comply with all applicable confidentiality and privacy laws and regulations.

B. Investigation - The Investigator will initiate the investigation. During the Investigation, the Investigator will:

- interview the parties after they have received appropriate notice with sufficient time to prepare;
- allow the parties to have their Advisor at all meetings;
- allow parties to identify Witnesses, including Expert Witnesses and submit inculpatory and exculpatory evidence;
- interview Witnesses and conduct such other fact-gathering activities (site visits, review of documents, etc.);
- consider evidence that is relevant and directly related to the allegations in the Formal Complaint; and
- at the Investigator's discretion, comment on the credibility of any party, witness, or evidence in the Investigative Report.

No medical records of any party will be accessed or reviewed without the voluntary, written consent of that party. No information that is protected under a legally recognized privilege will be required, allowed, or relied upon unless the privilege is waived by the person holding the privilege.

Prior to completing the Investigative Report, the College will send to each party and their advisor, if any, in electronic format, any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint, including evidence the Investigator does not consider relevant and including inculpatory and exculpatory evidence obtained for any source. The parties will have ten (10) calendar days from the date the evidence is made available to submit a written response to the Investigator, which the Investigator will consider prior to completing the Investigative Report.

At least ten (10) calendar days prior to the hearing described in Section IV.C below, the Investigator will issue the Investigative Report to the parties and their advisors, if any, and the Title IX Coordinator. Typically, the Investigative Report will be issued within forty-five (45) days after the Investigator initiates the investigation. The Investigative Report will include with it all evidence the Investigator considers to be relevant to the Formal Complaint, and which will be provided to the Hearing Officer for purposes of the hearing. At least five (5) calendar days prior to the hearing, the parties may provide a written response to the Investigative Report to the Title IX Coordinator for inclusion in the information to be considered at the hearing.

C. Hearing

Following the issuance of the Investigative Report, and upon notice to all parties and their advisors a live hearing will be held. The notice of the hearing will identify the Hearing Officer, who will preside over the hearing, and the other Decision Makers, who, if the Hearing Officer determines the Respondent is responsible, will determine any sanctions and remedies. Typically, the sanctioning Decision Makers will not attend the hearing and will review the record and take up the matter only if the Hearing Officer determines the Respondent is responsible. The live hearing is typically held within fifteen (15) calendar days from the issuance of the Investigative Report.

1. At the request of a party or at the College's discretion, this hearing may be held virtually, with the parties in separate rooms, using a platform that allows participants to simultaneously see and hear each other. In all instances the live hearing will be audio-recorded; the recording will be available to the parties for inspection and review.
2. The Hearing Officer will preside over the hearing. The parties' advisors, but not the parties themselves, will be permitted to ask the opposing party and any other witnesses in the matter all relevant questions, including those challenging credibility. Advisors will not be permitted to make opening or closing statements, but parties may, if they wish. Such statements will be directed to the Hearing Officer and not the opposing party. The Hearing Officer will establish rules of decorum and a hearing guide that advisors and parties must follow, and which will be communicated with the notice of the hearing. If a party does not have an advisor at the hearing, the College will provide an advisor, who need not be an attorney, to that party at no cost, for purposes of conducting cross-examination.
3. The Hearing Officer will make determinations in real time regarding the relevance of questions posed by advisors and will explain any decisions to exclude evidence. The formal rules of evidence will not apply. Advisors may object to questions posed by the other party's advisor on the grounds of relevance only.
4. Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant unless offered to prove someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged conduct or concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with the Respondent and are offered to prove consent.
5. All evidence gathered in the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint, and which the Investigator provided to the parties prior to the hearing, will be available at the hearing for purposes of reference and cross-examination.
6. Following objective consideration of all the relevant evidence, the Hearing Officer will determine whether, based on a preponderance of the evidence, the Respondent is responsible for the alleged Sexual Harassment. If the Hearing Officer determines the Respondent is responsible, the other Decision Makers will then determine an appropriate sanction and remedies. The Final Outcome Letter is then issued simultaneously to both parties, typically within seven (7) calendar days from the date of the hearing.

D. Parties Agree to Pursue Alternative Resolution

At any time prior to the beginning of the Hearing, if agreed to in writing by both parties, the parties may transition the matter to an Alternative Resolution except that Alternative Resolution is not permitted in cases involving allegations that an Employee sexually harassed a Student.

E. Potential Remedies

In all cases, the Decision Makers (as defined above) may impose other appropriate sanctions in addition to, or instead of, the following sanctions. Additionally, the College will provide remedies to ensure that the Complainant has equal access to the College's Education Programs and Activities.

- **Potential Remedies**

Remedies may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security, and monitoring of certain areas of the campus and other similar measures. Unlike Supportive Measures, these remedies may be disciplinary and punitive in nature.

- **Potential Sanctions in Matters Involving Student Respondents**

The following information applies to potential sanctions and remedies that may apply to Student Respondents who are found responsible for violations of this policy. For Student Respondents, sanctions may include but are not limited to an Official College Reprimand (with or without notifications); disciplinary probation; suspension; permanent dismissal; and/or loss of College privileges. More information, including a description of sanctions, regarding the following may also be found in the Student Code of Community Standards.

- **Potential Sanctions in Matters Involving Employment Respondents**

For Employee Respondents, who are found responsible for violations of this policy, sanctions may include, but are not limited to trainings, counseling, verbal or written warnings, probation, demotion, suspension with or without pay, job in jeopardy action, forfeiture of pay increase, loss of privileges, loss of supervisory responsibilities, or immediate termination of employment.

- **Effective Date of Sanction**

The effective date of a sanction will be set forth in the Final Outcome Letter, but sanctions are not in effect during the pendency of any appeal.

V. APPEALS

Both parties have the right to a single appeal of the Title IX Coordinator's decision to dismiss a Formal Complaint and the Decision Makers' decision. An appeal must be submitted in writing within five (5) calendar days of receiving the determination to the appropriate appellate officer. Appeals must state the grounds for appeal and must include any relevant supporting documentation.

Appellate officers are:

- The dean of students when appealing the dismissal of a Formal Complaint;
- The senior vice president and dean for student affairs when appealing all other matters involving a student Respondent;
- The President of the College for all appeals involving faculty Respondents; and
- The President of the College for all appeals involving staff Respondents.

The appropriate appellate officer will provide a copy of the appeal to the non-appealing party who will have five (5) calendar days to submit a statement in response.

In order for an appeal to be granted, the appeal must demonstrate at least one of the following:

1. procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter; or
2. new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the decision that could affect the outcome of the matter; or
3. the Title IX Coordinator, Investigator or a Decision Maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individually Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

Review on appeal will be impartial and will include consideration of the written record of the matter and, where appropriate, consultation with other College officials. The appropriate appellate officer will issue a written decision, typically within fifteen (15) calendar days from receipt of the appeal, which shall be provided to both parties simultaneously. The written decision will describe the result of the appeal and the rationale. The written decision may: (1) deny the appeal and affirm the original decision; (2) grant the appeal and order a previously

dismissed Formal Complaint to be reinstated; (3) grant the appeal and remand to the Decision Makers for further consideration; (4) grant the appeal and remand for a new live hearing before new Decision Maker(s); or (5) grant the appeal and revise the sanction.

VI. ALTERNATIVE RESOLUTION

A. Purpose of Alternative Resolution

An Alternative Resolution is a voluntary, remedies-based process that allows the parties to attempt to reach a facilitated resolution of the matter through an intermediary, such as a party's advisor or the Title IX Coordinator. This informal resolution process provides an opportunity for the parties to resolve a Formal Complaint without going through a formal investigation and hearing.

Alternative Resolutions are not available in matters involving a student complainant and an employee respondent.

B. Process of the Alternative Resolution

At any time prior to the beginning of the Hearing, if agreed to in writing by both parties, the parties may transition the matter to an Alternative Resolution. The parties must separately notify the Title IX Coordinator in writing of their intent to pursue an Alternative Resolution.

Upon receipt of the parties' written notices, the Title IX Coordinator will simultaneously send both parties a Notice of Alternative Resolution that includes the following information:

- The allegations of the Formal Complaint.
- The requirements and potential outcomes of an Alternative Resolution.
- The circumstances under which the parties are precluded from resuming a Formal Complaint arising out of the same allegations.
- The rights of each party to withdraw from the Alternative Resolution prior to its conclusion and resume a Formal Resolution.
- The rules of confidentiality governing an Alternative Resolution.
- A description of the records that will be maintained related to the Alternative Resolution.
- If relevant, the name of the Decision Maker(s). *See Section VI(D) below*

During the Alternative Resolution process, the parties will never appear simultaneously or in person together.

Measures must relate to Bowdoin College's Education Program or Activity, including but not limited to accommodations to living, academic, or employment situation; voluntary absence from the College for a specified amount of time; counseling; and limitations of contact between the parties. The Title IX Coordinator will review proposed measures for suitability.

C. Conclusion of Alternative Resolution

At the conclusion of the Alternative Resolution, the Title IX Coordinator will share a list of measures agreed to by both parties to resolve the matter. If the parties agree on an outcome, it must be signed in writing by both parties and a representative of the College, usually the Title IX Coordinator.

Once the parties have signed the Alternative Resolution Agreement, it is final and the parties are bound by its terms and cannot return to the formal process based on the same conduct alleged in the Formal Complaint.

The Alternative Resolution will typically be completed within thirty (30) days from the date of the Alternative Resolution notice provided to the parties by the Title IX Coordinator.

D. Respondent Accepts Responsibility

Alternative Resolution may also be appropriate in cases where a Respondent is prepared to accept responsibility for all the allegations of the Formal Complaint and the parties agree in writing to pursue an Alternative Resolution. A Respondent is not required to accept responsibility in order to pursue an Alternative Resolution.

Where a Respondent is prepared to accept responsibility for the allegations of the Formal Complaint, the sanctioning Decision Maker(s), who will be disclosed to the parties as part of the Notice of Alternative Resolution, will determine the appropriate sanction and/or remedies (examples of which are set forth in Section IV(E) of this Policy,) and communicate that to the parties.

If the Alternative Resolution does not resolve the Formal Complaint, nothing from the Alternative Resolution process, including the Respondent's acceptance of responsibility, may be used as evidence in a Formal Resolution.

E. Confidentiality of Alternative Resolution

In order to promote honest and direct communication, information disclosed during the Alternative Resolution must remain confidential while the Alternative Resolution is pending, except where disclosure may be required by law or authorized in connection with duties on behalf of the College.

At the conclusion of Alternative Resolution, any documents prepared in anticipation of or disclosed during the Alternative Resolution may not be disclosed outside the proceeding, except as may be required or authorized by law.

F. Election to End Alternative Resolution

At any time prior to the conclusion of the Alternative Resolution, either party may elect to end such proceedings and initiate Formal Resolution instead. Formal Resolution may not be initiated, however, after the conclusion of an Alternative Resolution.

VII. RECORDS AND TRAINING MATERIALS

The College will maintain records in connection with a Report of Sexual Harassment, a Formal Complaint, a

proceedings under this policy for a minimum of seven years from resolution of the matter (or longer pursuant to the terms of the Records Retention Schedule). Documents retained will include, but not necessarily be limited to, records of:

- an investigation of Sexual Harassment, including a determination regarding responsibility, hearing audio recording; and any disciplinary sanctions imposed, or remedies provided;
- any appeal and the result thereof;
- any informal resolution and the result thereof;
- all materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, Investigators, Decision Makers, individuals reviewing appeals, and any person who facilitates Alternative Resolutions (which materials are available by contacting the Title IX Coordinator and will be posted on the College's website), and
- actions, including any Supportive Measures, provided in response to a Report of Sexual Harassment or a Formal Complaint, including the basis for any decisions not to provide Supportive Measures.

VIII. POLICY INTERPRETATION AND AMENDMENTS

Any question of interpretation or application of this Policy shall be referred to the President for final determination. This Policy may be amended, in writing, by the President or the President's designee at any time. Further information about Title IX and sex discrimination in education is available from the Office for Civil Rights, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20202-1100 (by Customer Service Hotline: (800) 421-3481; fax: (202) 453-6012; TDD: (877) 521-2171; email: OCR@ed.gov; or on the web at <http://www.ed.gov/ocr>)

FREEDOM FROM DISCRIMINATION POLICY

Respect for the rights of all and for the differences among us is essential for the Bowdoin community. Discrimination or harassment has no place in our intellectual community. Bowdoin College complies with applicable provisions of federal and state laws that prohibit unlawful discrimination in employment, admission, or access to its educational or extracurricular programs, activities, or facilities based on race, color, ethnicity, ancestry and national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and/or expression, age, marital status, place of birth, genetic predisposition, veteran status, or against qualified individuals with physical or mental disabilities on the basis of disability, or any other legally protected statuses. If members of the Bowdoin community experience or witness any apparent incident of harassment or discrimination by students, faculty, or staff, they may discuss their concerns or request advice from deans, academic

advisors, proctors, or resident advisors. Such incidents violate both the ideals of the College and its Social Code and may be subject to appropriate disciplinary sanctions. When such incidents violate the statutes of the State of Maine or Federal Law, criminal prosecution may be pursued.

I. Non-Discrimination Policy (students)

Bowdoin College strives to provide a place of study and work free from unlawful harassment, discrimination, sexual misconduct, and gender-based violence of any kind. In compliance with the Maine Human Rights Act, Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Americans with Disabilities Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and other federal and state laws, Bowdoin College prohibits any member of the faculty, staff, administration, student body, or third party (including persons visiting campus, patrons, independent contractors, and vendors) from harassing or discriminating against any member of the Bowdoin College community based on a person's race, color, ethnicity, ancestry or national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and/or expression, age, marital status, place of birth, genetic predisposition, veteran status, or physical or mental disability, or any other legally protected status in connection with hiring or employment, admission or financial aid, or other aspects of its educational programs or activities.

This policy applies to complaints of harassment and discrimination made against any College employee, except that the policy does not apply to complaints against student employees. Complaints regarding gender-based discrimination will be governed by the [Bowdoin College Title IX Policy](#).

