

Annual Security *and* **Fire Safety Report 2015**

Equal Opportunity Policy

Princeton University subscribes to a policy of equal opportunity. The University believes that commitment to principles of fairness and respect for all helps create a climate that is favorable to the free and open exchange of ideas, and the University seeks to reach out as widely as possible in order to attract the ablest individuals as students, faculty and staff. For these reasons, decisions concerning admission to University academic and other programs, as well as employment decisions in all University departments and offices, are made on the basis of an individual's qualifications to contribute to meeting Princeton's educational objectives and its institutional needs. In applying this policy, the University is committed to the principle of not discriminating against individuals on the basis of personal beliefs or characteristics such as political views, religion, national or ethnic origin, race, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, marital status, veteran status or disability unrelated to job or program requirements.

In addition to the general policy just defined, Princeton has specific legal obligations as a recipient of federal financial assistance and as a federal contractor. These obligations include the development and implementation of a plan to undertake appropriate forms of affirmative action to employ women, people of color, people with disabilities and protected veterans. Princeton's affirmative action plan is available to employees and job applicants upon request for review at the University.

The University president and provost are responsible for overseeing the implementation of this equal opportunity policy and the affirmative action plan. The vice provost for institutional equity and diversity is responsible for monitoring University practices and procedures to ensure compliance with our policy and federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Inquiries regarding these matters should be directed to the Office of the Vice Provost for Institutional Equity and Diversity, Princeton University, 205 Nassau Hall, Princeton, NJ 08544 or 609-258-6110.

Nondiscrimination Statement

In compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and other federal, state, and local laws, Princeton University does not discriminate on the basis of age, race, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, national or ethnic origin, disability or veteran status in any phase of its employment process, in any phase of its admission or financial aid programs, or other aspects of its educational programs or activities. The vice provost for institutional equity and diversity is the individual designated by the University to coordinate its efforts to comply with Title IX, Section 504 and other equal opportunity and affirmative action regulations and laws. Questions or concerns regarding Title IX, Section 504 or other aspects of Princeton's equal opportunity or affirmative action programs should be directed to the Office of the Vice Provost for Institutional Equity and Diversity, Princeton University, 205 Nassau Hall, Princeton, NJ 08544 or 609-258-6110.

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In the Nation's Service and in the Service of All Nations

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University Resources and DPS Partners

For Emergencies

Department of Public Safety from an on-campus phone	911
Department of Public Safety from a cell or off-campus phone.	609-258-3333
Princeton Police Department/EMS from a cell or off-campus phone.	911
University Health Services.	609-258-3141
after hours.	609-258-3139
Counseling Center, during office hours	609-258-3285

Department of Public Safety

Department of Public Safety General Information	609-258-1000
Princeton University Operator	609-258-3000
Detective Bureau.	609-258-3705 or 609-258-3703
Art Museum Security.	609-258-2840
Firestone Library Security	609-258-3221
Fire Marshal's Office	609-258-9684
Lost and Found	609-258-1000

Other Princeton University Departments

Athletics	609-258-1800
Counseling and Psychological Services	609-258-3285
Facilities Organization	609-258-8000
Graduate School	609-258-3030
Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender (LGBT) Center	609-258-1353
Office of Environmental Health and Safety (EHS)	609-258-5294
Office of Housing and Real Estate Services.	609-258-3460
Office of Human Resources.	609-258-3301
Office of Information Technology (OIT).	609-258-4357
Office of the Dean of Faculty.	609-258-3021
Office of the Dean of Undergraduate Students	609-258-5750
Office of the Vice President for Campus Life	609-258-3056
Office of Transportation and Parking Services.	609-258-3157
Sexual Harassment/Assault Advising, Resources and Education (SHARE)	609-258-3310
TigerCard Office.	609-258-8300
Title IX Coordinator/Vice Provost for Institutional Equity and Diversity.	609-258-6110
University Health Services (UHS).	609-258-3129

Hospitals and Local Police

Princeton Fire Department.	609-497-7632
Princeton First Aid and Rescue Squad (PFARS).	609-924-3338
Princeton Police Department.	609-921-2100
University Medical Center of Princeton at Plainsboro.	866-460-4776

Annual security report

Introduction

From Paul Ominsky, Executive Director of Public Safety

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) welcomes you to Princeton University. Safety is our highest priority. This report contains important information about the role of DPS on campus, safety resources and statistics about crime here at Princeton.

As you will see, the statistics demonstrate that the University has an extremely safe campus, and we believe that this is based in part on the combined efforts of many University departments and members of the University community.

Safety is a shared responsibility, and we rely on each member of our community to participate by reporting suspicious activities and using common sense when carrying out daily activities. Don't prop open outside building doors, lock your bike at all times, lock your room door when you are sleeping, and call us when you need help.

As a 24-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week operation, DPS is here to help. A primary goal of DPS is to develop and maintain strong, lasting partnerships with our community. We call this community caretaking. Our community caretaking initiative is based on a community policing and problem-solving philosophy. For example, we have officers assigned to serve as liaisons with various student organizations, residential colleges, athletic teams, eating clubs and administrative offices. Officers lead crime prevention programs, provide general University information and act as resources.

While we can't solve every situation or problem, we often know whom to contact both on and off campus for additional assistance. The women and men of DPS are highly trained professionals. Our DPS staff consists of both commissioned police officers and security officers. Additional members of our staff include dispatchers, the University fire marshals and library security officers, and casual and student staff. The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) serves as the "International Gold Standard for Public Safety Agencies" and oversees a rigorous accreditation process. DPS was awarded CALEA Law Enforcement Accreditation effective July 2015 for the first time.

For more information about safety and security at Princeton University, please visit us at <http://publicsafety.princeton.edu> or contact us at 609-258-1000.

Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act

(also known as the Clery Act)

The Clery Act is a consumer protection law passed in 1990 that requires all colleges and universities receiving federal funding to share information about crime on campus and their efforts to improve campus safety as well as inform the public of crime in or around campus. Specifically, the Clery Act requires colleges and universities to:

- Publish an annual report every year by Oct. 1 that contains three years of campus crime statistics and certain campus security policy statements.
- Publish crime statistics for the campus, public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, and certain noncampus facilities. (The statistics must be gathered from campus police, local law enforcement and other University officials who have “significant responsibility for student and campus activities.”)
- Issue campus alerts to provide the campus community with information necessary to make informed decisions about their health and safety. We issue a timely warning for any Clery Act crime that represents a serious or continuing threat to students and employees, and we also issue emergency notifications upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus.
- Make available for public inspection a daily public crime log of “any crime that occurred on campus ... or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police ... and is reported to the campus police.”
- The Department of Public Safety is responsible for preparing and distributing the annual report. The department works with other administrative departments and law enforcement agencies — such as the Office of the Dean of Undergraduate Students, the Graduate School

The Department of Public Safety

Who we are

Located at 200 Elm Drive, the Department of Public Safety is open and officers are on patrol 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The telephone number for emergency calls from a University phone is 911 — off campus or from a cellphone it is 609-258-3333. The telephone number for routine business calls on or off campus is 609-258-1000.

The department consists of professional University police and security officers dedicated to providing best-in-class service to the community. The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) serves as the “International Gold Standard for Public Safety Agencies” and oversees a rigorous accreditation process. The Department of Public Safety was awarded CALEA Law Enforcement Accreditation effective July 2015 for the first time.

Our sworn and nonsworn officers patrol the campus on foot, by bicycle and in vehicles. Several officers and a supervisor are on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Communications Center is continuously staffed with trained and certified dispatchers who answer calls for service, dispatch officers and other emergency services personnel to incidents, as well as monitor intrusion detection and fire alarms. The department also employs students who carry out a variety of roles, including administrative support and lockout services.

Our mission and values

The Department of Public Safety’s mission is to enhance the living, learning and working experience at Princeton University by protecting life, maintaining order and safeguarding property. We fulfill this mission by providing our community with a full range of services that meet the highest professional standards of campus public safety. Through our commitment to the philosophy of “Community Caretaking,” we are committed to working with the community to define our priorities and build lasting partnerships.

Our core values guide us in this mission:

Trust. We value the opportunity to serve the community and will ensure that our conduct always merits trust and support. We will accept full responsibility for our actions and will take appropriate actions to meet community and professional expectations.

Integrity. We firmly adhere to the values and professional ethics outlined

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member of our department makes a valuable contribution to our purpose and vision. Our approach is based on a commitment to innovation and continuous improvement.

Respect. We treat all members of the community and each other with courtesy, fairness and dignity.

Service. We are committed to enhancing public safety and increasing the community's sense of security. We work in partnership with the community to identify and solve problems that affect the quality of life on campus. We demonstrate our commitment to serve by placing the needs of others ahead of our own.

Our police authority and jurisdiction policies

Law enforcement authority

The Department of Public Safety includes sworn public safety officers (University police officers) and nonsworn security officers.

DPS' sworn public safety officers have the authority of commissioned police officers with full power of arrest deriving their law enforcement authority from New Jersey statutes (Title 18A, Sections 6-4.2 and 6-4.5) and the Trustees of Princeton University. Title 18A, Section 6-4.5 provides that the sworn public safety officers (University police officers) "shall possess all the powers of policemen and constables in criminal cases and offenses against the law anywhere in the State of New Jersey [including the powers of arrest], pursuant to any limitations as may be imposed by the governing body of the institution which appointed and commissioned the person."

Our sworn public safety officers (University police officers) are required to complete the same police academies and annual training as their municipal counterparts. This training has been approved and authorized by the State of New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice Police Training Commission. Our University police are unarmed, yet have all qualified with a firearm while at the police academy. Officers also are required to attend mandatory in-service training throughout the year to enable them to perform more efficiently and more safely. Our patrol division is comprised of an administrative captain and patrol captain, lieutenants, sergeants, corporals and patrol officers.