II. Reporting Discrimination or Harassment

Bowdoin students who believe they have been subjected to discrimination or harassment in violation of this policy are encouraged to bring these concerns forward. Concerns may be brought directly to one of the following Bowdoin officials:

Katherine O'Grady

Executive Director of Institutional Equity and Compliance

Title IX Coordinator

(207) 725-3493

kogrady@bowdoin.edu

Benje Douglas

Senior Vice President for Inclusion and Diversity

(207) 721-5189

bdouglas@bowdoin.edu

In addition to the above, employees may also contact the following individuals for concerns involving staff:

Cassie Christie

Assistant Director of Talent Acquisition and Employee Relations

Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Employees and Visitors

(207) 725-3468 (office)

cjchris@bowdoin.edu

Upon receipt of a report of discrimination or harassment, the Office of Inclusion and Diversity (OID) will promptly review the complaint and determine the appropriate next steps.

- Matters involving Title IX will be referred to the [Title IX Office](#).
- Matters involving faculty members will be governed by the processes outlined in the [Faculty Handbook](#).
- Matters involving staff members will be governed by this policy and other relevant policies in the [Employee Handbook](#).
- Matters between students and matters involving student employees will be referred to the Office of the Dean of Students and will be governed by the appropriate student policy, such as the Social Code, in the [Student Code of Community Standards](#).

Confidentiality. When a report is made, the College will treat the identities of the parties and the substance of the claims as confidential, except as is reasonably necessary to carry out the investigative process and to ensure the safety of the community.

Retaliation. Bowdoin College policy explicitly prohibits retaliation, academic or otherwise, against students for bringing complaints of discrimination, harassment, or sexual misconduct forward or for participating in good faith in the investigation of a complaint.

FREEDOM FROM DISCRIMINATION AND HARRASMENT POLICY

Updated: October 2024

Bowdoin College strives to provide a place of study and work free from unlawful harassment, discrimination, and sexual misconduct. In compliance with the Maine Human Rights Act, Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Americans with Disabilities Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and other federal and state laws, Bowdoin College prohibits any member of the faculty, staff, administration, student body, or third party (including persons visiting campus, patrons, independent contractors, and vendors) from harassing or discriminating against any member of the Bowdoin College community based on a person's race, color, ethnicity, ancestry or national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and/or expression, age, marital status, place of birth, genetic predisposition, veteran status, or physical or mental disability, or any other legally protected status in connection with hiring or employment, admission or financial aid, or other aspects of its educational programs or activities.

Applicable Processes

This policy applies to complaints of harassment and discrimination made against any College employee, except that the policy does not apply to complaints against student employees. Complaints against student employees are governed by the [Student Code of Community Standards](#). All complaints under this policy will be reviewed and referred to in the appropriate process.

In addition, allegations of "sexual harassment," as defined by the regulations of Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, shall be addressed by the Bowdoin College Title IX Policy, as required by law. The Bowdoin College Title IX Policy may be found [here](#). Matters involving allegations of sexual harassment that are not governed by Title IX due to jurisdictional reasons (*e.g.*, because of where the conduct occurred), but otherwise meet the Title IX definition of "sexual harassment," shall be addressed using procedures identical to those set forth in the Title IX Policy. Matters alleging gender-based discrimination or harassment that do not meet the definition of "sexual harassment" under Title IX shall be governed by the Employee Freedom from Discrimination and Harassment policy below.

Reporting Process

Bowdoin employees who believe they have been subjected to discrimination or harassment in violation of this policy are encouraged to bring these concerns forward. Upon receipt of a report of discrimination or harassment, the Office of Inclusion and Diversity (OID) will promptly review the complaint and determine the appropriate next steps. Matters involving Title IX will be referred to the [Title IX Office](#).

- Matters involving faculty members will be governed by the processes outlined in the [Faculty Handbook](#).
- Matters involving staff members will be governed by this policy and other relevant policies in the [Employee Handbook](#).
- Matters between students and matters involving student employees will be referred to the Office of the Dean of Students and will be governed by the appropriate student policy, such as the Social Code, in the [Student Code of Community Standards](#).

Concerns may be brought directly to one of the following Bowdoin officials:

Katherine O'Grady

Director of Institutional Equity and Compliance

Title IX Coordinator

(207) 725-3493

kogrady@bowdoin.edu

Benje Douglas

Senior Vice President for Inclusion and Diversity

(207) 721-5189

bdouglas@bowdoin.edu

In addition to the above, employees may also contact the following individuals for concerns involving Faculty and Staff:

Faculty

Rachel Beane

Professor of Natural Science

Associate Dean for Faculty Recruitment and Student Advising

Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Faculty

(207) 725-3160 (office)

rbeane@bowdoin.edu

Staff

Associate Director of Human Resources

Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Employees and Visitors

(207) 725-3468 (office)

Internal Investigation

1. The Vice President for Human Resources shall work with the appropriate Manager or Department Head to conduct an adequate, impartial, and reliable investigation of the complaint under this policy. If the Vice President for Human Resources has a conflict of interest, the College will appoint an appropriate College official to oversee the internal investigation.
2. The purpose of the investigation is to determine whether a violation of this policy has occurred. The investigation will typically include interviews with the Complainant and the Respondent, as well as other people believed to have pertinent factual knowledge.
3. During the course of the investigation, parties have the right to provide the names of witnesses and/or other evidence which might assist in the investigation. External parties are not permitted to participate in this process.
4. The results of the investigation will be reviewed by the Vice President for Human Resources and the appropriate Senior Officer who is in a supervisory position to the respondent. The Senior Officer will be responsible for determining whether a violation of the policy occurred and, if so, the appropriate discipline to be imposed.
5. The standard of review shall be whether, based upon the information obtained during the investigation, it is more likely than not (or “preponderance of the evidence”) that a violation of the policy has occurred.

Possible outcomes of the investigation may include, but are not limited to:

- A finding that a violation of the policy has not occurred;
- A finding that a violation of the policy has occurred; or
- In cases where a violation of the policy cannot be determined, but there are clear differences between the parties that need to be resolved, a negotiated resolution of the complaint will be attempted.

Within five (5) business days of the conclusion of the investigation and the issuance of a decision by the Senior Officer, both parties will be notified of the outcome of the investigation.

External Investigation

In appropriate circumstances, the College may engage the services of an outside investigator. An external investigation shall follow the steps outlined above.

Interim Measures

The College will also undertake an appropriate inquiry and take such prompt and effective action as is reasonably practicable under the circumstances to support and protect the Complainant and protect the College community, including taking appropriate interim measures before the final outcome of the investigation.

These measures may include but are not limited to ordering no contact between the respondent and the complainant and directing, where necessary, appropriate College officials to alter the complainant's or the respondent's academic, College housing and/or College employment arrangements; or suspension from duties with or without pay.

Employee Resources

Bowdoin employees may wish to use the following services for consultation or for emergency, immediate assistance:

- Bowdoin College Office of Safety and Security (Ext. 3314 or for emergencies Ext. 3500)
- Brunswick Police Department (911 or 725-5521)
- Employee Assistance Program 1-877-622-4327 or myCigna.com, using Employer ID: bowdoineap, once registered with MyCigna, login and go to the EAP link or call for free, confidential assistance 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- Visit <https://www.bowdoin.edu/hr/benefits-perks/mental-health/cigna-employee-assistance-program-eap.html>
- WellSpace@Work: 207-209-2579, or email Bowdointeam@wellspacemaine.com,
- Visit <https://www.bowdoin.edu/hr/benefits-perks/mental-health/wellspace-at-work.html>
- Human Resources (Ext. 3837)

Appeal of Senior Officer Decisions

Either the respondent or the complainant may appeal the Senior Officer's determinations, as follows:

If the respondent is a faculty member, then any appeal shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Faculty Handbook.

If the respondent is a staff member, the appeal must be made to the President of the College.

All appeals must be made in writing submitted to Human Resources within ten (10) calendar days of the date of the determination by the Senior Officer and must specify the grounds for the appeal.

The Senior Officer shall review the case with the appropriate Appeals Committee and explain the reasons for their findings and decision. An appeal may, in accordance with the terms of the applicable appeals process, result in an endorsement of the Senior Officer's decision, disagreement with the original findings and discipline, or a recommendation of different sanctions. There shall be no further right of appeal from the final action determined by the applicable appeals process. The Senior Officer will be notified of the final disposition of the case.

Sanctions

In cases where the Senior Officer determines that this policy has been violated, the Senior Officer shall, in consultation with the Vice President for Human Resources, impose appropriate disciplinary action up to and including termination from College employment. With respect to a complaint against a faculty member, any termination decision shall be subject to the procedural requirements set forth in the Faculty Handbook.

Confidentiality

All information provided in the context of a complaint and investigation under this policy will be held in confidence to the extent possible and will be discussed only with those who have a need to know in order to investigate or resolve the complaint.

Non-Retaliation

Under law, you may not be punished or penalized in any way for reporting, complaining about, participating in an investigation of or filing a claim concerning discrimination or harassment, or for testifying in any proceeding brought by anyone else. No employee may retaliate against someone who files a complaint or participates in an investigation of a complaint; such retaliation will subject the offender to additional discipline and sanctions under this policy. However, if the College determines that an intentionally false complaint has been made under this policy, disciplinary action will be taken against the individual(s) filing the complaint or providing false information regarding the complaint.

The Maine Human Rights Commission

Any employee who believes they have been subjected to discrimination or harassment may call or write to the Maine Human Rights Commission to register a complaint. The Commission may be contacted as follows:

Maine Human Rights Commission
 51 State House Station
 Augusta, ME 04333
 Telephone: (207) 624-6290

Any complaint must be filed with the Commission within 300 days of the act of discrimination or harassment. Once the Commission has received a signed charge form, an investigation will be conducted, and a determination will be made by the Commission of whether or not there are reasonable grounds to believe discrimination or harassment occurred. If the Commission determines that discrimination or harassment did occur, it will attempt to resolve the situation between you and your employer through informal means. If informal means of resolution are unsuccessful, the Commission counsel may file a civil action on your behalf in the Superior Court, seeking appropriate relief.

Reports Involving Guests, Visitors, or Vendors of the College

A member of the College community may report an incident of discrimination or harassment by a College guest, visitor, or vendor. Complaints regarding student guests will be addressed through the Student Code of Community Standards.

While the College will endeavor to promptly investigate and resolve a report involving a Respondent outside the College community, its ability to act against such a Respondent may be limited. Where appropriate, however, the College will take those steps necessary to protect the College community.

The Vice President for Human Resources will, where possible, inform the Respondent of the report and may, after consultation with other relevant College officers, take steps to bar the Respondent from the campus if that is deemed to be appropriate. The member(s) of the College who hosted or contracted with the Respondent may be informed of the actions taken and the reasons for them.

HAZING POLICY

(To report an alleged hazing incident, please use this [form](#).)

[Campus Hazing Transparency report](#)

Last updated December 19, 2025

2025-26 Academic year: There were no findings of hazing behavior during this time period

2024-25 Academic year: There were no findings of hazing behavior during this time period

Policy Against Hazing

Hazing of any kind is strictly prohibited at Bowdoin College. It is antithetical to Bowdoin's mission and to the college experience. No student, student group, Student Organization (as defined below), athletic team, other Bowdoin-affiliated group, or association shall conduct, condone, aid, or participate in hazing, including observing or participating as a witness in such activities.

It is important that students, families, faculty, staff, and volunteers are aware that hazing is not only against college policy but may also violate state and/or federal law, such as 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(9) *et seq.*, or 20-A M.R.S.A. §10004. In addition to disciplinary action imposed by the College, students who engage in hazing could find themselves subject to criminal prosecution by legal authorities, or risk personal liability under civil law.

All students are responsible for becoming familiar with and following this Policy. Bowdoin officials, including faculty and staff, are responsible for promoting the understanding of this Policy and for taking appropriate steps to help ensure compliance.

Scope

This Policy applies to all students, regardless of whether the behavior occurs on- or off-campus and applies regardless of whether participants or others perceive the behavior as "voluntary."

The apparent consent of any participant, regardless of whether the consent is express or implied, will not relieve any individual or Student Organization (as defined below) from responsibility for their actions that violate this Policy, nor will

the assertion that the conduct or activity was “voluntary,” not part of an official event, or was not officially sanctioned or approved by the Student Organization.

Definitions

The following definitions apply to this Policy, and to any other College policies or handbooks, such as the Bowdoin College Student Athlete Handbook or the Club Leader Manual, that prohibit hazing.

“Bowdoin Official” means any faculty member or staff member, including casual employees. For purposes of this Policy, it may also mean a volunteer who is approved by the College to support or advise a Student Organization.

“Student” includes any individual who has enrolled at Bowdoin, including admitted students. Students on leave (including personal, medical, academic, or disciplinary) are considered “enrolled” for purposes of this Policy. Individuals who are visiting or who have applied to Bowdoin, but are not yet admitted, are not considered “enrolled students” for purposes of this Policy.

“Hazing” means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by an individual enrolled student, or group of enrolled students acting together, against an individual or group of people that:

1. is committed in the course of, or as a condition of joining, an initiation or admission into, an affiliation with, or maintenance of or continuance of membership in a “Student Organization” (as defined below); and
2. causes or creates a risk of physical or psychological injury that is above the reasonable risk assumed in the ordinary course of participation in or preparation to participate in a Bowdoin program or activity; or
3. any activity expected of a student that humiliates, degrades, abuses, or endangers either the student or another member of the Bowdoin community.

This definition is intended to comply with state law prohibiting hazing in post-secondary institutions (20-A M.R.S.A. §10004) and the Stop Campus Hazing Act (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(9) et seq.).

In general, the definition of “hazing” will not include an activity or event that is (1) required and supervised by a Bowdoin Official (as defined above), and (2) conducted in the ordinary course of preparing to or actually participating in a Bowdoin program or activity. For example, mandatory practice sessions or pre-season conditioning. However, this does not apply to student-organized events, such as captains’ practices, when no Bowdoin Official is present.

“Student Organization” means a group or organization with two or more enrolled student members, regardless of whether the group or organization is officially established or recognized or funded by Bowdoin. Examples may include, but are not limited to, student clubs (with or without a charter), societies, associations, organizations, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, student government, or student-run media publications or organizations.

Reporting Concerns

Anyone with a concern about hazing or suspected hazing is strongly encouraged to make a report. Reports may be made in one of the following ways:

- Hazing Reporting [form](#);
- CARE Team [form](#);
- Office of Safety and Security (207-725-3500) or Brunswick Police (911);
- College administrator, Student Affairs professional, coach or other athletics professional, or other College officials who have responsibilities for student groups.

Investigations and Possible Sanctions

Reports of hazing will be investigated in accordance with the disciplinary process as outlined by the Student Code of Community Standards. The investigation may result in a referral to individual discipline or Group Disciplinary process. An incident of alleged hazing that involves sexual misconduct may also be investigated in accordance with Bowdoin’s Title IX Policy. An incident of alleged hazing that involves discrimination or harassment based on a protected class status may also be investigated in accordance with Bowdoin’s Student Freedom from Discrimination and Harassment Policy.

Students found responsible for violations may be suspended or permanently dismissed from the College. Group disciplinary consequences may include, but are not limited to, revocation of organizational recognition and funding;

forfeiture of participation in some or all of an athletic season, participation in contests, conferences, or other gatherings; and permanent disbandment of a student group or team for College-recognized groups, clubs, organization, and athletic teams.

Examples of Possible Hazing

Students are encouraged to educate themselves about what actions may constitute hazing, including viewing educational resources. The following list is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather to provide a range of activities or situations may constitute “hazing” or other behavior that may exceed “reasonable risk”:

- Humiliation, degradation, and other forms of mental or psychological abuse or harm;
- Physically or psychologically embarrasses, demeans, degrades, abuses, or endangers someone regardless of that person’s willingness to participate;
- Activities, such as a theme party, that depict and /or perpetuates a stereotype or stigma associated with a particular race, culture, gender, or religion, whether or not participants are required to wear costumes;
- Exploiting or highlighting power imbalances between established and newer members;
- Stunt or skit nights with degrading, crude, or humiliating games or acts;
- “Mind games” or creating real or perceived psychological uneasiness or harm;
- Encouraging or requiring public acts that result in or designed to cause humiliation;
- Encouraging or requiring the wearing or carrying of apparel or items likely to subject the wearer to embarrassment, ridicule, or harm;
- Servitude such as encouraging or requiring a person to run personal errands, cook, clean, etc.;
- Requiring a shaved head or other haircut;

Physical abuse or harm:

- Whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
- Purposefully stranding a person in an outlying or other secluded area with no means of communication or transportation;
- Causing, coercing, requiring, or inducing:
 - Consumption or excessive consumption of food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
 - Sexual acts (see also the Bowdoin College Title IX Policy); indecent exposure, or photographing or videoing the same;
 - Sleep deprivation,
 - Exposure to the elements;
 - Confinement in a small space;
 - Extreme, excessive, or prolonged exercise or other similar activity;
- Any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
- Branding, tattooing, or other body markings;
- Disruption or violations of College policy or laws

Encourages or results in the disruption of College or community activities, the educational process, the impairment of an individual’s academic performance, or violation of other College policies;

Any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, state, tribal, or federal law, such as shoplifting or trespass;

Any activity that requires or results in the removal, damage, or destruction of College, private, or public property.

Maine Law

Maine law defines “injurious hazing” as “any action or situation, including harassing behavior, that recklessly or intentionally endangers the mental or physical health of any school personnel or a student enrolled at an institution in this State or any activity expected of a student as a condition of joining or maintaining membership in a group that humiliates, degrades, abuses or endangers the student, regardless of the student’s willingness to participate in the activity”[1] In addition to disciplinary action imposed by the College, students who engage in hazing could find themselves subject to criminal prosecution by legal authorities.

College Policy

Bowdoin defines hazing more broadly than Maine state law to include any activity that is part of an initiation or admission into a group or is required for continued acceptance in a group and that encompasses one or more of the following:

1. Physically or psychologically embarrasses, demeans, degrades, abuses, or endangers someone regardless of that person's willingness to participate.
2. categorizes members of the group based upon seniority or standing or otherwise emphasizes the relative power imbalance of newer members.
3. involves the consumption of alcohol, drugs, or other substances.
4. removes, damages, or destroys property.
5. results in the disruption of College or community activities, the educational process, or the impairment of academic performance; and/or
6. violates College policy and/or a state law.

This definition pertains to behavior on or off campus and applies regardless of whether participants or others perceive the behavior as "voluntary." The implied or expressed consent of any person toward whom an act of hazing is directed does not relieve any individual, team, or group from responsibility for their actions nor does the assertion that the conduct or activity was not part of an official organizational or team event or was not officially sanctioned or approved by the group or team.

Examples

Although this policy cannot address or anticipate all possible activities or situations that may constitute hazing, examples may include, but are not limited to, any of the following activities that are part of an initiation or admission into a group or required for continued acceptance in a group:

- physical or verbal abuse of any kind or implied threats of physical or verbal abuse.
- branding or other body markings.
- encouraging or requiring a person to consume alcohol, drugs, unusual substances, or concoctions.
- encouraging or forcing a student to violate Maine law or College policy such as indecent exposure, theft, or trespassing.
- confining a person or taking a person to an outlying area and dropping them off.
- servitude such as encouraging or requiring a person to run personal errands, cook, clean, etc.
- requiring a shaved head or other haircut.
- stunt or skit nights with degrading, crude, or humiliating games or acts.
- "Mind games" or creating real or perceived psychological uneasiness or harm.
- encouraging or requiring public stunts or buffoonery.
- encouraging or requiring the wearing or carrying of apparel or items likely to subject the wearer to embarrassment, ridicule, or harm.
- encouraging or requiring new members to participate in inappropriate scavenger hunts or road trips.
- depriving a person of sleep.
- expecting certain items to always be in one's possession; and
- requiring new members/rookies to perform duties not assigned to other members. Note: duties like carrying water to practice can be a first-year responsibility if other team members have similar responsibilities or all responsibilities are rotated among team members.

Note: Hazing does not include actions or situations that are subsidiary to officially sanctioned and supervised College activities such as athletic training and events, e.g., running extra laps at practice.

The determination of whether a particular activity constitutes hazing will depend on the circumstances and context in which that activity occurred.

Identifying Hazing

All members of the Bowdoin community must understand what does and does not constitute hazing. Student leaders bear particular responsibility for conducting their team, club, or group in such a manner that welcomes new members without resorting to hazing to build group camaraderie.

Here are some key questions to consider when planning any activity that is part of an initiation or admission into a group or is required for continued acceptance in a group:

- Is a person or group being targeted in an inappropriate way because of status or class year?
- Would you be willing to describe the activity to your own parents, grandparents, the parents of a fellow student, a professor, a dean, the College president, a police officer, or a judge?
- How would you feel if the activity were photographed and appeared in *The Orient* or on Facebook, YouTube, or local TV?
- Is there a risk of real or even perceived physical or psychological discomfort or harm, i.e., was it demeaning, abusive or dangerous?
- Even if you would not be embarrassed by this activity, can you imagine that someone else might be?
- Could safety be at risk?
- Is there a level of coercion and peer pressure involved?
- Will current members be participating in the activities that new members will be asked to do?
- Do the activities interfere with students' other activities or obligations (academic, extracurricular, family, religious, etc.)?
- Are alcohol and/or drugs involved?
- Is there a sexual element to the activity?
- Do any activities violate College policy or federal, state, or local law?

Answering “yes” or even “maybe” to any of these questions suggests the activity could be construed as hazing and should therefore be avoided.

When in doubt about whether an activity constitutes hazing, always err on the side of caution and ask a dean, coach, or other College employee who works with student group or teams. Engaging in open conversations about hypothetical situations can be especially helpful. Knowledgeable staff can provide additional examples of behaviors that might constitute hazing, examples of positive group-building activities and rites of passage for new members, assistance with organizing legitimate events to foster teamwork and cohesiveness, and other relevant information and support. Students who choose not to consult knowledgeable staff are taking ownership for their actions and responsibility for any consequences.

Taking Action

At Bowdoin, where community members look out and care for one another, students and employees are expected to intervene personally or by calling Security (207-725-3500) or the Brunswick Police (911) 24 hours a day if they encounter activities that put others in physical or psychological harm or discomfort.

By stepping up and taking action, bystanders are frequently able to put an end to inappropriate behavior before a bonding activity escalates into a hazing activity. Bowdoin students and employees should notify appropriate College officials (Security, deans, coaches, or other College officials who have responsibilities for student groups) of any perceived instance of hazing as defined by College policy and/or law and do so as soon as possible so the activity can be stopped, or the allegations can be investigated.

Adjudication

Violation of the hazing policy will be referred to disciplinary action by the College, including the Student Disciplinary Process and the Student Group Disciplinary Process. Penalties may include, but are not limited to, suspension or dismissal for individuals; revocation of organizational recognition and funding; forfeiture of participation in some or all of an athletic season, participation in contests, conferences, or other gatherings; and permanent disbandment of a student group or team.

Education, Prevention and Positive Group Bonding

Bowdoin Athletics, Residential Life, and Student Activities conduct ongoing educational activities to promote positive group identity and prevent hazing.

There are new-member activities that are positive and/or educationally valid that serve to build a team, develop unity by connecting students to one another, create a sense of belonging, and bolster self-esteem. Examples include:

- a scavenger hunt or talent show involving all members of a group or team in which all participants are treated equally, and the activities are not embarrassing, demeaning or dangerous.
- a themed dress-up party that is inclusive and not embarrassing or demeaning and does not misappropriate cultures.
- paintball.
- video game tournaments.
- meals together.
- study sessions.
- community service projects.
- attending other teams' sporting events.
- movie nights.
- game or trivia nights.
- bowling.
- cooking classes or classes at the Craft Center.
- outdoor games—spike ball, capture the flag, Frisbee, etc.
- a ropes course training.
- rafting or outdoor trips.
- trips to Freeport, Portland, Fun Town Splash Town, etc.
- tournaments around group history.
- making and burying a time capsule.
- mentoring relationships between old and new members.
- creating an organizational intramural sports team; or small or large group roundtable discussions on topics important to the team or group.



PREVENTION, PERSONAL SAFETY, AND SECURITY AWARENESS

Whether you are a student or employee you are responsible for the decisions you make. Trust your instincts, make safe choices, and look out for one another. We hope the suggestions below will give you some safety tools and make you think about situational awareness; if I need to escape what would be my best route, where are the fire alarms, where are the exits, are they fire escapes, these are things you can always be thinking of no matter where you are.

Pre-Incident Assault Indicators

All people are born with the "Fight or Flight" response. We all have had "hunches" or "gut feelings" about someone or a situation before. Those little hairs that stand up on the back of your neck are your subconscious telling you that something is not right, and you need to respond to that. Listen to your instincts and intuition.

- Rely on your intuition. If it does not feel right...it is probably not right.
- Move beyond denial so that your intuition works for you.
- Be constantly aware of your surroundings

Safety Advice for Students, Faculty, and Staff Personal Safety

1	Stay alert! Radiate the message that you are calm, confident, and know where you are going.
2	Trust your instincts; if someone or something makes you uneasy, walk to a place where there are people.
3	Stand up for yourself by being assertive and confident, but do not be aggressive or confrontational with potential victimizers.
4	Walk away from people who are being verbally aggressive. Seek help from security, faculty, or friends if you need it.
5	Consider taking a self-defense course . Learning self-defense increases confidence and helps you avoid victimization.
6	Immediately notify security, or a faculty or staff member, of any bullying, victimization, or threats.
7	Set your social media privacy settings. It may be second nature to check-in on various social media platforms or to update your network with a plan for the evening, but this also alerts people to where you are or may be going. Only share personal information with trusted friends and family.
8	Make friends and socialize. This could help being singled out by an aggressor.
9	Remember, your personal safety is determined by the choices you make. Never hesitate to call Bowdoin security when you or someone else needs help.

On-Campus

1	If you feel unsafe and need a ride, call the Bowdoin Shuttle or Bowdoin security. Add the shuttle phone number (207-725-3337) and the security phone number (207-725-3500) to your phone contacts. Report suspicious persons or activity immediately.	
2	Stick to well-traveled and well-populated routes when moving about campus. At night, take routes that are safe, familiar, and well-lit.	
3	Travel with a friend or with a group when going out. Members of a group are far less likely to become victims of crime.	
4	There are many blue light emergency call boxes around the campus. Familiarize yourself with their locations.	
5	Be aware of your surroundings at all times. Be careful about using devices that could distract your attention from potential danger, i.e., listening to loud music on headphones, or texting while walking.	
6	Park your vehicle in open, well-lit areas. Keep your vehicle locked and valuables out of sight. Check the front and back seats before getting into your vehicle.	
7	Always use crosswalks and, if provided, use pedestrian-activated crosswalk warning devices. Do not assume that drivers see you. Before crossing, make eye contact with approaching drivers and wait for them to stop for you.	
8	Consider carrying pepper spray, a whistle, or alarm. Some phone apps offer personal alarms.	
9	To prevent bicycle theft, lock your bike to a bike rack. Register your bike with security to help us recover it and return it.	

Parties and other Social Events

1	Do not engage in reckless, high-risk behavior with alcohol or other drugs. Know your limits and stay within them. Avoid situations that may make you overindulge.
2	Have a buddy system to let friends know where you are going, whom you are with, and when you are expected to come back.
3	Make plans for a safe ride back to your residence before you go out. If you are a designated driver, stay sober.
4	Watch your beverage when it is being made or poured and never leave your beverage unattended.
5	Avoid flashing around cash and other valuables and never leave your property unattended.
6	If an event is getting out of hand, or you are uncomfortable – leave! Make sure you have a safe way home with a responsible friend. Use the Bowdoin shuttle or call security if you need a safe ride home.
7	Make sure your phone is fully charged before you go out.

Residence or Apartment

1	Do not prop open doors. Keep doors and windows locked to help ensure the safety of all building residents.
2	Do not let people you do not know into campus buildings. When using your card to swipe into a building, be aware of strangers who might try to follow you inside. Report any suspicious person or activity to security.
3	Protect your privacy by pulling curtains or window shades, especially after dark.
4	Do not leave identification cards, credit cards, wallets, electronic devices in plain sight. Keep all valuables in a safe or locked drawer.
5	Do not loan your One Card to anyone. If your card is lost or stolen, report it immediately to security or the One Card office so it can be deactivated and replaced.
6	When to building fire alarm sounds, evacuate immediately. If you accidentally set off a smoke alarm, a phone call to security will help provide the appropriate level of response.
7	Learn how to effectively use a stove and microwave oven. Most smoke and fire alarms are caused by the careless use of cooking appliances.
8	Keep doors, hallways, and fire exits clear so as not to hinder a building evacuation.