Our nonsworn security officers work in three different areas of Princeton's campus: on patrol around campus, in the Firestone Library and in the Princeton University Art Museum.

Nonsworn security officers are empowered by the institution to enforce University regulations. These officers attend a training program sponsored by the New Jersey College and University Public Safety Association that provides a basic orientation to the theories of campus security. Nonsworn security officers participate in field training and an evaluation program to further orient them to providing campus public safety services.

Officers who patrol the campus are primarily responsible for building security, event security and enforcement of parking and traffic regulations. Nonsworn security officers do not have the authority to make arrests.

Interagency cooperation

Our department works closely with the Princeton Police Department (PPD), West Windsor Police Department (WWPD) and the Plainsboro Police Department due to the fact that we have concurrent police jurisdiction

over those geographic areas of the Princeton University campus and its vicinity, which fall within the political subdivision of the Town of Princeton, West Windsor Township and the Township of Plainsboro. Each department is committed to working together, keeping each other apprised of important information about crimes and criminal trends, and to finding opportunities to train together. Additionally, DPS has an agreement of operating procedures with the PPD, and we have a memorandum of understanding with the West Windsor Police Department. These agreements of operating procedures with both PPD and WWPDP cover the investigations of alleged criminal offenses. On occasion, DPS also works with county, state and federal law enforcement agencies.

We rely on our relationships for support on a variety of levels. Additionally, officers from the PPD often work at events on the Princeton University main campus. In addition to sharing critical information, DPS is in direct contact with the PPD 911 center. This arrangement gives us immediate access to aid and support from the PPD. All callers who dial 911 utilizing a non-University wired telephone service or any wireless phone service provider will automatically be routed through the state-approved 9-1-1 Switched Telephone Network and terminate at the appropriate state approved public safety answering point. This year, DPS obtained official New Jersey state approval of our Dispatch Center as a primary public safety answering point (PSAP) for campus emergency phone calls and as a secondary PSAP for emergency wireless calls.

Monitoring and recording criminal activity at noncampus organizations policy

We rely on our close working relationships with local law enforcement agencies to receive information about incidents involving University students on and off campus. In coordination with local law enforcement agencies, the Department of Public Safety will actively investigate certain crimes occurring on or near campus. If the department is notified of a situation in which a campus community member is the victim of a crime, depending on the circumstances the department may issue a Campus Safety Alert, detailing the incident and providing tips so that other community members may protect themselves.

Crime reporting policy

Introduction

Princeton University is committed to conducting its academic and administrative responsibilities in an ethical and lawful manner and in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and University policy. The University depends on its faculty, academic professionals, staff and students to share in this responsibility through the timely reporting of suspected illegal activity. DPS encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the campus police and the appropriate police agencies, whether the victim of a crime elects to or is unable to make such a report.

Members of the University community who engage in illegal activity are subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment or student status, and/or criminal prosecution. The University

reserves the right to refer a matter to law enforcement for criminal prosecution activity.

No retaliation. Good faith reporting of suspected illegal activity is encouraged and is viewed by the University as a service; such reporting will result in no retaliation of any kind.

Policy

Princeton University has a policy in place titled “Reporting Potentially Illegal Activity,” which requires all employees to report all potentially criminal activity; accordingly, even non-Clery Act crimes must be reported under the policy. The policy can be found at www.princeton.edu/reportingillegalactivity.

Reports to the Department of Public Safety can be made by dialing 911 from a campus phone or 609-258-3333 from a cell or noncampus phone.

Confidential reporting of crime policy

Princeton University has several methods for individuals to report crimes and other serious incidents, including the ability to report on a confidential basis for the inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics:

Tips phone line. Individuals can provide information confidentially by leaving an anonymous message at 609-258-3705.

Anonymous report of crime online form. If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the University System or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report.

With your permission, the Department of Public Safety can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students; determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method or assailant; and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crimes statistics for the institution. DPS’ online form can be submitted confidentially by visiting <https://tipline.princeton.edu>.

Contacting the Princeton University Department of Public Safety

University members filing or with questions about criminal complaints should contact the Department of Public Safety at 609-258-1000. The officers’ primary concern will be the safety of the victim. Reporting the incident to the department does not mean that a victim must file criminal charges. Accordingly, in most situations, the victim will be able to play a role in determining whether the department (or some other law enforcement agency) conducts a criminal investigation.

Anonymous report of sexual assault form. A form available online through the University’s Sexual Misconduct and Title IX website can be submitted to the Title IX coordinator. For details, visit <http://sexualmisconduct.princeton.edu/complaint>. Additionally, anonymous reports may be made to the University’s EthicsPoint hotline, www.princetonuniversity.ethicspoint.com.

University hotline. Princeton University has selected EthicsPoint, an independent provider of hotline services, to provide individuals with a simple and confidential way to report concerns that may involve possible noncompliance with government or external agency regulations, related University policies, errors or irregularities in Princeton's financial accounting practices, and unethical behavior. To contact EthicsPoint, call 866-478-9804.

Except for confidential communication made to pastoral counselors and licensed psychological counselors, all University employees are encouraged to report any suspected crimes. However, pastoral counselors and licensed psychological counselors are encouraged, if and when they deem appropriate, to inform the persons they are counseling of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. Also, it is important for University employees to report statistical information, which may not include personnel identifiers. Also, certain University administrators have a separate and additional responsibility under federal law to inform DPS of specified on-campus crimes witnessed by them or reported to them. These administrators are known as Campus Security Authorities (CSA). A CSA is defined as "an official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings." Princeton has identified our officials who meet this criteria and has informed them of their responsibilities.

Confidential reports that provide sufficient detailed information for classification of the offense by law enforcement officials using FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Guidelines will be included in crime statistics.

Timely warning notices/Campus Safety Alerts policy

In the event that a situation arises on or near campus, or on designated noncampus property, that in the judgment of the Department of Public Safety, in consultation with the Office of Communications, constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the University community, the department may issue a "timely warning" notice that withholds the names of the victims as confidential and that will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences. Members of the community who suspect a crime is in progress or suspect a crime posing an imminent or serious threat should contact DPS immediately so DPS can send a timely warning via e-mail, if warranted.

If community members report crimes or serious incidents to other University administrators, those administrators should notify DPS.

The department will collaborate with these administrators to issue a timely warning via e-mail, if warranted.

Distribution of Campus Safety Alerts

The department distributes Campus Safety Alerts in various ways. Once the University determines that an alert will be issued, DPS e-mails the announcement to affected students, faculty and staff and/or posts it on its website (<http://publicsafety.princeton.edu>).

Clery-required Daily Crime Log policy

Consistent with the Clery Act requirements, the Department of Public Safety maintains a Daily Crime Log that records, listed by the date the incident was reported, all crimes brought to the attention of DPS that occur: on campus; in a noncampus building or property owned or operated by the University or its students “in a reasonably contiguous geographic area”; on public property within, adjacent to or immediately accessible from the campus; or within the department’s patrol jurisdiction. The Daily Crime Log is available for public inspection at the department’s headquarters, located at 200 Elm Drive, or at <http://publicsafety.princeton.edu>. The Daily Crime Log includes the nature, date, time and general location of each crime reported to the department, as well as its disposition if this information is known at the time.

DPS posts incidents in the Daily Crime Log within two business days of receiving a report of an incident, and, in accordance with Clery Act requirements, may exclude incidents from the log in certain circumstances, particularly those in which inclusion may compromise the investigation.

Education regarding fire /security measures

Campus security and fire safety procedures are discussed during new graduate and undergraduate student orientation week. The Department of Public Safety, the Office of Environmental Health and Safety, and the Office of the Dean of Undergraduate Students, in addition to staff in the housing department, participate in forums and programs in residence halls to address students and to explain University security, public safety, and fire safety measures and procedures at Princeton University.

Members of DPS conduct crime prevention and general security and safety awareness presentations when requested by various community groups, including students and employees of the University. During these presentations, the following information is typically provided: crime prevention tips; statistics on crime at Princeton; fire safety information; and information regarding campus security procedures and practices, including encouraging participants to be responsible for their own security and safety and for the security and safety of others on campus.

In addition, DPS organizes and sets up crime prevention and education display tables, which are staffed by an officer(s) at the beginning of the school year. This activity provides an opportunity for DPS staff to hand out safety-related information, as well as to answer individual questions.

Crime prevention education and awareness programs

Preventing crime through collaboration and cooperation

Crime prevention and community caretaking are top priorities of the Department of Public Safety. Together with other campus offices, DPS

property with an engraved number due to the difficulty of selling it on the open market. If an item is stolen and later recovered, the identification number will assist law enforcement agents in returning it to its rightful owner.

Crime prevention promotions, fliers and other advertisements

The department publishes a general crime prevention brochure that outlines the many crime prevention programs and strategies available in the community. In addition, DPS periodically chooses a special topic to highlight in fliers and on the department's website.

Emergency Blue Light Phones and Towers

The University has emergency two-way call boxes (blue light phones) as well as blue light communication towers located throughout campus. By pressing the emergency button on the blue light phones, users can communicate directly with the DPS Communications Center. The location of each station is digitally displayed to the communications officer. Additionally, the towers are capable of broadcasting messages across campus. The public address capability provides broadcast emergency communication to staff working outside, visitors on campus, casual workers and others in the University community.