Off-Campus Living

1	Brunswick is a safe town, but it is always advisable to walk in well-traveled and well-lit areas.
2	Call 9-1-1 for police, fire, or medical emergencies.
3	Be respectful of your neighbors. Keep noise to a reasonable level, especially at night when sound carries a great distance.
4	If you are living off campus, be particularly mindful of fire safety. Check your smoke alarms regularly and rehearse primary and alternate escape routes.
5	If you live off campus, familiarize yourself with Brunswick's disorderly house ordinance. This may be enforced with complaints of neighborhood disturbances.
6	The Bowdoin Shuttle (207-725-3337) operates within a one-mile radius of campus. Another option is Brunswick Taxi at 207-729-3688.

Fire Safety

1	Do not panic! Walk, do not run! Do not use the elevator!
2	If you see a fire and the alarm is not sounding, pull the fire alarm and evacuate. Call 9-1-1, or Bowdoin security at 207-725-3500.
3	Only use a fire extinguisher if the fire is exceedingly small. Remember, to use a fire extinguisher, <u>pull</u> the pin, <u>aim</u> the nozzle at base of the fire, <u>squeeze</u> the handle, and <u>sweep</u> back and forth. If, while using an extinguisher you feel unsafe, activate the fire alarm, and evacuate.
4	Before exiting/entering a room where the door is closed, gently touch the doorknob. If the doorknob is hot, do not open the door. If the doorknob is not hot, brace yourself against the door and crack it open. If there is heat or heavy smoke, close the door and stay in your room. If there is smoke in the room, keep low to the floor where the air is cleaner and cooler. Seal the cracks around the door with sheets, towels, or another items (wet if possible) If there is smoke in the room, crack the windows on the top and bottom for ventilation. If you cannot exit, hang a sheet, or towel out the window to alert people that you are there. Call security 207-725-3500 and report your location. If you can exit safely, do so. Remember if there is smoke, keep low.
5	If safe to do so, close all doors as you exit the building. Reducing oxygen, fuel, and heat will help contain the fire.
6	If someone is disabled or incapacitated, assist them to a safe area and alert emergency responders to their location.
7	When you have safely exited the building, gather at the designated rally point with other building occupants and account for missing persons.

Workplace Safety

1	Never open your door to a stranger before or after regular business hours.
2	Notify security if working alone after normal business hours.
3	When alone, do not mention this fact to telephone callers.
4	Build a rapport with other employees to facilitate distinguishing strangers from co-workers.
5	Report any strange or threatening looking individuals to the Office of Safety and Security.
6	Be aware of your surroundings and plan escape routes and areas of refuge.

ON-CAMPUS SAFETY MEASURES

AED, First Aid, and Narcan Stations have been installed in all College Houses and other areas around the campus. Locations are shown on this [map](#) and on the Bowdoin Safe app.



Alerts – Emergency, Safety, and Timely Warnings

If criminal or hazardous activity requires timely public notice to alert community members of potentially dangerous situations, the Office of Safety and Security prepares and distributes [Timely Warnings and Security Alerts](#). Depending on the alert you would be notified by one or more of the following: College e-mail, text, phone call, voice mail, (phone numbers are the numbers listed in Polaris or WorkDay) and the Bowdoin website.

Bicycle Locks and Registrations

The use of bicycles on campus is encouraged as a safe and efficient mode of transportation. Bicycles parked outside should always be locked to a bike rack with a strong lock. U-bolt locks are recommended and are available for purchase at the Bowdoin Bookstore. Bicycles should not be locked to trees, railings, and lights or signposts. Bicycles may also be stored inside designated bicycle storage rooms available in many dorms. To help deter theft and assist us in returning lost and stolen bicycles promptly, all bicycles used by students, faculty and staff on campus should register their bike with the Office of Safety and Security. There is no charge for [registering your bicycle](#) and bicycles only need to be registered once.



Blue Light Emergency Phones



These phones are located throughout the Bowdoin campus. Either a blue light or yellow emergency call box will help you identify these phones. To contact the Office of Safety and Security with one of these phones, simply press the large red button on the phone. When an emergency phone is activated, the safety and security dispatcher will be alerted, and an officer will be sent to the phone location. No dialing or conversation is required. If possible, try to describe the nature of the emergency to the dispatcher.

Bowdoin Safe APP

This app provides emergency alerts and so much more. You can report a crime or incident, counseling information, safety and security contact and information, I'm OK! Messaging, virtual walk home, trigger mobile blue light, and more. This app is free and can be used by students, employees, and families. This app can be downloaded with your Apple or Android device.



Student Safety Meetings

Each fall the Executive Director and Associate Director of Safety and Security, with the Director of Health Services, visit each first-year residence hall to discuss safety, security, and health issues. In addition, the Office of Safety and Security participate in annual training for residential life student staff.

Campus Lighting

Light fixtures on campus are monitored for malfunctions and work orders are submitted when needed. Safety and security officers also monitor town streetlights on public paths in neighborhoods bordering the campus. Malfunctioning streetlights are immediately reported to Central Maine Power Company via a faxed trouble report. All members of the Bowdoin community are encouraged to report lighting safety concerns to the Facilities Department or to the Office of Safety and Security.



Cybercrime

Cybercrime has become more prevalent over the past several years and the Bowdoin community has seen a significant increase as well. If you believe you have been the victim of cybercrime, it is important that you report it. Whether it is a phishing attack, phishing phone call, ransomware, or identity theft, reporting these incidents allows us to help protect the rest of the community from the same or similar attacks. We rely on everyone to practice safe computing to protect the entire Bowdoin community from cyberthreats. If you have questions or need help, individualized advice and classes are available upon request.

to itsecurity@bowdoin.edu.



Electronic Device Registration

Have you ever left your phone or other device around campus, in a taxi, at a restaurant, or other places?

We offer to students, faculty, and staff [electronic device registration](#) free of charge. Once you complete the registration you will be sent a small 1.5"x .75" decal to adhere to your device. This tag gives the person who finds your device a phone number to call if it is found. The number listed on the decal is the security communication center and is open 24/7/365. Security maintains a list of all the decal numbers and device owners. Once security is contacted that an item has been found, they will alert the owner.



Lighted Pedestrian Crosswalks

Several crosswalks surrounding campus have been equipped with pedestrian-activated crosswalk warning devices that have flashing lights when a button is pressed. These lights alert drivers and safeguard pedestrians. All members of the Bowdoin community are encouraged to use these safety devices day and night.



Self Defense - The Office of Safety and Security periodically offer Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D.) System training which is a nationally recognized program focused on teaching realistic self-defense tactics and techniques. It begins with awareness, prevention, risk reduction, and avoidance, while progressing to the basics of hands-on defense training. R.A.D. is taught by certified instructors to provide effective and practical options for personal safety. Visit [R.A.D. Programs in Maine](#) for additional R.A.D. training offered in Maine. There are also other self-defense courses offered in the Southern Maine area: [Brunswick Martial Arts Academy](#), [Maine Isshinryu Karate Academies](#).

The Bowdoin Shuttle

The [Bowdoin Shuttle](#) provides safe and convenient transportation for Bowdoin students. The shuttle operates within an approximate one-mile radius of the campus center, an area that includes downtown Brunswick, and many off-campus student apartments. Hours of operation are Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 6 p.m. to 1 a.m. and Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 6 p.m. to 1:30 a.m. The Bowdoin Shuttle provides service when the College is in session, seven days a week. The College employs professional shuttle drivers.



Weekly Security Report

A weekly security report in [The Bowdoin Orient](#) student newspaper informs the Bowdoin community of criminal activity and other incidents taking place on campus and offers crime prevention and personal safety information. This is in addition to the public Crime Log and Fire Logs maintained by the College. The Office of Safety and Security also works with The Bowdoin Orient on weekly news stories and features highlighting campus safety issues. The Bowdoin Orient is published each Friday during the academic year.

RESIDENTIAL LIFE

A. RESIDENCE AGREEMENT AND RELATED INFORMATION

1. **Residence Agreement.** All students living in College housing are required to comply with all rules, regulations, and policies related to student housing. This includes, but is not limited to, the information outlined below and various Residential Life publications (Opening and Closing Notices, Vacation Housing Notices, and the annual housing lottery document). In return, the College will work to provide Bowdoin students with safe, comfortable, well- maintained living spaces, in an academically conducive environment.
2. **Residency Requirement.** All first years and sophomores are required to live on campus in residence halls, apartments, or College Houses. Juniors and seniors interested in living off campus in private rentals should enter the [Off-Campus Housing Lottery](#) to seek approval to be released from their on-campus living obligation. Approval to live off campus is not guaranteed and therefore students should refrain from signing leases until receiving approval to live off campus from the Office of Residential Life. The Office of Residential Life and Office of the Dean of Students will review all lottery names and may deny anyone for whom living off campus may not be the best option for the student or for the local-area community.
3. **Assignment Information.** Assignments for first-year students are made based on information requested prior to enrollment. Generally, the housing lottery is held in the spring. Information regarding the housing lottery will be announced by the Office of Residential Life. Except for students already assigned housing through an on-campus job, returning students choose housing for the next year by participating in the housing lottery. The lottery is run by the Residential Life staff. Lottery information is typically distributed immediately following spring vacation. Students returning for second semester, including those returning from off-campus study, are assigned via an open room process. All assignments are made at the room/suite/apartment level, students select their individual bedrooms when applicable. For more information, contact the Director of Residential and Housing Operations in the Office of Residential Life.
4. **Right to Assign and Reassign.** The Director of Residential and Student Life reserve the right to assign any vacancy in College-owned housing at any time, and/or to reassign any student at any time.
5. **Occupancy Periods.** Housing is available only when the College is in regular session. Students are required to vacate College housing between semesters and during spring break and when residences are otherwise closed. Information about dates and times that College residences open and close is published in the academic calendar in the Student Handbook. Closing notices are sent to on-campus students prior to each closing. Unless otherwise specified by the College, all students, except graduating seniors, are required to vacate within twenty-four hours of their last exam. Students who arrive before housing opens or remain after housing closes without express permission from the Office of Residential Life may face disciplinary action and/or incur fees.
6. **Transitional Housing.** Students who need housing between semesters, during spring break, or during the summer should read the closing notices and/or contact the Office of Residential Life prior to these periods. Remaining in College housing when the College is not in session or when residences are otherwise closed, without permission of the Office of Residential Life, is a violation of College policy.
7. **Opening Day.** All students must arrive no earlier than the scheduled opening day for fall and spring semesters. Early arrivals are not permitted. For more information, contact the Director of Residential and Housing Operations in the Office of Residential Life.
8. **Decorations.** Decorations, and the installation of any decorations, must not cause any damage to College property; hooks or clips should be used instead of nails, screws, or other hardware. No fasteners may penetrate any surfaces.

Occupants of rooms must not place objects, including, but not limited to, antennae, satellite dishes, or plants on outside walls, windowsills, window frames, roofs, fire escapes, or ledges.

No decorations of any kind may be hung from any sprinkler pipe, sprinkler head, smoke detector, strobe, or light/utility fixtures. Decorations that block or interfere with emergency exits or fire safety equipment, including exit signs, emergency lights, electrical/alarm panels, sprinklers, and fire extinguishers are prohibited. All other decorations must be made of non-flammable materials. Decorations or signs are ordinarily not permitted on the outside of buildings or in exterior windows. Exceptions require the approval of the Office of Residential Life.

Only UL-listed miniature lights may be used (preferably LED lights). No more than three strands of lights may be strung together at a time, to prevent overloading. All lights must be turned off when the room is unoccupied and overnight. Cutting greenery, such as trees or wreaths, is not permitted.

1. **OneCard and Room Keys.** When school is in session, student residences are accessed by their OneCard. OneCard and room keys are issued through the OneCard Office located at the lobby of Coles Tower. Students are responsible for the key they sign out and must return it to the OneCard office upon moving out. For more information regarding keys, please see the Building Access section of the [OneCard website](#). Students have access to residence halls and apartments via their OneCard. Access may be restricted or limited at the will of the College. Exterior doors to residence halls are always locked. Students are asked to help keep unwanted guests or intruders from entering buildings by closing doors that others leave propped open and reporting suspicious behavior or malfunctioning doors to Security.
2. **Room Lockout Policy.** Students are expected to always carry their OneCard with them and are expected to keep their rooms locked. If a student locks themselves out of their room, they are to follow these steps to gain access to their room.
3. Between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and midnight, students should attempt to find a student Residential Life staff member to gain entry to their room. Student Residential Life staff may not loan out their OneCard or universal key.
4. If a Residential Life staff member is unavailable, or it is after midnight, students should call Security on ext. 3314 to request entry into the room. If a student is requesting an excessive number of lockouts, the Director of Residential Life may request to meet with the student and/or take formal disciplinary action.
5. Security can be contacted by calling ext. 3500 or 725-3500 in an emergency or ext. 3314 or 725-3314 in a non-emergency.
6. **Broken or Lost OneCard.** You must have a working OneCard to access buildings, eat in the dining halls, use your Polar Points, do laundry, make photocopies, and take books out from the library.

If your OneCard does not function for any of the above-mentioned tasks, please go to the OneCard Office to obtain a replacement card.

If you lose or break your OneCard, you may obtain a new card for \$15.00. This cost will be billed to your account through the Bursar's Office. It is important to deactivate your card online at the OneCard website or call Security to have them deactivate it for you. This will protect your OneCard funds and keep the campus safe.

1. **Personal Property.** The College assumes no responsibility for loss of, or damage to, a student's personal property. Each student is encouraged to take appropriate steps to safeguard and insure their property including maintaining appropriate personal property insurance. Any loss or theft of property should be reported to Security so that an official record is available if needed. The College does not provide storage for students' personal property.
2. **Right to Enter.** Bowdoin College reserves the right to enter any College-owned space at any time for the purpose of responding to emergencies, maintaining acceptable health and safety standards, establishing order, making repairs, routine maintenance (including response to work orders), inventory, extermination, cleaning, enforcement of

College rules and regulations, securing buildings during vacation and break periods, and for any other reasonable purpose. The resident's absence will not prevent such entry. Entry will be made by authorized College personnel.