Princeton Telephone and E-mail Notification System (PTENS)

The Princeton Telephone and E-mail Notification System (PTENS) is an emergency notification system that allows authorized Princeton officials to send news and instructions simultaneously to University faculty, staff and students through landline phones, cellular phones, text messaging and e-mail. PTENS complements tools the University already has in place to communicate with the University community during events such as weather-related closings, public health crises, public safety emergencies and other unique emergency situations.

At least annually, members of the campus community should update contact information and review basic procedures to follow in a campus emergency.

For more information about PTENS, please visit <http://web.princeton.edu/sites/emergency/PUENS-FAQ.html>.

Campus Escort Program

There is an on-demand, call-in service offering safe, reliable transport to campus locations and from the Princeton Junction train station after the last Dinky train to campus. It is available seven days a week from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m., after regular TigerTransit routes have ended. DPS will augment the on-campus service when necessary and if we are available. For the on-demand service, from off campus call 609-258-RIDE (7433).

Security surveys

These surveys are conducted on a regular basis with other members of the University community, including members of the student community. The primary goal of these surveys is to identify areas of the campus that may present vulnerabilities to personal safety. The department works with the appropriate facilities office to address concerns noted in the surveys.

Harassing phone calls

If you receive a series of harassing or annoying phone calls, follow these procedures: After receiving the call, hang up, immediately pick up the receiver again, and dial *57. Then notify DPS at 609-258-1000. This procedure puts an electronic marker within the phone system should it be necessary to locate the source of the call. If you receive this type of call in a voice mail, please archive the call and contact the department.

Personal safety

The following actions that threaten or endanger in any way the personal safety or security of others will be regarded as serious offenses.

1. Deliberate participation in a riot or general disturbance that threatens the safety, or seriously threatens the property, of either University members or townspeople.

2. Intimidation by violence, by a threat of violence, or by property damage, which seeks to interfere with the free expression of ideas, or attempts to punish such free expression.

3. The possession, storing or use on campus (including in any University housing) of (a) firearms (including antique firearms and imitation firearms); (b) any guns that shoot projectiles (including paintball, BB, air); (c) ammunition for any firearm; or (d) any explosive or incendiary device (including firecrackers and other fireworks). The use of prop guns in theatrical productions and the like requires advance written permission from the Office of the Dean of Undergraduate Students. (Easily identifiable toys, such as brightly colored or clear water guns, are not covered by this provision.)

4. The possession of weapons or the use or threatened use of weapons or objects capable of being used as weapons. (Students may possess small pocket knives or kitchen implements and may use them for their intended purposes only.)

5. Any physical assault committed in the course of any University function or activity, or on the premises of the University or in the local vicinity.

6. Violence directed at a person cohabiting in the same space as the perpetrator. Students are deemed to be cohabiting when they share access to the same private living space or bathroom. (See also the definition of domestic violence in the context of intimate relationships above.)

7. Any other act that seriously endangers human life, or threatens serious physical or psychological injury.

Sexual misconduct definitions, prevention and response

There are numerous definitions used by Princeton University in our policies and procedures, which include definitions from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, New Jersey state law and Princeton University.

Definitions of reportable crimes in the Campus Security Act

The following definitions come from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, S.47, 113th Cong. (2013).

Sexual assault. 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."

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act;

Rape is defined as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Fondling is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the

victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Incest is defined as sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory rape is defined as sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Domestic violence. A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—

1. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
2. By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
3. By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
4. By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or

5. By any other person against whom an adult or youth victim is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

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.

1. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

2. For the purposes of this definition—

(a) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

(b) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Stalking.

1. Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—

(a) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or

(b) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

2. For the purposes of this definition—

(a) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts that the stalker directly, indirectly or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.

(b) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

(c) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

New Jersey state law definitions¹

Under New Jersey law, when certain criminal offenses are committed in the context of certain personal relationships, including a current or former dating relationship, they may be termed a domestic violence offense.

Sexual assault

1. An actor is guilty of **aggravated sexual assault** if he commits an act of sexual penetration with another person under any one of the following circumstances:

(a) The victim is less than 13 years old;

(b) The victim is at least 13 but less than 16 years old; and

i. The actor is related to the victim by blood or affinity to the third degree, or

ii. The actor has supervisory or disciplinary power over the victim by virtue of the actor's legal, professional or occupational status, or

iii. The actor is a resource family parent, a guardian or stands in loco parentis within the household;

(c) The act is committed during the commission, or attempted commission, whether alone or with one or more other persons, of robbery,

1. Princeton offers primary prevention and awareness education programs that include these New Jersey state law definitions.

kidnapping, homicide, aggravated assault on another, burglary, arson or criminal escape;

(d) The actor is armed with a weapon or any object fashioned in such a manner as to lead the victim to reasonably believe it to be a weapon and threatens by word or gesture to use the weapon or object;

(e) The actor is aided or abetted by one or more other persons and the actor uses physical force or coercion;

(f) The actor uses physical force or coercion and severe personal injury is sustained by the victim;

(g) The victim is one whom the actor knew or should have known was physically helpless, mentally incapacitated, or had a mental disease or defect which rendered the victim temporarily or permanently incapable of understanding the nature of his conduct, including, but not limited to, being incapable of providing consent.

Aggravated sexual assault is a crime of the first degree.

2. An actor is guilty of **sexual assault** if he commits an act of sexual contact with a victim who is less than 13 years old and the actor is at least four years older than the victim.

3. An actor is guilty of **sexual assault** if he commits an act of sexual penetration with another person under any one of the following circumstances:

(a) The actor uses physical force or coercion, but the victim does not sustain severe personal injury;

(b) The victim is on probation or parole, or is detained in a hospital, prison or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary power over the victim by virtue of the actor's legal, professional or occupational status;

(c) The victim is at least 16 but less than 18 years old and:

i. The actor is related to the victim by blood or affinity to the third degree; or

ii. The actor has supervisory or disciplinary power of any nature or in any capacity over the victim; or

iii. The actor is a resource family parent, a guardian or stands in loco parentis within the household;

iv. The victim is at least 13 but less than 16 years old and the actor is at least four years older than the victim.

Sexual assault is a crime of the second degree.

Domestic violence

Domestic violence means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts inflicted upon a person protected under this act by an adult or an emancipated minor:

1. Homicide N.J.S. 2C:11-1 et seq.
2. Assault N.J.S. 2C:12-1
3. Terroristic threats N.J.S. 2C:12-3
4. Kidnapping N.J.S. 2C:13-1
5. Criminal restraint N.J.S. 2C:13-2
6. False imprisonment N.J.S. 2C:13-3
7. Sexual assault N.J.S. 2C:14-2
8. Criminal sexual contact N.J.S. 2C:14-3

9. Lewdness N.J.S. 2C:14-4
10. Criminal mischief N.J.S. 2C:17-3
11. Burglary N.J.S. 2C:18-2
12. Criminal trespass N.J.S. 2C:18-3
13. Harassment N.J.S. 2C:33-4
14. Stalking P.L.1992, c.209 (C.2C:12-10)

When one or more of these acts is inflicted by an unemancipated minor upon a person protected under this act, the occurrence shall not constitute “domestic violence,” but may be the basis for the filing of a petition or complaint pursuant to the provisions of section 11 of P.L.1982, c.77 (C.2A:4A-30).

“Victim of domestic violence” means a person protected under this act and shall include any person who is 18 years of age or older or who is an emancipated minor and who has been subjected to domestic violence by a spouse, former spouse or any other person who is a present or former household member. “Victim of domestic violence” also includes any person, regardless of age, who has been subjected to domestic violence by a person with whom the victim has a child in common, or with whom the victim anticipates having a child in common, if one of the parties is pregnant.

“Victim of domestic violence” also includes any person who has been subjected to domestic violence by a person with whom the victim has had a dating relationship.

“Emancipated minor” means a person who is under 18 years of age but who has been married, has entered military service, has a child or is pregnant or has been previously declared by a court or an administrative agency to be emancipated. For more information, see <http://statutes.laws.com/new-jersey/title-2c/section-2c-25/2c-25-19#>.

Note: New Jersey does not have a separate definition for the crime of “dating violence.” New Jersey considers “dating violence” as “domestic violence.”

Stalking

1. As used in this act:

(a) “Course of conduct” means repeatedly maintaining a visual or physical proximity to a person; directly, indirectly or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means, following, monitoring, observing, surveilling, threatening or communicating to or about, a person, or interfering with a person’s property; repeatedly committing harassment against a person; or repeatedly conveying, or causing to be conveyed, verbal or written threats or threats conveyed by any other means of communication or threats implied by conduct or a combination thereof directed at or toward a person.

(b) “Repeatedly” means on two or more occasions.

(c) “Emotional distress” means significant mental suffering or distress.

(d) “Cause a reasonable person to fear” means to cause fear which a reasonable victim, similarly situated, would have under the circumstances.

2. A person is guilty of stalking, a crime of the fourth degree, if he purposefully or knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his safety or the safety of a third person or suffer other emotional distress.

3. A person is guilty of a crime of the third degree if he commits the crime of stalking in violation of an existing court order prohibiting the behavior.

4. A person who commits a second or subsequent offense of stalking against the same victim is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

5. A person is guilty of a crime of the third degree if he commits the crime of stalking while serving a term of imprisonment or while on parole or probation as the result of a conviction for any indictable offense under the laws of this State, any other state or the United States.

6. This act shall not apply to conduct which occurs during organized group picketing.

Consent

In New Jersey, the age of consent is 16, but individuals who are at least 13 years of age can legally engage in sexual activities if the defendant is less than 4 years older than the victim.

All forms of sexual misconduct are regarded as serious University offenses, and violations will result in discipline, including the possibility of separation from the University. Sexual misconduct involving force, duress or inducement of incapacitation, or where the perpetrator has deliberately taken advantage of another person's state of incapacitation, will be deemed especially egregious and may result in permanent suspension, expulsion or termination of employment.

University definitions of sexual misconduct²

A broad range of behaviors, including intimate relationship violence, may be classified as sexual misconduct. Sexual misconduct can be committed by individuals of any gender, and it can occur between individuals of the same gender or different genders. It can occur between strangers or acquaintances, as well as people involved in intimate or sexual relationships. In determining whether the alleged conduct constitutes sexual misconduct, consideration will be given to the totality of circumstances involved in the incident, including the nature of the sexual conduct and the context in which the alleged incident occurred. Sexual misconduct includes the behaviors described below.

Non-consensual sexual penetration (commonly referred to as rape). Any act of vaginal or anal penetration by a person's penis, finger, other body part or an object, or oral penetration by a penis, without consent.

Non-consensual sexual contact (commonly referred to as sexual assault). Any sexual touching other than non-consensual sexual penetration without consent. Examples of non-consensual sexual contact may include: genital-genital or oral-genital contact not involving penetration; contact with breasts, buttocks or genital area, including over clothing; removing the clothing of another person; and kissing.

Sexual exploitation. Any act whereby one person violates the sexual privacy of another or takes unjust or abusive sexual advantage of another who has not provided consent, and that does not constitute non-consensual sexual penetration or non-consensual sexual contact. Examples may include: recording, photographing, transmitting, viewing or distributing intimate or sexual images

2. The terms defined in this section are applicable to the University's policy. The Annual Security Report (ASR) includes two other sets of definitions that are included in this report. First, the campus crime statistics portion of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act requires that federal definitions be used when counting domestic violence, dating violence and stalking reports for ASR and crime log purposes. These definitions are included in the section titled "Definitions of reportable crimes in the Campus Security Act" below. Second, applicable New Jersey state law definitions are included above in the section titled "New Jersey state law definitions."

or sexual information without the knowledge and consent of all parties involved; voyeurism (i.e., spying on others who are in intimate or sexual situations).

Sexual harassment. Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when: (1) Submission to or rejection of such conduct is made implicitly or explicitly a term or condition of instruction, employment or participation in any University activity or benefit; or (2) Submission to or rejection of these behaviors by an individual is used as a basis for evaluation in making academic or personnel decisions; or (3) These behaviors are sufficiently severe and/or pervasive to have the effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's educational experience, working conditions or living conditions by creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment.

Sexual harassment is also a violation of the Policy on Discrimination and/ or Harassment. The full text of the policy, including examples of prohibited conduct, resources and options for addressing concerns, can be viewed online at <http://inclusive.princeton.edu/policies/discrimination-harassment/policy>. Members of the University community are expected to be familiar with and adhere to the regulations set forth in this policy.

Inappropriate conduct related to sex, gender identity or gender expression. Unwelcome conduct that may not fall under sexual harassment or sexual exploitation, but that is sexual in nature. Examples may include: obscene or sexually offensive gestures and comments; or lewdness.

Intimate relationship violence (also known as dating violence or intimate partner violence). Acts of violence, threat or intimidation that harm or injure a partner in a current or former intimate relationship (defined below). These acts may be physical, emotional/psychological, sexual or economic in nature. Intimate relationship violence can be a single act or pattern of behavior.

Domestic violence in the context of intimate relationships. A particular type of intimate relationship violence that occurs when partners in a current or former intimate relationship are or have been cohabiting in the same space.

Stalking. A course of conduct (i.e., more than one act) that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear, to experience emotional distress, or to fear for the safety of a third person. Acts that together constitute stalking may be direct actions or may be communicated by a third party, and can include, but are not limited to: threats of harm to self or others; pursuing or following; non-consensual (unwanted) communication by any means; unwanted gifts; trespassing; and surveillance or other types of observation. The consumption of alcohol or the use of illegal substances does not constitute a mitigating circumstance when it contributes to a violation regarding sexual misconduct.

Sexual harassment

Princeton University is committed to creating and maintaining an educational, working and living environment that is free of all forms of harassment. To that end, the University defines the conduct that constitutes harassment, and it outlines the resources and processes for addressing and resolving harassment complaints. The full text of the Nondiscrimination/ Anti-Harassment Policy and Grievance Procedures may be viewed online at <http://inclusive.princeton.edu/policies/discrimination-harassment/policy>.

Other terminology

What is an intimate relationship?

An intimate relationship is a short- or long-term relationship between persons of any gender which provides romantic and/or physical intimacy or emotional dependence, and may include (but is not limited to) marriages, civil unions, dating relationships, “hookup” relationships, relationships in which partners are characterized as “girlfriends” or “boyfriends,” and relationships between persons with a child in common.

What are consent and incapacitation?

In reviewing possible violations of sexual misconduct, the University considers consent as the voluntary, informed, uncoerced agreement through words and actions freely given, which a reasonable person would interpret as a willingness to participate in mutually agreed-upon sexual acts. Consensual sexual activity happens when each partner willingly and affirmatively chooses to participate.

Indications that consent is not present include: when physical force is used or there is a reasonable belief of the threat of physical force; when duress is present; when one person overcomes the physical limitations of another person; and when a person is incapable of making an intentional decision to participate in a sexual act, which could include instances in which the person is in a state of incapacitation.

Important points regarding consent include:

- Consent to one act does not constitute consent to another act.
- Consent on a prior occasion does not constitute consent on a subsequent occasion.
- The existence of a prior or current relationship does not, in itself, constitute consent.
- Consent can be withdrawn or modified at any time.
- Consent is not implicit in a person’s manner of dress.
- Accepting a meal, a gift or an invitation for a date does not imply or constitute consent.
- Silence, passivity or lack of resistance does not necessarily constitute consent.
- Initiation by someone who a reasonable person knows or should have known to be deemed incapacitated is not consent.

In the context of the University’s Sex Discrimination and Sexual Misconduct Policy, incapacitation is the state in which a person’s perception or judgment is so impaired that the person lacks the cognitive capacity to make or act on conscious decisions. The use of drugs or alcohol can cause incapacitation. An individual who is incapacitated is unable to consent to a sexual activity. Engaging in sexual activity with an individual who is incapacitated (and therefore unable to consent), where a person knows or ought reasonably to have understood that the individual is incapacitated, constitutes sexual misconduct.

The term **complainant** refers to the individual(s) who has been the subject of prohibited conduct, regardless of whether that individual makes a complaint or seeks disciplinary action.

The term **respondent** refers to the individual(s) who has been accused of prohibited conduct.

The term **third party** refers to any individual who is not a University student, a faculty member or a staff member (e.g., vendors, alumni/ae or local residents).

Sexual misconduct prevention

Education and prevention policies

Princeton University prohibits rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence and domestic violence.

Sexually violent acts, termed sexual misconduct by the University, are violations of the University's Sex Discrimination and Sexual Misconduct Policy, and can be crimes as well. In an effort to reduce the risk of sexually violent acts such as sexual assault occurring among its students and employees, the University provides awareness and prevention programming.

The University offers programming to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking each year. Educational programs are offered for incoming students and employees during new student and employee orientation to raise awareness and provide the New Jersey definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and consent in reference to sexual activity. These programs and others offered throughout the year include strong messages regarding not just awareness, but also primary prevention (including bystander intervention). Programs also offer information on risk reduction, how to recognize warning signals and how to avoid potential attacks.

Throughout the year, ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns are directed to the campus community, often taking the form of in-person and online trainings, guest speakers, e-mails, student performances, campaigns, communications via social media, and residential education programs. The University is working to ensure that all of our programs are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels. Some of the initiatives implemented throughout the past academic year are listed below.

Strengthening individual knowledge and skills

- "Preventing Sexual Harassment" online training for faculty and staff;
- "Not Anymore!" (sexual assault prevention) online training for freshmen and incoming graduate students;
- Title IX resource letter to students, faculty and staff;
- "Legal Aspects of Supervision" training for staff;
- Sexual harassment prevention semi-annual classroom training for new Facilities/Services employees;
- Alcohol.Edu online alcohol education course that incoming freshmen must complete prior to starting classes;
- "Ouch! That Stereotype Hurts!" training for staff.

Promoting community education

- “The Way You Move” freshman orientation performance and debrief;
- SHARE Peer Programs in eating clubs, in residential colleges and with high-risk groups;
- Domestic Violence Awareness Month programming;
- Sexual Assault Awareness Month programming;
- STANDBY bystander mobile website;
- sexual harassment briefing to recreational sports club leaders;
- STEP UP! pro-social behavior and bystander intervention program for student athletes;
- Ongoing awareness raising and education through social media, listservs and websites.

In the event that a sexual assault, act of stalking, dating violence or domestic violence does occur, the University takes the matter seriously and violations will result in discipline, including the possibility of suspension, expulsion or termination of employment.

Resolution of complaints and grievances in matters involving sexual misconduct

Members of the University community who seek University action in response to an act of sexual misconduct have many options, including counseling with a confidential resource, filing an internal complaint with the University’s Title IX Office, and/or contacting the Department of Public Safety for assistance in filing a criminal complaint and preserving physical evidence. An individual also may contact local law enforcement to file a criminal complaint. The University recognizes that deciding among these options can be difficult.