1. **Right to Enter and Search.** The College reserves the right to enter and search student rooms/suites/apartments and/or belongings in any College building or storage space. A resident's room, suite, or apartment or possessions on campus will not be searched by College authorities unless there is sufficient reason to believe that a resident is using their assigned space for purposes which may be in violation of Federal, State, or local law or of College regulations.

Before conducting a search, the Security Office must have written permission from the Senior Vice President and Dean for Student Affairs, the Dean of Students, or the Director of Residential and Student Life. The written permission authorizing the search shall state the reasons for the search, a description of the objects or information sought, possessions and locations to be searched for, and the approximate time the search will be conducted. Although not required by law, whenever possible the search will be conducted at reasonable times with occupant(s) present.

The College will cooperate with law enforcement officials who, having obtained a search warrant from an appropriate source having jurisdiction to issue such warrants, seek entry to student rooms for the purpose of executing such warrants.

1. **Accountability.** All occupants of a shared living space are responsible for all activities taking place in their space, including common rooms, whether they are present or not. All occupants can be held responsible for any prohibited or illegal activity or for any prohibited or illegal items found in the space.
2. **Withdrawal.** Upon withdrawal or suspension from the College, the individual student has forty-eight hours, or a time frame as determined by the Director of Residential and Student Life, to vacate the premises.

B. HEALTH AND SAFETY IN COLLEGE RESIDENTIAL HALLS

The following fire safety code and College policy violations are subject to disciplinary action, including but not limited to, referral to the Conduct Review Board:

1. **Care of Rooms, Common Areas, and Furnishings.** All residents are responsible for keeping their room, suite, or apartment and all common areas in their building or apartment complex in acceptable condition in accordance with the [Facilities Management Policy](#).
2. **Cooking/Kitchens.** In certain locations, the College provides cooking facilities for student use. Cooking other than by microwave outside of established kitchens is prohibited; students are allowed to use a microwave oven or coffeemaker in their room. Residents are responsible for food or other personal belongings left in the kitchen area. All food and trash must be properly disposed of, and students should check to be sure that ovens are turned off after use.
3. **Permitted Items:** The following items are permitted: Microwave ovens of 1000 watts or less and not larger than one cubic ft. in size, Energy Star-rated refrigerators less than four cubic ft. in size, computer equipment, coffeemakers, electric kettles, curling and clothing irons, hair dryers, desk fans, lamps, televisions, and DVD players. All permitted appliances must be approved by the Underwriters Laboratory (UL) approved. Permitted appliances in poor working conditions, or those deemed inappropriate by the Director of Residential and Housing Operations, must be removed from College spaces.
4. **Prohibited Items:** Students are prohibited from possessing, using, or keeping the following items on-campus or in on-campus residential spaces, including common rooms:
 - a. Any cooking/heating appliance not specifically listed above in the Permitted Items section, gas stoves or burners, camping stoves, space heaters, tanning lamps, and all halogen lamps.
 - b. Any appliances that exceed 1000 watts.

- c. Air conditioning units, except when required by law.
- d. Fog machines, except by prior approval from the Office of Residential Life for one-time use during a registered event.
- e. Candles (regardless of intent to burn), scented plug-ins, wax warmers, and burnable incense. *Students who use candles for religious observation may not keep them in their residences and should coordinate with the Director of the Rachel Lord Center for Religious and Spiritual Life.*
- f. Battery or fuel powered hoverboards, smartboards, balance boards, skateboards, scooters, bicycles, and similar electric devices.
- g. Flammable liquids include, but are not limited to camp-stove fuel, lamp oil, lighter fluid, propane, gasoline, and paint thinners.
- h. Fireworks and other pyrotechnics.
- i. Matches, lighters, and other ignitors may not be used under any circumstances in on-campus residential spaces. Please refer to the [Alcohol and Other Substances Use and Abuse](#) for more information.
- j. Certain room or residence decorations (see Section A (8) above).

Possession of one or more of these items may result in serious disciplinary action.

1. **Fire Safety.** The following fire safety code and College policy violations will be subject to disciplinary action, including but not limited to, referral to the Conduct Review Board. Restitution or fines may also be assessed. If the violation results in personal injury to others, damage to College property, or is a repeat offense of the same violation, in addition to College disciplinary proceedings, the College may report the incident to law enforcement for prosecution or fine:
 - a. **Setting of a Fire:** This includes intentional or accidental fires, even those caused by cooking or smoking in approved areas.
 - b. **Setting off Fire Alarms:** This includes intentional or accidental fire alarms, even those caused by cooking or smoking in approved areas.
 - c. **Failing to Evacuate:** When an alarm sounds all occupants MUST vacate the building immediately; to remain in the building during an active alarm is a violation of state and federal fire codes. This includes all residential and academic buildings.
 - d. **Tampering with, Misusing, or Defeating Fire Protection Equipment:** This includes, but is not limited to removing or covering emergency exit lights or signage, hanging items of any kind from sprinkler heads or piping, propping open fire doors, disabling, or covering smoke detectors, or improperly discharging fire extinguishers or fire hoses. The improper discharge of a fire extinguisher is a significant environmental health concern due to the chemical suppressants it contains (normally consumed when properly applied to a fire) being a severe respiratory irritant, and a distinct hazard to persons with sensitive respiratory conditions.
 - e. **Tampering with Any Wiring:** This includes, but is not limited to, electrical equipment, building wiring, cable TV, computer wiring, or overloading electrical outlets with multiple plugs. Only UL-approved grounded (three-prong) extension cords with an integral surge protector (such as those used for computers) are allowed; ungrounded (two-prong) extension cords of any kind are prohibited.
 - f. **Causing or Contributing to a Fire Safety Hazard:** This includes, but is not limited to: storage of materials in exits, stairwells, hallways, or passageways in any manner that obstructs egress, storing an excessive amount of waste paper or other flammable materials, having ceiling hangings of any kind or wall hangings covering more than 50 percent of the wall space, and having an excessive amount of personal furniture in any College space. Personal furnishings must be UL-labeled for fire resistance where applicable.
 - g. **State, federal, or local law:** Any violation of state, federal, or local laws or ordinances, including Town of Brunswick Fire Department regulations.
 - h. **Decorations:** Any violation of the Decorations policy (see above).
1. **Firearms/Weapons.** Firearms, ammunition, and weapons of any kind are strictly prohibited in all College residences and other College spaces. Please refer to the [Weapons Policy](#) for more information.

2. **Pets and Animals.** To preserve student health and safety, no animals of any kind are permitted in any College spaces, except when required by law.
3. **Roofs and Balconies.** Bowdoin College strictly prohibits students from being on or accessing the roofs and balconies of any residence, as well as other College buildings. Students who allow others to access the roof or balcony from their room will be held accountable. The College assumes no financial or legal responsibility for injury or damages sustained due to this prohibited act.
4. **Winter Safety.** Tunneling into plowed snow piles on campus is extremely dangerous, and therefore a prohibited activity. The piles of snow are continuously moved and added to by heavy equipment at all hours of the night and day during the winter, and the drivers have no way of knowing whether someone is inside or not. In addition, hollowed-out piles can easily collapse under their own weight, trapping or suffocating any occupants.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **Furniture.** Furniture belonging to the College may not be removed from rooms/suites/apartments and common space. This furniture is for all current and future residents. This regulation includes, but is not limited to, removal of beds, mattresses, trash cans, desks, chairs, tables, bookshelves, couches, loveseats, and appliances. Students are expected to comply with requests to return furniture indoors or to its original location.
2. **Guests.** The College allows guests for up to three nights, but their presence may not infringe upon the rights of other Bowdoin students. Specifically, Bowdoin students are not to be unwillingly deprived of their assigned sleeping accommodations because of guests. Any room, suite, or apartment-mate or other Bowdoin student who feels inconvenienced by a guest should first discuss the matter with the host student. If that discussion does not resolve the matter, the student should contact their RA, Proctor, or the Residential Life Office. Bowdoin students who bring guests to campus are responsible for violations of College policies committed by their guests. Guests will also be held responsible for their actions to the extent possible.
3. **Lofts, Waterbeds, and Inflatables.** Homebuilt lofts and waterbeds are not permitted in College residences. Inflatable pools and/or hot tubs, or other similar items are not permitted anywhere on campus.
4. **Noise.** In an academic setting, the need for quiet study areas takes precedence over recreational activities that cause noise. Noise is disruptive whenever it disturbs others. If disturbed by noise, approach the person making the noise to explain that the noise is a nuisance and ask them to quiet down. If this fails, contact the Proctor or RA who will speak with the person causing the disturbance. If the Proctor or RA is unavailable or it is after midnight, call Safety and Security to explain what steps have been taken and ask for assistance. For more information, see the [On-Campus Noise Policy](#).
5. **Noise in the Town of Brunswick:** In addition to being thoughtful of fellow students, all students should be considerate of local Brunswick residents. Many Brunswick residents live in the same neighborhoods as students, and they deserve the same respect. Students hosting parties should be particularly cognizant of noise levels at their event and remind their guests to be quiet as they leave the event.
6. **Senior Week Housing.** All students except seniors (and those authorized to stay for Senior Week and Commencement) must vacate their rooms within twenty-four hours after their last exam. Senior Class sponsored events with alcohol are required to be registered during Senior Week.
7. **Solicitation.** College residential facilities are not open to any person selling or buying goods or services or otherwise soliciting. Students are urged to report solicitors to the Office of Safety and Security.
8. **Posters.** All posted materials in residence halls must include the name of a sponsoring department, organization, or individual and must comply with all College policies cited in the Student Handbook.

C. POLICY VIOLATIONS AND DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Violations of any Residential Life policies or procedures constitute a violation of the Student Code of Conduct, including the Social Code, and may result in disciplinary action.

Residential & Student Life Policies

- [Accommodation Procedures for Students with Disabilities](#)
- [Residential Life Policies](#)
- [Guest Policy](#)
- [Use of College Property](#)
- [Off-Campus Housing Policy](#)
- [Alcohol and Other Substances Use and Abuse](#)
- [Social Events and Gatherings](#)
- [On-Campus Noise Policy](#)
- [Facilities Management Policies: Room Condition, Damage, and Cleaning](#)
- [Student Wellness](#)
- [Return from Hospitalization](#)

B. Student Groups

- [Student Group Disciplinary Process](#)
- [Student Fundraising Policy](#)
- [Hazing Policy](#)
- [Student-Run Media](#)
- [Fraternity and Sorority Membership Policy](#)
- [Publicity, Posters, and Solicitation on Campus](#)

C. Safety & Security Policies

- [Weapons Policy](#)
- [Clery Act](#)
- [Parking Policy](#)

ALCOHOL AND OTHER SUBSTANCES USE AND ABUSE POLICY

The overarching priority of the College with respect to alcohol and drugs is to help ensure the safety and well-being of Bowdoin students while complying with all applicable federal, state, and local laws. As part of its educational mission, the College is committed to reducing substance abuse, enhancing the development of responsible behavior regarding the consumption of alcoholic beverages, and devising policies and educational information that will reduce dangerous drinking.

The College aims to improve students' understanding of the risks associated with alcohol and drug abuse. College policies and procedures also reflect additional expectations for student conduct based on the College's concerns about high-risk drinking behaviors, such as binge drinking and the rapid or competitive consumption of alcohol, and their many adverse consequences for students' health and lives. Those students concerned about their own substance use or worried about a friend can seek assistance in several places on campus including Health Services, the Counseling Center, the Office of the Dean of Students, and the Office of Residential Life.

Ultimately, this policy is intended to honor both the rights of the individual and the standards of the community. The following informs students about relevant state and federal laws, Bowdoin's rules associated with alcohol and drug use, and the physical and medical consequences of alcohol and drug use.

Bowdoin's primary concern is the health and safety of its students. Students are urged not only to take care of their own well-being, but to behave in an equally responsible way with their peers. There may be times when health and safety concerns arise from a student's excessive drinking or drug use, and in these situations, students should not hesitate, out of fear of disciplinary action, to seek help from Bowdoin Security, Residential Life Student Staff, medical or counseling professionals, and/or local or state police. Students reporting concerns arising from another student's alcohol or drug use will generally not be held responsible for actions connected to the reported incident, which might constitute a violation of the Code of Community Standards, as long as their actions did not put another individual or the community at risk.

PHYSICAL AND MEDICAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Alcohol is a drug that is absorbed into the bloodstream and transmitted to virtually all parts of the body. It is a depressant that causes several changes in behavior, though particular effects vary among individuals. Even one or two drinks will significantly affect alertness, judgment, and physical coordination, making it dangerous to drive and participate in sports, and impairing the ability to make decisions about further drinking. Small to moderate amounts of alcohol can increase aggressive behavior. Larger amounts cause physical effects such as staggering, slurred speech, double vision, sudden mood swings, and marked impairment of higher mental functions, severely altering your ability to learn and remember. Very high consumption, either long-term or in binges, can cause unconsciousness, respiratory arrest, and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much smaller amounts of alcohol will cause the same effects. Combining alcohol consumption with stimulants, such as energy drinks, can mask the effects of alcohol. This can make it more difficult for individuals to judge their level of intoxication and can therefore lead to a higher consumption of alcohol than is safe. Heavy drinking may cause dependency on alcohol; sudden withdrawal may produce severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions, and may even be life-threatening. Long-term heavy drinking increases the risk of developing liver and heart disease, circulatory problems, peptic ulcers, various forms of cancer, and irreversible brain damage. Women who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome, causing irreversible physical and mental effects. Children of alcoholic parents may suffer from a number of developmental and psychological problems and are at a greater risk of becoming alcoholics than other children are.

As the American College Health Association says in *Alcohol Use and You: Decisions on Tap* - abusing alcohol can cripple the chances for a good life. Too much drinking, even once, can cause pain and harm the lives of others. It can result in sports injuries, car accidents, fights, unplanned parenthood, sexual assault, and sexually transmitted diseases. Over time, too much drinking leads to slow, steady damage to the body and mind.

Controlled substances have a number of physical and mental effects, summarized in the Drug Enforcement Administration Fact Sheets located at: <https://www.dea.gov/factsheets>.