Members of the University community who believe they have been subjected to sexual misconduct are encouraged to learn about their options by contacting the University’s Sexual Harassment/Assault Advising, Resources and Education (SHARE) office (see <http://share.princeton.edu>). SHARE is a confidential resource offering support and advocacy services, and provides information about the roles and reporting obligations of other offices at the University in order to empower persons who have experienced sexual misconduct to make informed decisions about their options, which may include counseling, medical services and/or interim measures, such as accommodations with respect to classes or housing or a “no contact order” (NCO). Other confidential resources on campus include Counseling and Psychological Services, University Health Services, the University Ombuds Office, and Princeton-affiliated chaplains.

After an incident of sexual violence, the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible at any of the following hospitals: University Medical Center of Princeton at Plainsboro, Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital Hamilton, Capital Health Hopewell in New Jersey. Evidence may be collected even if you choose not to make a report to law enforcement. Evidence can be collected and will be held for a period of five years to allow the victim time to decide to report to law enforcement.

An attempt will be made to contact the victim prior to the destruction of evidence. The victim can have evidence collected as “Jane/John Doe.”

It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours (five days) so that evidence may be preserved that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred/or is occurring or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.

In circumstances of sexual assault, if the victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease. Victims of sexual misconduct are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages and other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to Title IX investigators or police.

Although the University strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether to make such a report, and victims have the right to decline involvement by the police. The victim also has the option of reporting the alleged offense to the University Title IX Coordinator, Michele Minter, who can be reached at the following: e-mail address mminter@princeton.edu; phone number 609-258-6110; and address Vice Provost for Institutional Equity and Diversity, 205 Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey 08544.

The University or the Department of Public Safety will assist any victim with notifying local police if they so desire. Princeton Police Department may also be reached directly by calling 609-924-5704, or in person at 1 Valley Road, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. Additional information about Princeton Police Department may be found online at www.princetonnj.gov/police/index.html.

Members of the University community who feel that the University has failed to fulfill its obligations under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (not to discriminate on the basis of sex in its programs and activities) may utilize the University's Title IX grievance procedures to bring concerns regarding the University's non-compliance with its Title IX obligations to the attention of the University Title IX Coordinator for the purpose of obtaining a prompt and equitable resolution of the community member's grievance. Procedures for filing and resolving Title IX grievances may be accessed at <http://sexualmisconduct.princeton.edu>. The University Title IX Coordinator, Michele Minter, can be reached at the following: e-mail address mminter@princeton.edu; phone number 609-258-6110; and address Vice Provost for Institutional Equity and Diversity, 205 Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey 08544.

University offices that are not confidential resources are obliged to report allegations of sexual misconduct internally to the Title IX Office so that appropriate action may be taken. Where necessary, these steps to investigate the matter may be taken against the wishes of the reporting individual, though every effort will be made to accommodate the preferences and sensitivities of the individual. Under federal law, the Department of Public Safety is required to include in a publicly available Crime Log and in their annual statistics reported incidents of sexual misconduct, although that

disclosure will not include the name or other personally identifiable information of the reporting individual.

In order to encourage reports of sexual misconduct, the University may offer leniency with respect to other violations that may come to light as a result of such reports, depending on the circumstances involved.

Retaliation against anyone involved in filing an internal or external complaint of sexual misconduct, or participating in the complaint process, is prohibited and will not be tolerated.

University procedures for addressing sexual misconduct

Procedures for students

If a student in the University community believes he or she has been subjected to sexual misconduct, the University will provide reasonable and appropriate interim measures designed to preserve the complainant's educational experience and the safety of all parties and the broader University community, maintain the integrity of the investigative and/or resolution process, and deter retaliation. These may include access to counseling and medical services, academic and housing accommodations, and imposition of a "no contact order" (NCO). No individual is required to take advantage of these services and resources, but the University offers them in the hope that they will be helpful and supportive. A summary of rights and options is provided to all individuals who report that they have been subjected to sexual misconduct. In addition, if a student wishes to access local community agencies and/or law enforcement for support, the University will assist the individual in making these contacts.

The University is committed to providing a prompt and impartial investigation of all alleged violations of this policy. During the disciplinary process, both parties (complainant and respondent) have equivalent rights, including the opportunity to present evidence, to identify individuals who may possess relevant information and request that such individuals be interviewed, to be accompanied by an adviser of their choice, and to appeal. The University will concurrently provide both parties with written notification of the outcome of the process and any appeal. Such an investigation and adjudication may lead to the imposition of sanctions against a respondent, if the appropriate standard of proof is met and there is evidence of conduct that amounts to one or more violations of University policy with which the respondent has been charged. Details of University procedures for responding to complaints of sexual misconduct involving students, including an explicit listing of victim's rights, as well as information and resources relating to preventing sexual misconduct, can be obtained from <http://sexualmisconduct.princeton.edu> or by contacting the Title IX Coordinator, Michele Minter, at 609-258-6110. For more information regarding resources, contact the SHARE office at 609-258-3310 (day) or 609-258-3139 (evening).

Responsibility to investigate

In order to protect the safety of the campus community, the Title IX Coordinator may investigate allegations of violations of this policy even absent the filing of a formal complaint or report, or if a complaint or report has been withdrawn. The Title IX Coordinator may need to proceed with an investigation even if a complainant specifically requests that the matter

not be pursued. In such a circumstance, the Title IX Coordinator will take into account the complainant's articulated concerns, the best interests of the University community, fair treatment of all individuals involved, and the University's obligations under Title IX. This policy differs from New Jersey criminal law. Proceedings under this policy may be carried out prior to, simultaneously with, or following civil or criminal proceedings off campus. Neither a decision by law enforcement regarding prosecution nor the outcome of any criminal proceeding will be considered determinative of whether a violation of this policy has occurred.

Initial assessment of complaints

The investigative process is initiated when the Title IX Coordinator receives a complaint or report of a violation of this policy. The Title IX Coordinator will conduct an initial assessment. Following the initial assessment, the Title IX Coordinator may take any of the following actions:

- If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the complaint, even if substantiated, would not rise to the level of a policy violation, or, after consultation with the complainant about the complainant's preferences regarding participation, the Title IX Coordinator determines that there will be insufficient information to investigate the matter, the Title IX Coordinator may dismiss the complaint.
- If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the complaint is outside the scope of this policy, the Title IX Coordinator may refer the complaint to another office for review.
- If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the complaint or report would, if substantiated, constitute a violation of this policy, the Title IX Coordinator will determine appropriate interim measures and initiate an investigation.

Timing of investigations and any related disciplinary proceedings

The Title IX Coordinator will seek to complete the investigation and any resulting disciplinary process and provide notice of the outcome within 60 calendar days after receipt of the complaint or report. The University will seek to complete any appeal within 20 calendar days after receipt of the appeal.

There may be circumstances that require the extension of time frames for good cause, including extension beyond 60 calendar days. Time frames may be extended to ensure the integrity and completeness of the investigation, comply with a request by external law enforcement, accommodate the availability of witnesses, or accommodate delays by the parties; or for other legitimate reasons, including the complexity of the investigation and the severity and extent of the alleged misconduct. The University will notify the parties in writing of any extension of the time frames for good cause, and the reason for the extension.

Although cooperation with law enforcement may require the University to temporarily suspend the fact-finding aspect of a Title IX investigation, the University will promptly resume its Title IX investigation as soon as it is notified by the law enforcement agency that the agency has completed the evidence gathering process. The University will not, however, wait for the conclusion of a criminal proceeding to begin its own investigation and,

if needed, will take immediate steps to provide interim measures for the complainant.

Investigations will proceed according to the aforementioned time frames during the summer and at other times when the University is not in session. The Title IX Coordinator will work with the parties to balance the need for promptness and the preference for in-person meetings regarding the investigation.

Time frames for all phases of the disciplinary process, including the investigation, any related disciplinary proceedings, and any related appeal, apply equally to both complainant and respondent.

Cooperation with investigation and disciplinary procedures

Princeton University expects all members of the University community to cooperate fully with the investigation and disciplinary procedures. The University recognizes that an individual may be reluctant to participate in the process; nevertheless, any student or member of the faculty or staff who refuses to cooperate in an investigation may be subject to discipline. Refusal to cooperate includes delaying or failing to acknowledge requests from University officials for information, and delaying or failing to make oneself available for meetings with University officials.

It is understood that there may be circumstances in which a complainant wishes to limit their participation. The complainant retains this right and will not be subject to discipline, although the University may be obligated to conduct an investigation.

If a respondent chooses not to answer any or all questions in an investigation for any reason, the University process will continue, findings will be reached with respect to the alleged conduct, and the University will issue any penalties, as appropriate. The University will not, however, draw any adverse inference from a respondent's silence.

Sexual history

The sexual history of the complainant and/or the respondent will generally not be used in determining whether a violation of this policy has occurred. However, in certain circumstances, the sexual history between parties may have limited relevance. For example, if consent is at issue, the sexual history between the parties may be relevant to determining whether consent was sought and given during the incident in question, although it must be remembered that even in the context of a relationship, consent to one sexual act does not constitute consent to another sexual act, and consent on one occasion does not constitute consent on a subsequent occasion. In addition, under very limited circumstances, sexual history may be relevant to explain injury, to provide proof of a pattern, or for another specific question raised by an allegation.

Consolidation of investigation

The Title IX Coordinator has the discretion to consolidate multiple complaints or reports into a single investigation if evidence relevant to one incident might be relevant to the others.

Violations of University policy unrelated to sexual misconduct

In the situation when an initial assessment or investigation under this policy identifies additional related possible violations of University policy

(other than violations of the Sex Discrimination and Sexual Misconduct Policy) by the same respondent(s) that would normally be handled by another disciplinary authority, the Title IX Coordinator, with the approval of that disciplinary authority, may direct an investigative panel to investigate and adjudicate such other possible violations. In such a situation, the Title IX Coordinator and other disciplinary authorities will determine the procedures to be followed on consideration of the nature of the alleged violation(s) and other relevant factors. The standard of evidence applied to each violation will not be altered: the preponderance of the evidence standard will be applied as appropriate and the clear and persuasive evidence standard will be applied as appropriate.

Circumstances relating to misconduct affecting health or safety

In connection with this policy, in circumstances seriously affecting the health or well-being of any person, or where physical safety is seriously threatened, or where the ability of the University to carry out its essential operations is seriously threatened or impaired, the president or an authorized representative may summarily suspend, dismiss or bar any person from the University. In all such cases, actions taken will be reviewed promptly, typically within one week, by the appropriate University authority.

Making a criminal complaint to law enforcement

At the complainant's request, the University will assist the complainant in contacting local law enforcement and will cooperate with law enforcement agencies if a complainant decides to pursue the criminal process. See section 1.3.6 #1 of "Rights, Rules, Responsibilities," www.princeton.edu/pub/rrr, for contact information related to law enforcement.

Investigation, disciplinary and appeal procedures for cases when the respondent is a student

Investigation and adjudication

When the Title IX Coordinator receives a complaint or report alleging that a student violated this policy, the Title IX Coordinator will appoint a three-person investigative panel of administrators and/or outside investigators. The investigative panel will conduct an inquiry and determine, by a preponderance of the evidence, whether this policy was violated. All panelists will have training in investigating and evaluating conduct prohibited under the policy. The panelists will also be impartial and unbiased.

The panel will interview the parties to the complaint separately. Each party may select an adviser of their choice who may accompany them to any meeting or related proceeding, but the adviser may not actively participate in the interview process. All three members of the panel will participate in interviews with the complainant and the respondent. The panel will interview witnesses as necessary and may, at its discretion, delegate witness interviews to one or two of the panelists. Witnesses may not bring advisers. In all meetings, at least one member of the panel will serve as note taker. At the conclusion of each interview, the panelists will review the notes with the interviewee.

The panel will prepare a case file of all interview summaries, witness statements and other documents. The file, redacted of personally identifiable

information as necessary, will be shared with the complainant and the respondent. The panel will describe in writing for the parties the charges that will be adjudicated.

After reviewing the file, each party will have an opportunity (1) to meet again with the panel, (2) to respond in writing to the panel, (3) to request the collection of other information by the panel, and (4) to identify individuals who may possess relevant information (and request that such individuals be interviewed). If any additional information is gathered, it will be shared with both parties and each will have the opportunity for further response. The panel will designate reasonably prompt time frames to ensure a timely completion of the process but also an adequate opportunity for both sides to respond thoroughly to the information gathered in the investigation.

Following the investigation, the panel will meet to determine, by a majority decision, whether the respondent, based on the preponderance of evidence standard, violated University policy. The panel will prepare a report, which will include findings of fact, findings of responsibility and the panel's rationale. All members of the panel must endorse the report as a record of their deliberations and rationale.

Penalties

If a student is found responsible for violating University policy, the entire case file will be forwarded to the dean of undergraduate students and the associate dean of the Graduate School who serves as alternate chair of the Committee on Discipline, who will jointly determine the penalty. Penalties will be determined based on the seriousness of the misconduct and the student's previous disciplinary history (if any). Remedial measures will be determined based on the need to afford the parties an educational environment free from discrimination under Title IX. The findings regarding fact and responsibility, as well as the decision regarding the penalty in cases where violations of University policy have occurred, will be conveyed to the parties at the same time in writing. The notification will include the parties' appeal rights.

If a student is found responsible for violating University policy, the Office of the Dean of Undergraduate Students or of the Graduate School will record the penalty and retain records in accordance with protocols for all other disciplinary cases. In all cases, the case file will also be archived by the Title IX Coordinator.

The applicability and exact nature of each penalty vary for students, faculty and staff. In general, the penalties include: warning; disciplinary probation; withholding of degree; suspension; expulsion; censure.

Rights of appeal

Both parties, the complainant and the respondent, have equal rights to an impartial appeal and to participate equally in the appeal process, even if the party is not the appealing party. All appeals will be referred to a three-person appellate body composed of the dean of the college, the dean of the Graduate School, and the chair of the Judicial Committee of the Council of the Princeton University Community. All members of the appellate body will have training regarding Title IX and prohibited conduct defined

under this policy. The members of the appellate body will be impartial and unbiased.

A complainant or respondent may file a written appeal on the grounds that: (1) there is substantial relevant information that was not presented, and reasonably could not have been presented during the investigation; (2) the imposed penalty does not fall within the range of penalties imposed for similar misconduct; or (3) there was procedural unfairness during the disciplinary process.

The purpose of an appeal is not to initiate a review of substantive issues of fact or a new determination of whether a violation of University rules has occurred. The appellate body may decide to uphold the original decision of the panel and/or the deans; to alter the imposed penalty; or to return the case to the panel for additional proceedings or other action. The deadline for filing an appeal is five business days from the date the parties are notified of the decision. If either party files an appeal, the associate secretary of the University will notify the other party in writing. The associate secretary of the University will serve as secretary for all appeals and will have primary responsibility for interactions with the parties, for the gathering of information needed for the appeal, and for notifying both parties in writing of the outcome of any appeal.

Student enrollment and residence status

Pending action by the panel and/or the deans on the charges or pending an appeal, the respondent may be permitted to remain in residence on campus, attend classes and make use of some or all University facilities, except for circumstances relating to the physical or emotional safety or well-being of a member (or members) of the University community, or the ability of the University to carry out its essential functions. Certain restrictions may be imposed by the deans on the respondent in order to provide the complainant with an educational environment free from discrimination under Title IX.

The respondent should understand that if the decision of the panel and/or the deans proves adverse, and if an appeal proves unsuccessful, the penalty will normally be considered effective as of the date of the original adjudicated decision. In cases adjudicated prior to the last day of classes, if the final decision is a separation from the University (i.e., suspension, suspension with conditions, or expulsion), the respondent will normally not earn credit for the semester in which the infraction occurred. If the case is adjudicated during reading or exam period or if the respondent has successfully completed course requirements while awaiting the final disposition of the matter, obtaining credit for the semester will be at the discretion of the deans.

Pending an investigation and adjudication or the respondent's decision about whether to appeal a separation from the University or the withholding of the degree, and/or while an appeal is in process, an administrative hold will be placed on the respondent's University transcript. Should the respondent decide not to appeal a separation or the withholding of the degree, or should an appeal not result in an alteration of the dean's decision to dismiss the respondent or withhold the degree, the registrar will record the fact of the penalty on the respondent's transcript.

Procedures for faculty/staff

Investigation and adjudication

When the Title IX Coordinator receives a complaint or report alleging that a member of the faculty or staff violated this policy, the Title IX Coordinator will appoint an investigative panel of at least two administrators and/or outside investigators.

When either of the parties is a faculty member, one panelist will represent the Office of the Dean of the Faculty. If either of the parties is a staff member, one panelist will represent Human Resources. When the complainant is a student alleging a violation of this policy by a member of the faculty or staff, the panel will have three members, and will include a representative of the Office of the Dean of Undergraduate Students or the Office of the Dean of the Graduate School, as appropriate.

The investigative panel will conduct an inquiry and determine, by a preponderance of the evidence, whether this policy was violated. All panelists will have training in investigating and evaluating conduct prohibited under this policy. The panelists will also be impartial and unbiased and will describe in writing for the parties the charges that will be adjudicated.

The panel will interview the parties to the complaint separately. Each party may select an adviser of their choice who may accompany them to any meeting or related proceeding, but the adviser may not actively participate in the interview process. All members of the panel will participate in interviews with the complainant and the respondent. The panel will interview witnesses as necessary and may, at its discretion, delegate witness interviews to one or two of the panelists. Witnesses may not bring advisers. In all meetings, at least one member of the panel will serve as note taker. At the conclusion of each interview, the panelists will review the notes with the interviewee.

In the circumstance when the complaint is made by a member of the faculty or staff alleging a violation of this policy by another member of the faculty or staff, the panel will prepare a case file of all interview summaries, witness statements and other documents. The panel will present both parties with a summary of the case file, after which each party will have an opportunity (1) to meet again with the panel, (2) to provide additional written information to the panel, and (3) to request the collection of other information by the panel, and (4) to identify individuals who may possess relevant information (and request that such individuals be interviewed). If any additional information is gathered, it will be shared with both parties and each will have the opportunity for further response. The panel will designate reasonably prompt time frames to ensure a timely completion of the process but also an adequate opportunity for both sides to provide thorough information in the investigation.

In the circumstance when the complaint is made by a student alleging a violation of this policy by a member of the faculty or staff, the panel will prepare a case file of all interview summaries, witness statements and other documents. The file, redacted of personally identifiable information as necessary, will be shared with the complainant and the respondent. After reviewing the file, each party will have an opportunity (1) to meet again with the panel, (2) to respond in writing and (3) to request the collection of other information, and (4) to identify individuals who may possess relevant information (and request that such individuals be interviewed). If any

additional information is gathered, it will be shared with both parties and each will have the opportunity for further response. The panel will designate reasonably prompt time frames to ensure both a timely completion of the process but also an adequate opportunity for both sides to respond thoroughly to the information gathered in the investigation.

Following the investigation, the panel will meet to determine whether the respondent, based on the preponderance of evidence standard, violated University policy. The panel will prepare a report, which will include findings of fact, findings of responsibility and the panel's rationale. All members of the panel must endorse the report as a record of their deliberations and rationale.