ALCOHOL POLICY

State Laws

Bowdoin College students must comply with Maine state laws regarding the consumption, sale, purchase, and delivery of alcohol. A summary of applicable Maine law is provided below:

- a. Individuals must be twenty-one (21) years of age or older to purchase, possess, consume, or transport alcoholic beverages in Maine.
- b. It is illegal for minors (20 years of age or younger) to purchase, possess, consume, or transport liquor.
- c. It is illegal to falsify official Maine state identification cards or any identification material for the purpose of procuring alcoholic beverages. Moreover, no person may misrepresent age verbally or in writing or practice deceit in the procurement of an identification card, possess a false identification card, or sell, furnish, or give an identification card to another for the purpose of procuring liquor.
- d. Only licensed liquor dealers may sell alcoholic beverages in Maine. Charging admission to parties where alcoholic beverages are available for "free" or possessing liquor with the intent to sell is illegal, as are any similar arrangements having similar effects.
- e. No person may knowingly furnish, procure, deliver, or sell liquor or imitation liquor to a minor or allow any minor under their control to possess or consume liquor or imitation liquor.

- f. It is illegal to knowingly procure in any way and/or assist in procuring, furnishing, giving, delivering, or selling liquor to/for an intoxicated person. It is illegal to serve liquor to an intoxicated person if the server knows that such person is visibly intoxicated.
- g. Consumption of alcoholic beverages in a public place is illegal without a special license or permit issued by authorized Maine state officials.
- h. No person may drink liquor while operating a motor vehicle on any public way. A driver of a vehicle is also in violation of Maine law if the driver or a passenger of the vehicle possesses an open alcoholic beverage container in a vehicle on a public way. In addition, operating a motor vehicle with a blood-alcohol level of 0.08% or higher is illegal and, for a first offense, will automatically result in a suspension of your driver's license or permit and/or a fine of at least \$500. If you are under age twenty-one, the state considers you intoxicated if you have consumed any amount of alcohol, and your license will be automatically suspended.

Hard Liquor

No student, regardless of age, may possess hard liquor on College premises. Hard liquor that is found on campus by Security will be confiscated. Generally, this excludes beer, malt beverages, wine, and hard cider.

Drinking and Other Party Games

Any games that encourage the rapid or frequent ingestion of alcohol or other intoxicants are not permitted even if the game is played using water or non-alcoholic beverages. Paraphernalia identified as intended for use in a drinking game, including tables, may be confiscated by Security, and will become property of the College.

Personal Responsibility

Students influenced by alcohol or other substances are fully responsible for their actions and any damage they may cause. Individuals are also accountable for verbal or physical abuse toward other individuals or personal property. In addition, conduct violations may result in formal disciplinary action, including financial restitution for any and all damage incurred.

Student Activity Fees

Student groups cannot use student activity fees or any other College funds for the purchase of alcohol, without permission of the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs.

Restricted Areas

Please refer to the [Policy for Social Events, Parties, and Gatherings](#) for information on where alcohol is permitted on campus. Alcohol is not permitted in public places (e.g., common rooms, outdoor areas, residence hallways, stairwells, etc.) or outside private rooms per College policy and Maine state law. Except under special circumstances approved by the College, alcoholic beverages are not permitted in Kresge Auditorium, Hawthorne-Longfellow Library, Pickard Theater, Morrell Gymnasium, Farley Field House, Hatch Science Library, Watson Arena, Walker Art Museum, academic or other buildings, and facilities where the primary function of the building would be intruded upon or potentially impaired by individuals consuming alcoholic beverages.

Alcohol is not permitted in any residence where first-year students reside.

ILLEGAL DRUG, DRUG ABUSE AND MISUSE

Bowdoin College expects its students and employees to comply with all the requirements of federal and Maine state law. As such, the possession, trafficking, or use of illegal drugs, including the illegal distribution of prescription drugs, and/or drug paraphernalia, as defined in Maine and federal statutes are prohibited and subject the violator to disciplinary action by the College as well as possible prosecution by local, state, and/or federal authorities. Federal laws, including those governing marijuana and cannabis, preempt state law and, therefore, apply on Bowdoin's campus. **Consumption of cannabis products of any kind, including, but not limited to edibles or vaping devices (e.g., mods, pens, hookahs, JUULs, e-cigarettes) is strictly prohibited anywhere on College premises. Bowdoin students or employees who disregard the various drug laws are responsible for their actions and are not immune from the legal process by virtue of their educational or employment status.**

Students whose alcohol use, illegal drug use, or abuse of prescription drugs comes to the attention of the Office of the Dean of Students, including students with repeated medical transports related to alcohol or drug use, may be referred to Counseling Services or another drug treatment program. Depending on the circumstances, the student may also be subject to disciplinary action, and/or a voluntary or involuntary medical leave of absence as applicable pursuant to College policy.

Violations that warrant dismissal from the College include: (1) selling or distributing illegal or prescription drugs; (2) placing illegal or prescription drugs in the beverages or food of others; (3) possession or consumption of illegal drugs; and (4) possession or consumption of medication that is not a student's own prescription. If the Office of the Dean of Students receives reliable information or other evidence of such an offense, the Dean of Students may temporarily suspend the student pending a disciplinary process.

SMOKING POLICY

Indoor smoking is not permitted anywhere on College property, including in residence halls and office buildings. This smoking includes the use of vaping devices (including, but not limited to, mods, pens, hookahs, JUULs, and e-cigarettes), including residence halls and office buildings. Smoking is also not permitted on athletic grounds, in College vehicles, or within fifty feet of all building entrances.

Individuals must be twenty-one (21) years of age or older to purchase, possess, or consume tobacco and tobacco products in Maine. It is illegal for minors (20 years of age or younger) to purchase, possess, or consume tobacco products in Maine. For more information, please visit Bowdoin's [Campus Non-Smoking Environment](#).

Disabling or otherwise tampering with any fire safety device, to allow smoking in residential spaces or for any other reason, is a violation of both College policy and state and federal law and will result in sanctions and possible criminal prosecution.

ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT

Because alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs are psychoactive substances that present the possibility of addiction and other negative physical and psychological consequences, the College feels a responsibility to provide assessment and treatment (within certain parameters) to those individuals whose alcohol or other substance related behaviors indicate the potential for such consequences. Such individuals who come to the attention of the College will be referred, usually by the Office of the Dean of Students or the Office of Residential Life, to either Bowdoin's Health Services or Counseling Services for a substance use evaluation. This evaluation may result in a recommendation for treatment, which could take place individually or in a group, either on-campus or at an outside agency, depending on the circumstances and needs of the individual.

Students are encouraged to seek education about alcohol and the effects alcohol has on the body. Programs and resources are available through Health Services, Counseling Services and Residential Life. Further, the College maintains a relationship with a consulting licensed alcohol and drug counselor, who is available to students. Students who receive disciplinary sanctions related to an alcohol-related infraction may be required to participate in an alcohol education conversation or program and meet with a licensed alcohol and drug counselor as deemed appropriate.

COUNSELING AND TREATMENT

The Bowdoin College Counseling Services is staffed by mental health professionals trained in psychiatry, psychology, social work, and counseling who are prepared to assist students experiencing difficulties related to the use of alcohol or drugs. Counseling Services provides one free confidential assessment with a licensed alcohol and drug counselor to any student who thinks their alcohol or drug use may be problematic. Students may also consult with the licensed substance abuse counselor or another clinician at Counseling Services if they are concerned about a friend or family member's alcohol or drug use.

Additional referrals for substance abuse treatment are also available through community resources such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Al-Anon, Narcotics Anonymous (NA), intensive outpatient chemical dependency treatment; and inpatient hospitalization for chemical dependency.

Where to Get Help:

[Health Services Staff](#): 207-725-3770

[Counseling Services Staff](#): 207-725-3145

Community Resources:

[Alcoholics Anonymous for Bath-Brunswick](#), Hotline 1-800-737-6237 [Addiction Resource Center, Brunswick](#), 800-244-3805

Inpatient Rehabilitation Services:

Mercy Hospital, Portland, 207-879-3600

Drug Free School and Communities Act (DFSCA) and Drug Alcohol Prevention Program (DAPP)

The College has combined the DFSCA and DAPP into one document called Bowdoin College's Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Biennial Review of the Bowdoin College Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program. To review this document, contact Director Whitney Hogan, [Residential Life](#) at 207-725-3225.

DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE ACT

The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 requires recipients of federal monies to provide and maintain a drug-free workplace. In compliance with this federal provision, students and employees should review the College's alcohol and illegal drug policies for a detailed description of standards of conduct, health risks, community resources for support and treatment, and institutional disciplinary and criminal sanctions.

Bowdoin has no intention of intruding into the private lives of its employees; however, the College does retain the right and responsibility to expect both students and employees to conduct themselves in a manner that will not jeopardize the health and safety of others. Some of the drugs that are illegal under state and/or federal law include marijuana, heroin, hashish, cocaine, hallucinogens, and depressants and/or stimulants when not prescribed for medical care.

As part of the drug-free awareness program, Bowdoin will continue to advise and inform students and employees of the dangers of drug use and abuse in the workplace. Upon request, Bowdoin will offer non-financial assistance to students and employees seeking treatment or rehabilitation services. Referrals for assistance are available from Counseling Services or the Employee Assistance Program.

Marijuana Legalization in Maine

Recreational marijuana became legal in Maine on January 30, 2017. ***Regardless, the use or possession of marijuana is not permitted on Bowdoin College property.*** *Though medical marijuana was approved in Maine, its possession and use are not legal on campus due being a federal law classifying marijuana as a Schedule 1 controlled substance under the Federal Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §801) Schools that receive federal funding (for financial aid, for research grants, etc.) need to adhere to federal laws.* [The Recreational Marijuana in Maine Law](#) allows an individual (over the age of 21) to possess as much as 2.5 ounces of marijuana. One ounce of marijuana is the equivalent of about 60 marijuana cigarettes, or joints. You can also give a friend up to 2.5 ounces if you do not take anything in return. The law prohibits using marijuana in public, whether you smoke it or eat it. You could be fined up to \$100 for using marijuana in public. As with alcohol, students under the age of 21 who are found in possession of, using, or selling marijuana are in violation of state law and the College's alcohol and drug policy and are subject to disciplinary action. These violations will be counted in the College's annual Clery crime statistics.

Illicit/Illegal and Misuse of Prescription Drug Effects

Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine, inhalants, hallucinogens, crack, and prescription-type psychotherapeutic drugs used for non-medical purposes. Long-term use of psychotherapeutic drugs can lead to physical dependence and addiction. Prescription drugs commonly used or abused for non-medical purposes include opioids, central nervous system depressants, and stimulants. Drug abuse can impact the course of cardiovascular disease, stroke, cancer, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, and lung disease. Some of these effects occur when drugs are used in high doses or after prolonged use, however, some happen after a single use. Women who use drugs often suffer from other health problems, sexually transmitted diseases, and mental health problems, such as depression. Substance use during pregnancy can have a significant impact on fetal growth and development.

Source: Maine.gov/substance_abuse

Driving and Drugs in Maine

A drug is a substance that changes your feelings, perceptions, and behavior when you use it. Once under the influence of a drug, you become a poor judge of your ability to drive. On some drugs, other sensations and feelings become more

important to you than the road. On others, you become numb to your surroundings, and less able to deal with the risks and details of driving.

Maine has trained police officers to detect the presence of drugs other than alcohol in impaired drivers. The Drug Evaluation and Classification Program provides the evidence needed to successfully prosecute drivers for operating under the influence. The presence of abused drugs or controlled substances in the system can be used as evidence of impairment. For more information visit the [Driving and Drugs in Maine](#) webpage of the Maine.gov site.

Synopsis of Maine State Alcohol Laws Operating Under the Influence (OUI):

- The State of Maine prohibits drivers with a .08 percent blood alcohol concentration (BAC) or above from operating a motor vehicle. This criminal offense is called an OUI (Operating Under the Influence) in the State of Maine. The .08 BAC limit is the standard measurement used in all states for the "impaired" driver. The State of Maine has special laws for drivers under the age of 21 and commercial drivers. If you are under the age of 21 and have been found operating a motor vehicle with any alcohol in your system, your driver's license will be suspended for at least 1 year. Maine has "zero tolerance" for minors that drink and drive.

Zero Tolerance Law (for minors):

- A person under 21 years of age who is found operating, or attempting to operate, a motor vehicle with ANY measurable amount of alcohol in their system, will lose their license for one year. Refusing to take a blood alcohol test will result in loss of license for at least 18 months. If there was a passenger under 21 years of age in the vehicle, an additional 180-day suspension would be imposed. Drivers under age 21 with a BAC of .08% or more can be prosecuted for the criminal offense of OUI, but the minimum one-year license suspension will be imposed, regardless.

Illegal Possession of Alcohol by a Minor:

- It is unlawful for any person under the age of 21 to possess liquor or imitation liquor, except if it is in the scope of their employment or in a home in the presence of their parent or legal guardian.

Consumption of Liquor:

- It is unlawful for any person under the age of 21 to consume liquor or imitation liquor, except if it is in a home in the presence of their parent or legal guardian.

Illegal Possession/Consumption – Penalties:

- Civil Violation - minors
- 1st Offense - \$200-\$400
- 2nd Offense - \$300-\$600
- 3rd Offense - \$600
- Individuals who are 17 years of age – juvenile crime (non-arrest)

Drinking in Public:

- A person is guilty of drinking in public if the person drinks liquor in any public place within 200 feet of a notice posted by the owner or authorized person that forbids drinking in public or after being forbidden to do personally by a law enforcement officer. Drinking in public is a Class E crime.

Furnishing or Allowing Possession of Liquor or Imitation Liquor:

- It is unlawful to furnish liquor or imitation liquor to a minor or allow a minor to possess liquor or imitation liquor on a premise under one's control.

Furnishing or Allowing Possession of Liquor or Imitation Liquor – Penalties:

- Fines from \$500-\$2000
- Possible jail sentence of 6 to 12 months
- In cases of death or serious bodily injury, an individual can be charged with a felony that could result in a jail sentence of up to 5 years and fines up to \$5000.

Furnishing Liquor to a Visibly Intoxicated Person:

- It is unlawful to furnish liquor to a visibly intoxicated person. A violation is a Class E crime.
- Penalty – Up to a \$500 fine and/or up to 6 months in jail.

Maine Liquor Liability Act:

- Any individual who recklessly or negligently serves liquor to a minor or visibly intoxicated person and the service causes property damage, bodily injury, or death to a third party, damages of up to \$350,000 plus medical expenses can be awarded.

ALCOHOL POISONING

The Bowdoin College Office of Safety and Security is committed to your health and safety first. We have a relationship with our student body that is based on trust and mutual respect. Students will usually be the first to see that a fellow student is in danger from the abuse of alcohol or other drugs. Students should never hesitate to call the office of safety and security at 207-725-3500. We rely on you. We are here to help our students and keep them safe.

How alcohol poisoning can be fatal:

- Intoxication increases the gag reflex. An intoxicated person who has passed out can choke on their own vomit.
- Alcohol is a depressant, inhibiting the brain's ability to function. When a person has consumed too much alcohol, the brain will start to shut down. Extremely intoxicated people may stop breathing or their heart may stop beating.
- Because it takes time for alcohol to enter the blood stream, some people tend to drink more than their body can manage because they do not yet feel the effects.

Signs and Symptoms of Alcohol Poisoning:

- Unconscious or semiconscious
- Breathing at a rate of 8 breaths per minute or slower
- Breaths come every 8 seconds or slower.
- Skin is cold, clammy, bluish, and/or pale.
- Confused or altered mental state.
- Vomiting
- Seizures

What to do for someone with alcohol poisoning:

- NEVER leave the person alone
- Do not allow the person to "sleep it off."
- To avoid choking the person should lie down on his side or on his stomach.
- Have someone get the Proctor/RA on duty.
- Have someone call Security at 207-725-3500 (X3500)
- Keep the person awake. If the person falls asleep or passes out, wake them up.
- Do not give the person any medications; mixing medicine with alcohol can be fatal.

Safe Drinking Advice:

- Never leave your drink unattended or with someone you do not know and trust.
- Know who is pouring your drink and watch them pour it.
- Do not drink anything that has an abnormally salty taste. The drink might contain GHB, a known date rape drug.
- Do not drink anything that appears abnormally cloudy, because it could contain a drug.
- Alternate drinking alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages. This will help keep you hydrated and allow your body time to process alcohol.
- Eat well. Food absorbs some of the alcohol and slows its entry into the bloodstream.
- Go to parties with trusted friends who can be counted on to watch out for one another and see that you arrive home safely.
- Use a sober designated driver or invite a friend who agrees to stay sober.

If you suspect a friend might have alcohol poisoning, get help immediately by calling Safety and Security at 207-725- 3500.

What are date rape drugs?

These are drugs that are sometimes used to assist a sexual assault. Sexual assault is any type of sexual activity that a person does not agree to. It can include touching that is not okay; putting something into the vagina; sexual intercourse; rape; and attempted rape. These drugs are powerful and dangerous. They can be slipped into your drink when you are not looking.

These drugs often have no color, smell, or taste, so you cannot tell if you are being drugged. The drugs are powerful and can make you become weak and confused -- or even pass out -- so that you are unable to refuse sex or defend yourself. If you are drugged, you might not remember what happened while you were drugged. Date rape drugs are used on both females and males.

The term "date rape" is widely used, but most experts prefer the term "drug-facilitated sexual assault." These drugs also are used to help people commit other crimes, like robbery and physical assault. They are used on both men and women. The term "date rape" also can be misleading because the person who commits the crime might not be dating the victim, it could be an acquaintance or stranger.

The three most common date rape drugs are:

- **Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid** (aka: GHB, Liquid Ecstasy) is considered a legal drug prescribed for sleep and anesthesia before surgery.
- **Ketamine** (aka: Special K) is a legal drug used for anesthesia in humans and animals.
- **Rohypnol** (aka: Roofies) Flunitrazepam is considered an illegal drug in the U.S.

Note: The club drug "Ecstasy" (MDMA) has also been used to commit sexual assault. It can be slipped into someone's drink without the person's knowledge. Also, a person who willingly takes ecstasy is at greater risk of sexual assault. Ecstasy can make a person feel "lovey-dovey" towards others. It also can lower a person's ability to give reasonable consent. Once under the drug's influence, a person is less able to sense danger or to resist a sexual assault.

Source: www.medicinenet.com

Is alcohol a date rape drug? What about other drugs?

Any drug that can affect judgment and behavior can put a person at risk for unwanted or risky sexual activity. Alcohol is one such drug. In fact, alcohol is the drug most used to help commit sexual assault. When a person drinks too much alcohol:

- It is harder to think clearly.
- It is harder to set limits and make good choices.
- It is harder to tell when a situation could be dangerous.
- It is harder to say "no" to sexual advances.
- It is harder to fight back if a sexual assault occurs.
- It is possible to blackout and to have [memory loss](#).

Even if a victim of sexual assault drank alcohol or willingly took drugs, the victim is NOT at fault for being assaulted. You cannot "ask for it" or cause it to happen.

How can I protect myself from being a victim?

- Do not accept drinks from other people.
- Open containers yourself.
- Always keep your drink with you, even when you go to the bathroom.
- Do not share drinks.
- Do not drink from punch bowls or other common, open containers. They may already have drugs in them.
- If someone offers to get you a drink from a bar or at a party, go with the person to order your drink. Watch the drink being poured and carry it yourself.
- Do not drink anything that tastes or smells strange. Sometimes, GHB tastes salty.
- Have a non-drinking friend with you to make sure nothing happens.
- If you realize you left your drink unattended, pour it out.

- If you feel drunk and have not drunk any alcohol -- or, if you feel like the effects of drinking alcohol are stronger than usual -- get help right away.

What should I do if I think I have been drugged and raped?

- Get medical care right away. Call 911 or have a trusted friend take you to a hospital emergency room. Do not urinate, douche, bathe, brush your teeth, wash your hands, change clothes, or eat or drink before you go. These things may give evidence of the rape. The hospital will use a "rape kit" to collect evidence.
- If you choose to report it to the police, tell the officer exactly what you remember. Be honest about all your activities. Remember, nothing you did -- including drinking alcohol or doing drugs -- can justify rape.
- Ask the hospital to take a urine (pee) sample that can be used to evaluate for date rape drugs. The drugs leave your system quickly. Rohypnol stays in the body for several hours and can be detected in the urine for up to 72 hours after taking it. GHB leaves the body in 12 hours. Do not urinate before going to the hospital.
- Do not pick up or clean up where you think the assault might have occurred. There could be evidence left behind -- such as on a drinking glass or bed sheets.
- Get counseling and treatment. Feelings of shame, guilt, fear and [shock](#) are normal. A counselor can help you work through these emotions and begin the healing process. Calling a crisis center or a hotline is a good place to start. One national hotline is the **National Sexual Assault Hotline at 1-800-656-HOPE**.

Federal Drug Laws

The possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs is prohibited by federal law. Strict penalties are provided for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. The following information, although not complete, is an overview of Federal penalties for first convictions. All penalties are doubled for any subsequent drug conviction.

- Denial of Federal Benefits 21 U.S.C. 862:** A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including school loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses. Federal drug trafficking convictions may result in denial of federal benefits for up to 5 years for a first conviction, 10 years for a second conviction, and permanent denial of Federal benefits for a third conviction federal drug convictions for possession may result in denial of federal benefits for up to 1 year for a first conviction and up to 5 years for subsequent convictions.
- Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate 21 U.S.C. 853:** Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than 1 year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation, including houses, cars, and other personal belongings. A warrant of seizure is issued, and property is seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.
- Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties 21 U.S.C. 841:** Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. The list below is a sample of the range and severity of federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties for subsequent convictions are twice as severe. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces a mandatory life sentence and fines ranging up to \$8 million. Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a university (21 U.S.C. 845a) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least 1 year.
- Federal Drug Possession Penalties:** Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to 1 year in prison and a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000 up to a maximum of \$100,000. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than 2 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than 3 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000.

MISSING STUDENT POLICY

Bowdoin College will actively investigate any report of a missing student and take appropriate action to ensure all notifications and actions comply with legal mandates.

Investigation of such reports will be initiated immediately, and procedures will be governed by federal, state, and local law, as well as internal Office of Safety and Security standard operating procedures.

1) Policy Administration

1. **Emergency Contact Designation** - Each matriculated Bowdoin College student must pre-identify an emergency contact for any situation deemed an emergency with respect to a student's well-being. Prior to the start of each semester, all Bowdoin College students are required to complete the emergency contact fields when submitting the online enrollment form, found at the [Office of the Registrar](#). At any time during the school year, students may update this information by obtaining and submitting a form at the Registrar's Office in Jewett Hall. This form may also be downloaded through links found on both the Registrar and Office of Safety and Security's web page.
2. For the purposes of this policy, the emergency contact would be notified if a determination is made by campus or local authorities that the student is "missing" for a period of more than 24 hours. Not later than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined to be missing, the College is *legally required* to notify a custodial parent or guardian of any student who is under 18 years of age, and not an emancipated individual. Emergency contact information will be held confidentially for use by the institution and shared only on a need-to-know basis in the best interest of the student's welfare.
3. **Inter-Departmental Coordination** - Due to the need for data collection, timely communications, student management, and individual and campus-wide safety and security, the procedures for implementing this policy require close coordination among the Office of the Registrar, the Office of the Dean of Students, and the Office of Safety and Security.

2) Policy Procedures

- a. **Investigation/Determination of Missing** - Without delay, the Office of Safety and Security will initiate an extensive missing person investigative process, as outlined in the CEMP Missing Person Domestic and International Incident Action Plan. The Plan contains checklists and investigative strategy to gather all pertinent report information to ascertain the gravity of the situation and further investigate.
- b. Engaging non-College authorities and resources in the investigation of a missing student report will be at the discretion of the Director of the Office of Safety and Security. While the Director will work closely with all appropriate Departments, and, when appropriate, law enforcement agencies, to investigate the students' whereabouts, the final determination of a student as "missing" will be made by the Director, who will then ensure that the appropriate internal and external notifications are made.
- c. **Notifications Upon Determination of "Missing"** - Upon the Director's determination that a student is missing, the appropriate law enforcement agencies will be notified of the missing person status within 24 hours, if not sooner. Also, during this timeframe, the Director will coordinate with the Dean of Students to ensure that notification is made to the student's designated emergency contact.
- d. If, at any point during this process, a potential real threat to campus constituencies is identified, the Director will initiate the dissemination of appropriate information and actions necessary to safeguard the campus community. Procedures outlined in the Campus Emergency Management Plan will be employed.
- e. **Action by the Office of the Dean of Students** - When the Office of the Dean of Students is made aware of a concern that a student may be "missing" or non-responsive to attempts to be contacted, appropriate action will be taken to assist with locating the student, including coordination with the Office of Safety and Security and other College resources.

WEAPONS POLICY

Bowdoin College regulates the possession and use of weapons on campus and prohibits the possession of weapons anywhere on College property, including in campus buildings.

This policy applies to any device which can expel a projectile and/or other dangerous weapons including knives,* guns, explosives, bows and/or arrows, swords, tasers, or other items, which, in their intended use, are capable of inflicting serious injury. This policy also applies to any item, including those described above, that is brandished as a weapon. This

policy does not prohibit the use of personal safety devices, such as mace, pepper spray, or self-defense alarms, when carried or used in good faith for purposes of self-defense.

Possession or use of a weapon or brandishing an object as a weapon may result in disciplinary action from the College and/or prosecution under the appropriate state or federal laws.

No person shall be permitted to carry firearms or other weapons, concealed, or not concealed, with or without a concealed weapon permit, while on properties owned or controlled by the College.

Search and Seizure

The Associate Vice President of Safety and Security or designee may search College property, including vehicles parked on College property, and/or seize any weapon discovered on campus property that they deem to present a danger to the campus community.

Storage

In limited circumstances, prior to arrival to campus, students may request special permission to store a weapon – other than a firearm – needed for off-campus activities, or specialized training activities, with the Office of Safety and Security. To request permission to store a weapon please contact the Associate Vice President of Safety and Security at (207) 725-3458.

The Associate Vice President of Safety and Security has sole discretion to deny storage and/possession of any weapon on campus property may present a danger to the campus community.

The Office of Safety and Security reserve the right to refuse any weapon to an individual if, at the time of pick up, the individual is believed to be under the influence of any drug or intoxicating substance, or if an officer believes the individual's judgment is impaired to the extent that the person may pose a threat to himself/herself or others. The Office of Safety and Security is not responsible for items damaged or lost.

*Prohibited knives include, but are not limited to, any knife with a blade length of more than four inches, any knife with a blade that opens automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring or other device in the handle of the knife, or any knife having a blade that opens or falls or is ejected into position by the force of gravity, or by an outward, downward or centrifugal thrust or movement.

PARKING POLICY

The Office of Safety and Security is responsible for campus parking management and the enforcement of campus parking regulations.

Parking management is essential to the smooth operation of the College. Parking areas are clearly marked with signage designating faculty/staff/visitor, student, and visitor-only parking. We appreciate your compliance with our parking regulations.

The Office of Safety and Security enforce parking regulations, during business hours (7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday-Friday). Students must park in student parking lots during these times to avoid receiving a parking ticket. Please avoid the unauthorized use of disabled person and service/emergency parking spaces.

Students may use faculty/staff/visitor parking lots and the Russwurm (Afro-Am) visitor-only lot on weeknights and weekends. One exception is the admissions (Burton-Little) parking area on Saturday from 8 a.m. to noon, which is reserved for people attending campus tours.

All student and employee vehicles must display a valid Bowdoin parking decal to park on campus.

Questions about campus parking? contact the safety and security administrative office, 207-725-3458, or email Bowdoin Security Parking Enforcement.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY AND ACCESS TO RELATED INFORMATION

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 (section 1601 of Public Law 106-386), which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency 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, as required under State law, of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student.

The Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) Title 1 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (AWCPSA) established a comprehensive, national sex offender registration system called the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). SORNA aims to close the potential gaps and loopholes that existed under prior laws, and to strengthen the nationwide network of sex offender registration. All persons convicted of violations under the laws of the United States or any other state substantially similar to an offense for which registration is required shall provide to the local agency all necessary information for inclusion in the State Police Registry within ten days of establishing residence within a state. Any persons required to register shall also be required to reregister within ten days following any change of residence, whether within or outside of the state.