Penalties

The appropriate disciplinary authority based on the role of the respondent is as follows:

- If a faculty member is found responsible, the panel's report will be forwarded to the dean of the faculty who will determine the appropriate penalty.
- If a staff member is found responsible, the panel's report will be forwarded to the vice president for human resources, who will determine the appropriate penalty in consultation with the staff member's manager.

Penalties will be determined based on the seriousness of the misconduct as compared to like cases in the past, and on the individual's previous disciplinary history (if any). The findings regarding fact and responsibility as well as the decision regarding the penalty in cases where violations of University regulations have occurred will be conveyed to the parties in person, by the dean of the faculty or the vice president for human resources or a designee, as well as in writing. The notification will include the parties' appeal rights. In all cases involving sex discrimination or sexual misconduct, the case file will be archived by the Title IX Coordinator.

The applicability and exact nature of each penalty vary for students, faculty, and staff. In general, the penalties include: warning; disciplinary probation; withholding of degree; suspension; expulsion; censure.

Rights of appeal

Both parties, the complainant and the respondent, have equal rights to an impartial appeal and to participate equally in the appeal process, even if the party is not the appealing party. A complainant or respondent may file a written appeal on the grounds that (1) there is substantial relevant information that was not presented, and reasonably could not have been presented during the investigation; or (2) there was procedural unfairness.

- In a case where the respondent is a **faculty member**, written appeal should be filed with the Committee on Conference and Faculty Appeal. In addition to the two grounds above, either party may raise on appeal "any question of unfair treatment in relation to the appointment, reappointment, or academic duties or privileges."

- In a case where the respondent is an **academic professional** (professional researchers and specialists, professional library staff), a written appeal should be filed with the provost.

- In a case where the respondent is a **non-unionized staff member**, a written appeal should be filed with the executive vice president.
- In a case where the respondent is a **unionized staff member**, in accordance with the grievance procedure under the applicable collective bargaining agreement, a written appeal should be filed with the executive vice president and/or the labor relations representative in Human Resources.

The purpose of an appeal is not to initiate a review of substantive issues of fact or a new determination of whether a violation of University rules has occurred. The appellate authority may decide to uphold the original decision of the panel and/or disciplinary authority; to alter the imposed penalty; or to return the case to the panel for additional proceedings or other action. The appellate authority will have training regarding Title IX and prohibited conduct defined under this policy and will be impartial and unbiased.

The deadline for filing an appeal is one week from the date the parties are notified of the decision by the dean of the faculty or vice president for human resources or a designee. If either party files an appeal, the other party will be notified. Both parties will be notified in writing of the outcome of the appeal.

Confidentiality, privacy and related responsibilities

Issues of privacy and confidentiality play important roles in this policy, and may affect individuals differently. Privacy and confidentiality are related but distinct terms that are defined below.

In some circumstances, the reporting responsibilities of University employees, or the University's responsibility to investigate, may conflict with the preferences of the complainant and/or respondent with regard to privacy and confidentiality. Therefore, all individuals are encouraged to familiarize themselves with their options and responsibilities, and make use of Confidential Resources, if applicable, in determining their preferred course of action.

Requests for confidentiality or use of anonymous reporting may limit the University's ability to conduct an investigation.

Confidentiality and confidential resources

The term "confidentiality" refers to the circumstances under which information will or will not be disclosed to others.

Several campus professionals are designated Confidential Resources. Conversations with Confidential Resources are privileged. Information shared with Confidential Resources (including information about whether an individual has received services) will only be disclosed to the Title IX Coordinator or any other person only with the individual's express written permission, unless there is an imminent threat of serious harm to the individual or to others, or a legal obligation to reveal such information (e.g., if there is suspected abuse or neglect of a minor). Confidential Resources may submit non-identifying information about violations of this policy to the Department of Public Safety for purposes of the anonymous statistical reporting under the Clery Act.

An individual who is not prepared to make a report, or who may be unsure how to label what happened, but still seeks information and support, is strongly encouraged to contact a Confidential Resource. See section

1.3.6 #2 of “Rights, Rules, Responsibilities,” www.princeton.edu/pub/rrr, for a complete list of Confidential Resources on campus.

In particular, any individual who may have been subjected to a violation of this policy, or who is considering making a report under this policy, is encouraged to contact the University’s Sexual Harassment/Assault Advising, Resources, and Education (SHARE) office. SHARE is a Confidential Resource that offers support and advocacy services, and provides information about the roles and reporting obligations of other offices at the University in order to empower persons to make informed decisions about their options.

In light of the University’s obligation to make reasonable efforts to investigate and address conduct prohibited by this policy, University community members who are not designated Confidential Resources may be required to notify the Title IX Coordinator or the Department of Public Safety of suspected violations, and cannot guarantee the confidentiality of a complaint or report under this policy. See also section 1.3.5 #4 of “Rights, Rules, Responsibilities,” www.princeton.edu/pub/rrr.

Confidentiality rights of complainants and respondents

Individuals involved in investigations or disciplinary proceedings under this policy are encouraged to exercise discretion in sharing information in order to safeguard the integrity of the process and to avoid the appearance of retaliation. While discretion regarding the process is important, complainants and respondents are not restricted from discussing and sharing information with others who may support or assist them in presenting their case.

Medical and counseling records are privileged and confidential documents that parties will not be required to disclose.

Privacy

The term “privacy” refers to the discretion that will be exercised by the University in the course of any investigation or disciplinary processes under this policy and, as detailed in section 1.3.12 of “Rights, Rules, Responsibilities,” www.princeton.edu/pub/rrr, the parties will be informed of information relevant to the investigation or disciplinary processes.

The University has an obligation to make reasonable efforts to investigate and address complaints or reports of violations of this policy. In all such proceedings, the University will take into consideration the privacy of the parties to the extent possible.

In cases involving students, the Title IX Coordinator may notify residential college staff and other University employees of the existence of the complaint for the purpose of overseeing compliance with this policy and addressing any concerns related to educational and residential life. While not bound by confidentiality, these individuals will be discreet and will respect the privacy of those involved in the process.

Any additional disclosure of information related to the complaint or report may be made if consistent with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), or the Title IX requirements.

Responsibility to report

All members of the University community are encouraged to report any suspected violation of this policy (after consulting a Confidential Resource as appropriate).

In emergency situations, if there is a suspected crime in progress, or imminent or serious threats to the safety of anyone, faculty and staff members must immediately contact the Department of Public Safety by dialing 911 from an on-campus telephone or 609-258-3333 from an off-campus telephone or cellphone.

In non-emergency situations, faculty and staff members who are not Confidential Resources must promptly report suspected violations to the Title IX Coordinator. Some students with special responsibilities, including residential college advisers, must promptly report alleged violations of this policy to their directors of student life, who will then consult with the Title IX Coordinator.

A complainant may choose not to make a complaint or report in their own case, even if the complainant otherwise has reporting obligations by virtue of being a faculty member, staff member or residential college adviser.

Training

Training is conducted annually for all advocates, investigators and appeals officers. Training will include information regarding intimate relationship violence, sexual assault and rape, stalking, sexual harassment, retaliation and other behaviors that can be forms of sex or gender discrimination covered by Title IX. Training will help those decision-makers associated with the process to promote safety and accountability.

How to be an active bystander

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are “individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up or do something about it.”³ We want to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. We may not always know what to do even if we want to help. Below is a list⁴ of some ways to be an active bystander. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

1. Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are OK.
2. Confront people who seclude, hit on, try to make out with or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
3. Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.

3. Burn, S.M. (2009). A situational model of sexual assault prevention through bystander intervention. *Sex Roles*, 60, 779-792.

4. Bystander intervention strategies adapted from Stanford University's Office of Sexual Assault and Relationship Abuse.

4. Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior or experience with stalking.
5. Refer people to on- or off-campus resources listed in this document for support in health, with counseling or with legal assistance.

Risk reduction

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

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

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

(a) **Remember that being in this situation is not your fault.** You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.

(b) **Be true to yourself.** Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.

(c) **Have a code word with your friends or family** so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.

(d) **Lie.** If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings, it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.

(e) **Try to think of an escape route.** How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?

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

Alcohol and illegal drugs policies

Alcoholic beverage policy

Students at Princeton are expected to be acquainted with and abide by University regulations and applicable laws regarding alcohol, and to be aware of the social, physiological and psychological consequences of excessive drinking in order to make responsible and informed decisions about the serving and consumption of alcohol. The University provides regular educational programs on alcohol use and offers counseling services. The University's alcoholic beverage policy is designed to be consistent with the laws of the state of New Jersey, which in general prohibit the possession, consumption, sale and serving of alcoholic beverages by and to persons younger than 21.

Princeton University also recognizes New Jersey 911: Lifeline Legislation (N.J.S.A. 2C:33-15. Possession, consumption of alcoholic beverages by persons under legal age; penalty) that encourages young people to call for help in the event of an alcohol medical emergency. Under this section:

"f. An underage person and one or two other persons shall be immune from prosecution under this section if:

(1) one of the underage persons called 9-1-1 and reported that another underage person was in need of medical assistance due to alcohol consumption;

(2) the underage person who called 9-1-1 and, if applicable, one or two other persons acting in concert with the underage person who called 9-1-1 provided each of their names to the 9-1-1 operator;

(3) the underage person was the first person to make the 9-1-1 report; and

(4) the underage person and, if applicable, one or two other persons acting in concert with the underage person who made the 9-1-1 call remained on the

scene with the person under the legal age in need of medical assistance until assistance arrived and cooperated with medical assistance and law enforcement personnel on the scene.

The underage person who received medical assistance also shall be immune from prosecution under this section.”

For more information on Princeton’s alcohol policies, sections 1.6.2 and 2.2.9 of “Rights, Rules, Responsibilities,” visit www.princeton.edu/pub/rrr.