Non-resident offenders entering the state of Maine for employment, to carry while on a vocation, or as a student attending school who are required to register in their state of residence or who would be required to register under this section.

The information in the Maine Sex Offender Registry is based upon conviction data and is, therefore, considered a public record. Information concerning offenders registered with the Maine registry may be disclosed to any person requesting information on a specific individual in accordance with the law. Information regarding a specific person requested pursuant to the law shall be disseminated upon receipt of an official request from that may be submitted directly to the Maine State Police or the State Police through a local law-enforcement agency.

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Bowdoin takes great care with respect to fire safety and has put in place several critical life safety systems. You play a key role, and we need your cooperation to ensure these systems work when we need them:

- Keep your smoke detector operable – no tampering!
- Do not block sprinkler heads or hang anything from them or from the sprinkler piping.
- Do not cover a smoke detector or alarm device such as a speaker or strobe.
- Keep your hallways clear-Use the cubbies, store bikes, long boards, scooters in storage rooms.
- Always evacuate if an alarm sounds, including during fire drills
- Stay alert to fire hazards.

Smoke detectors are in all rooms, hallways, and lounges in residence halls. Carbon monoxide detectors have also been installed near appropriate appliances. Any tampering with or disabling of fire alarms or other safety equipment is a violation of College policy and the law and will result in disciplinary action. Nothing poses a greater detriment to your safety and welfare than tampered equipment failing to perform its job.

When a fire alarm does sound, please evacuate the building immediately and do not reenter the building until authorized to do so by emergency personnel. While much of Bowdoin's fire detection equipment automatically indicates an alarm at the Safety Security Communications Center, you should always call the security emergency number (x3500) or 911 to report an alarm. Always err on the side of caution and notify Security once you have safely exited the area. Once you exit the building, do not congregate in front of the entryway. Report to the assigned rally point as indicated on the building evacuation plan.

Several items are prohibited from College residence halls to better ensure your safety.

Prohibited items include:

- Candles (including during power outages), incense, or smoking materials (including e-cigarettes, Juuls)
- Halogen lamps
- Ungrounded (2-prong) extension cords
- Heating coils (such as in hotplates or toasters) or any source of open flame
- Storage of solid, liquid, or gas fuels Indoor use of grills (propane, charcoal, wood, etc.) or outdoor use of grills within 10 feet of a structure

If you notice any of these or other hazardous material in any residence hall, immediately contact Security, a Proctor/RA, or a housekeeper to have it removed immediately.

Beyond using prohibited items, please take care to avoid other fire hazards:

- **Cooking.** Improper use of stoves and microwaves is the most frequent cause of fires and fire alarms on campus. Please do not leave cooking food unattended, read the directions, and **use stove hood if you have one!**
- **Decorations.** Improperly hanging or displaying room decorations or lights can be a fire hazard. Consult Residential Life policies for information on what is permitted.
- **Hallway Clutter.** Only shoes and boots are permitted in hallway cubbies or on designated mats. **No shoe racks, furniture, bikes, backpacks, command hooks, sports equipment, etc.**
- **Exits and Stairwells.** Do not block exits or stairwells with furniture, bicycles, or other items.

All students are responsible for fire safety, so please be sure to do your part. The Fire Safety policy can be found online in the 2021-2022 Code of Community Standards/Residential Life Policies.

Fire Safety Code

Fire Drills are conducted in residence halls and other campus buildings annually.

The following fire safety code and College policy violations are subject to disciplinary action either by administrative decision of a College official and/or action of the Conduct Review Board:

1. **Care of Rooms, Common Areas, and Furnishings** - All residents are responsible for keeping their room, suite, or apartment and all common areas in their building or apartment complex in acceptable condition in accordance with the [Facilities Management Policy](#).
2. **Cooking/Kitchen** - In certain locations, the College provides cooking facilities for student use. Cooking other than by microwave outside of established kitchens is prohibited; students can use a microwave oven or coffeemaker in their room. Residents are responsible for food or other personal belongings left in the kitchen area. All food and trash must be properly disposed of, and students should check to be sure that ovens are turned off after use.
 - **Appliances permitted:** Microwave ovens of 1000 watts or less and not larger than one cubic ft. in size, Energy Star- rated refrigerators less than four cubic ft. in size, computer equipment, coffeemakers, curling and clothing irons, hair dryers, desk fans, lamps, televisions, and DVD players.
 - **Appliances not permitted:** Any appliance with exposed heating elements such as hot plates, toasters, toaster ovens, gas stoves or burners, camping stoves, space heaters, tanning lamps, and all halogen lamps. Appliances that exceed 1000 watts, including personal air conditioners, are prohibited. Fog machines are prohibited unless prior approval from the Office of Residential Life is received. In addition, any appliance not Underwriters Laboratory (UL) approved, in poor working condition, or deemed inappropriate by the Director of Housing Operations must be removed from College spaces.

Fire Safety - The following fire safety code and College policy violations will be subject to sanction by administrative decision or by the Conduct Review Board, and may, if the violation results in personal injury to others, damage to College property, or is a repeat offense of the same violation, be reported to the civil authorities for prosecution or fine:

- **Setting of a Fire:** This includes intentional or accidental fires, even those caused by cooking or smoking in approved areas.

- **Setting off Fire Alarms:** This includes intentional or accidental fire alarms, even those caused by cooking or smoking in approved areas.
- **Failing to Evacuate:** When an alarm sounds all occupants MUST vacate the building immediately, to remain in the building during an active alarm is a violation of state and federal fire codes. This includes all residential and academic buildings.
- **Tampering with, Misusing, or Defeating Fire Protection Equipment:** This includes, but is not limited to removing or covering emergency exit lights or signage, hanging items of any kind from sprinkler heads or piping, propping open fire doors, disabling, or covering smoke detectors, or improperly discharging fire extinguishers or fire hoses. The improper discharge of a fire extinguisher is a significant environmental health concern due to the chemical suppressants it contains (normally consumed when properly applied to a fire) being a severe respiratory irritant, and a distinct hazard to persons with sensitive respiratory conditions.
- **Possessing and/or Using Flammable Materials:** This includes, but is not limited to: hoverboards, smartboards, balance boards, scooters, and similar electronic devices, camp-stove fuel, fireworks, smoking materials, certain holiday decorations (see below), gasoline, paint thinners, lamp oil, lighter fluid, scented plug-ins, candles, and incense.
- **Tampering with Any Wiring:** This includes, but is not limited to electrical equipment, building wiring, cable TV, computer wiring, or overloading electrical outlets with multiple plugs. Only UL-approved grounded (three-prong) extension cords with an integral surge protector (such as those used for computers) are allowed, ungrounded (two-prong) extension cords of any kind are prohibited.
- **Causing or Contributing to a Fire Safety Hazard:** This includes, but is not limited to: storage of materials in exits, stairwells, hallways, or passageways in any manner that obstructs egress, storing an excessive amount of waste paper or other flammable materials, having ceiling hangings of any kind, or wall hangings covering more than 50 percent of the wall space, and having an excessive amount of personal furniture in any College space. Personal furnishings must be UL-labeled for fire resistance where applicable.
- **Any violation of Town of Brunswick Fire Department regulations.**
- **Any violation of the Holiday Decorations policy, which is available in the Office of Residential Life.**

Definitions:

- **Fire** – Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.
- **Fire drill** – A supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.

Cause of Fire – The factor or factors that give rise to a fire. The causal factor may be, but is not limited to, the result of an intentional or unintentional action, mechanical failure, or act of nature.

- **Fire-Related Injury** – Any instance in which a person is injured because of a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of the fire. The term person may include students, employees, visitors, firefighters, or any other individuals.
- **Fire-related death** – Any instance in which a person is killed because of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of a fire. Dies within one year of injuries sustained because of the fire.
- **Fire Safety System** – Any mechanism or system related to the detection of a fire, the warning resulting from a fire, or the control of a fire. This may include sprinkler systems or other fire extinguishing systems, fire detection devices, stand-alone smoke alarms, devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights; smoke-control and reduction mechanisms; and fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.
- **Value of Property Damage** – The estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity. This estimate should include contents damaged by fire, and related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

- **On Campus Student Housing Facility** – Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility.

Fire Report Log

- An institution that maintains on-campus student housing facilities must maintain a written, easily understood fire log that records, by the date that the fire was reported, any fire that occurred in an on-campus student housing facility. This log must include the nature, date, time, and general location of each fire.
- An institution must make an entry or an addition to an entry to the log within two business days of receipt of the information.
- An institution must make the fire log for the most recent 60-day period open to the public inspection during normal business hours. The institution must make any portion of the log older than 60 days available within two business days of a request for public inspection.
- The [Clery Public Fire Log](#) may be viewed online at the safety and security website.

Provisions of the **Campus Fire Safety Right-To-Know Act** require the College to:

1. Collect statistics concerning fire reports in each on-campus student housing facility during the previous year, and annually submit to the Secretary of Education a report on same, including:
 - Number and causes of fires reported.
 - Number of fire-related injuries that required treatment at a medical facility.
 - Number of fire-related deaths
 - Value of fire-related property damage
2. **Document a description of each on-campus student housing facility fire safety systems, including the fire sprinkler systems.** The [Residential Fire Drill Procedures](#) (part of the Residential Fire Drill Policy) from the Office of Environmental Health and Safety provides a building-by-building inventory of the campus fire safety systems. All residential buildings are equipped with sprinkler systems.
3. **Document the number of regular mandatory supervised fire drills.** Supervised fire drills are conducted by The Office of Safety and Security once per semester.
4. **Document policies or rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames (such as candles), procedures for evacuation, and fire education and training programs provided to students, faculty, and staff.** The following guidance documents are available pursuant to this provision:
 - [Code of Community Standards](#)
 - [Office of Environmental Health and Safety](#)
5. **Document plans for future improvements in fire safety, if determined necessary by the College.**
6. Significant updates were made to the campus fire safety systems in 2007-08, including the installation of: CO detectors in all residential spaces; ADA compliant strobes and alarms for specific students; and a wireless reporting system, to allow all campus buildings to enunciate alarms directly to the Communications Center.
7. **Make, keep, and maintain a log recording all fires in on-campus student housing facilities, including the nature, date, time, and location, and make annual reports to the campus community on such fires.**
8. All campus fire reports are recorded and maintained electronically by the Office of Safety and Security in conjunction with the Office of Environmental Health and Safety.

Students and employees should report all fires to the Office of Safety and Security at 207-725-3500. For more information, please contact:

Bill Harwood, Associate Vice President
Office of Safety and Security
207-725-3474
b.harwood@bowdoin.edu

Charly Wojtysiak
Associate Director of Environmental Health and Safety
207-798-4132
cwojtyasi@bowdoin.edu

ON-CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALLS FIRE REPORT

Building Name	Year	Total Fires	Cause of Fire	Category of Fire	Fire Related Injuries	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
30 College	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
52 Harpswell Road	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appleton Hall 11 South Campus Drive	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baxter House 10 College Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boody Johnson 256 Maine Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunswick Apts. Unit A-B 4 Longfellow Avenue	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunswick Apts. Unit C-D 2 Longfellow Avenue	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunswick Apts. Unit E-J 279 Maine Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunswick Apts. Unit K-L 279R Maine Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunswick Apts. Unit M-O 281 Maine Street	2024	1	cooking	unintentional	0	0	10.00
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunswick Apts. Unit P-Q 283R Maine Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

ON-CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALLS FIRE REPORT

Building Name	Year	Total Fires	Cause of Fire	Category of Fire	Fire Related Injuries	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
Brunswick Apts. Unit R-X 283 Maine Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burnett House 232 Maine Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chamberlain Hall 9 South Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coleman Hall 1 South Campus Drive	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coles Tower 5 Coles Tower Drive	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	1	Cooking: hot pack caught fire	Unintentional	0	0	10.00
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harpswell Apts Bldg 1 80 Harpswell Road	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	1	Cooking: broiling sausage caught fire	Unintentional	0	0	1000.00
Harpswell Apts Bldg 2 80 Harpswell Road	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harpswell Apts Bldg 3 80 Harpswell Road	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	1	Cooking: broiling bacon caught fire	Unintentional	0	0	899.00
Helmreich House 238 Maine Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Howard Hall 19 South Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hyde Hall 7 South Campus Drive	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

ON-CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALLS FIRE REPORT

Building Name	Year	Total Fires	Cause of Fire	Category of Fire	Fire Related Injuries	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
Kent Island Dorm New Brunswick, Canada	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ladd House 14 College Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
MacMillan House 5 McKeen Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine Hall 10 North Campus Drive	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mayflower Apartments 14 Belmont Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	1	Cooking: caught fire	Unintentional	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moore Hall 25 College Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osher Hall 29 South Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	1	Burn marks on elevator panel	Arson	0	0	25.00
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Park Row Apartments Building 1	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Park Row Apartments Building 2	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Park Row Apartments Building 3	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Park Row Apartments Building 4	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pine Street Apartments Units A-L 1 Pine Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

ON-CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALLS FIRE REPORT

Building Name	Year	Total Fires	Cause of Fire	Category of Fire	Fire Related Injuries	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
Quinby House 250 Maine Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith House 59 Harpswell Rd	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Brunswick Hotel 4 Noble Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reed House 7 Boody Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russwurm House 6-8 College Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith House 59 Harpswell Road	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stowe Hall 17 South Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stowe House Inn 64 Federal Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Hall 27 South Street	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	1	Burn marks on elevator panel	Arson	0	0	150.00
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winthrop Hall	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0



Commendations, Complaints, and Inquiries

Your opinion matters to us. If you have a commendation, complaint, or inquiry, you may complete this [online form](#). Commendations will be shared with the officer or department, complaints will be taken seriously and managed efficiently, and inquiries will be answered promptly by a member of the Office of Safety and Security.

Bowdoin College is a member of the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA) and the Maine College and University Security Directors Association (MCUSDA) for operational coordination, support, and training.

Please Note: The information in this publication is accurate at the time of publication, and the College reserves the right to revise this report if necessary or otherwise required by law.

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report for Bowdoin College is available online at the Office of Safety and Security.



Bowdoin