If you have health questions or concerns, call the University Health Services Alcohol and Other Drugs Team at 609-258-3285. For other alcohol- or other drug-education information and resources, visit <http://uhs.princeton.edu/health-resources>.

Illegal drugs policy

The University prohibits the unlawful manufacture, dispensing, possession, use or distribution of a controlled substance of any kind in any amount on University property, or while conducting University business away from the campus. Penalties for these acts will be administered by the appropriate office, and in accordance with rules and procedures administered by them. Penalties range from a warning to permanent separation from the University, depending on the seriousness of the infraction and the degree to which violation of the policy adversely affects the well-being of the community or the fulfillment of the University’s educational mission. For more information on the drug policies, sections 1.6.1 and 2.2.10 of “Rights, Rules, Responsibilities,” visit www.princeton.edu/pub/rrr.

Violations of local ordinances or of state or federal laws regarding controlled dangerous substances by members of the University community may prompt University disciplinary action and/or arrest regardless of where such violations occur if they are of a serious nature. The manufacture, sale or distribution of illegal drugs, any involvement in illegal drug use or traffic with minors, and possession or use of the more dangerous or highly addictive drugs are all considered serious offenses and will be handled accordingly. Depending on the particular circumstances, continued association with the University by violators of this policy may be made contingent upon satisfactory participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program.

Princeton University also recognizes the New Jersey’s Overdose Prevention Act (N.J.S.A. 24:6J-1 et seq.), also referred to as the Good Samaritan Law. It is intended to encourage witnesses and victims of drug overdoses to seek medical assistance by providing certain protections from criminal or civil liability, in an effort to decrease overdose-related fatalities.

Alcohol and other drug education and resources

Princeton University policy prohibits the unlawful possession, use or distribution of alcohol and controlled or illegal drugs by any member of the University community. All community members are expected to fulfill their obligations and responsibilities pursuant to Princeton University policy, as well as federal, state and local laws. Disciplinary action imposed by the University may be in addition to criminal penalties. Both students and employees are subject to applicable state and federal law.

It is also University policy, in accordance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, that all employees, as a condition of employment on projects supported out of federal funds, abide by this University policy regarding controlled dangerous substances, and notify the University within five (5) days of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring at the workplace.

The University supports both the New Jersey's Overdose Prevention Act (N.J.S.A. 24:6J-1 et seq.), also referred to as the Good Samaritan Law, and New Jersey 911: Lifeline Legislation (N.J.S.A. 2C:33-15).

Description of alcohol-abuse and drug-abuse programs

During freshman orientation, programs are provided to students relating to alcohol and drug abuse. AlcoholEdu is taken individually online before students arrive on campus. This course is a fresh and unique approach to alcohol education. The two- to three-hour online course utilizes technology to present scientific information about the effects of alcohol on the body and mind. It provides information intrinsic to making informed decisions about alcohol and to better cope with the drinking behavior of peers. In addition, all students are provided with an informational pamphlet titled "What Every Student Should Know About Alcohol & Other Drug Use." Princeton's drug- and alcohol-abuse education programs comply with section 120(a) through (d) of the Higher Education Act, otherwise known as the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989.

Workplace violence

To ensure the safety and security of the workplace, the University has implemented a Threat Assessment Group as well as policy to address threats and/or threatening behavior, or acts of violence against staff members, faculty, students, visitors or other individuals on University property, or by University employees while in the conduct of University business off campus. A member of the University community who exhibits inappropriate or disruptive behavior deemed to be threatening or potentially threatening may be subject to disciplinary action. The employee may be required to attend an employee-assistance program for assessment and counseling as a condition of continued employment.

All staff members are encouraged to report threatening or violent behavior, whether that behavior is exhibited by a member of the Princeton community or a visitor to the campus. Reports may be made to the Department of Public Safety on a 24/7 basis, the Office of the Dean of the Faculty, the Office of Human Resources or the Office of the Vice President for Campus Life as described in the University's policy for the Reporting of Potentially Illegal Activity, which can be found at www.princeton.edu/reportingillegalactivity.

Security of campus facilities

Security of and access to campus facilities, including campus residences, policy

Access to campus buildings and grounds is a privilege extended to students, faculty, staff and authorized guests. The University

encourages an open environment with limited constraints to ensure the reasonable protection of all members of the community. General guidelines about University policies are outlined in the University's "Rights, Rules, Responsibilities" policy document. (For policies relating to the access of nonmembers of the University community, see www.princeton.edu/pub/rrr/part3.) Most campus facilities (except residence halls, see below) are open during weekday business hours. Individuals who wish to access campus facilities outside of business hours or for special events should contact the appropriate department administrator.

An automated card access control system also is installed in many academic and administrative buildings. University members with questions about the system should contact the appropriate department manager or the Site Protection at 609-258-9038.

Special procedures for residence hall access

All undergraduate residence halls are equipped with an electronic card access control system. Residence halls are accessible to current students and authorized staff and faculty via the system. Guests and other visitors may visit residence halls provided they have been authorized by a member of the community. Most doors to student residence areas remain locked 24 hours a day.

In addition to the electronic card access control system, undergraduate exterior doors in the residence halls are equipped with a centrally monitored electronic alarm system. The Princeton University Site Protection Office maintains this system and works with DPS for policy guidance.

The old and new Graduate College residence hall is locked 24 hours a day. The apartment complexes provided for graduate students have different security arrangements; some are equipped with a centrally monitored electronic alarm system.

Security considerations in the maintenance of campus facilities

Princeton University is committed to campus safety and security. Exterior lighting and landscape control is a critical part of that commitment. Representatives from various departments conduct security surveys to ensure campus lighting is adequate and that the landscape is appropriately controlled. The Department of Public Safety will report unsafe conditions found on campus during regularly assigned patrol duties. Officers will initiate a work order, which is acted upon by a representative of the appropriate maintenance office. We encourage community members to report any instances of inadequate lighting to the Facilities Customer Service Center at 609-258-8000. Any community member who has a concern about physical security should contact DPS at 609-258-5749.

DPS and representatives from the site protection and lock shops work together to identify inoperative locking mechanisms. We encourage community members to promptly report any locking mechanism deficiency to the Facilities Customer Service Center at 609-258-8000, or to DPS at 609-258-1000.

Maintenance staff members are available to respond to calls for service regarding unsafe facility conditions, or for personal safety and property protection. These conditions also may include unsafe steps or handrails, unsafe roadways on campus, and unsecured equipment.

Notification of missing students policy

If a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing for 24 hours, he or she should immediately notify the Department of Public Safety at 609-258-1000. DPS will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation.

In addition to registering an emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify, confidentially, an individual to be contacted by the University in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, the University will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. A student who wishes to identify a confidential contact can do so by logging in to TigerHub at <https://registrar.princeton.edu/tigerhub>. A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement as appropriate.

After investigating the missing person report, should the department determine that the student is missing and has been missing for more than 24 hours, DPS will notify the Princeton Police Department, or federal or international authorities for students missing abroad, whichever is appropriate. The department will also notify the student's emergency contact no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, the University will notify the student's parent(s) or legal guardian(s) immediately after DPS has determined that the student has been missing for more than 24 hours.

Emergency preparedness

Princeton University recognizes the need to be prepared for critical incidents. Under the oversight and guidance of the Environmental Safety and Risk Management Group, the Emergency Management Group, and the Emergency Preparedness Steering Committee, several departments and offices work together to prepare for, prevent, respond to and recover from emergency situations. In conjunction with local government first responders, such as the Princeton Police Department, West Windsor Police Department, the Princeton Fire Department, and the Princeton First Aid and Rescue Squad, the University is well prepared to respond to a full range of critical incidents.

The University's Office of the Executive Vice President, Office of Environmental Health and Safety (EHS), and Department of Public Safety work together to ensure our emergency protocols and plan are updated as needed. The University's emergency management website, located at <http://emergency.princeton.edu>, contains best practices and outlines the various initiatives underway to enhance preparedness.

Emergency response policy statement

The Emergency Management Group website includes information about Emergency Guidelines for the Campus Community; University emergency procedures; pre-diahy y emergency

for developing contingency plans and continuity of operations plans for their staff and areas of responsibility.

The University conducts numerous emergency response exercises each year, such as table-top exercises and tests of its emergency notification systems, the Princeton Telephone and E-mail Notification System (PTENS) and the Emergency Blue Light Phones and Towers, on campus. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution. On an annual basis, University departments will publicize the procedures to test emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year. This test will also document a description of the exercise, the date, the time and whether it was announced or unannounced.

Public safety officers and supervisors have received training in incident command and responding to critical incidents on campus. When a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campus, the first responders to the scene are usually the Department of Public Safety, the Princeton Police Department, the Princeton Fire Department, and the Princeton First Aid and Rescue Squad.

All departments typically respond and work together to manage the incident. Depending on the nature of the incident, other University departments and other local or federal agencies also could be involved in responding to the incident. General information about the emergency response and evacuation procedures for Princeton University are publicized each year as part of the institution's Clery Act compliance efforts, and that information is available on the University's Emergency Management Group website at

The PTENS is an emergency mass notification system that allows authorized Princeton officials to send news and instructions to community members through landline and cellular phones, text messaging, and e-mail within moments of a critical incident. The Emergency Blue Light Phones and Towers system is comprised of numerous towers located throughout the campus. These towers are part of an emergency notification system that have an emergency telephone function only and also contain a speaker array capable of broadcasting messages across campus. The public address capability of the towers will “broadcast” a message to staff working outside, visitors on campus, summer workers and others in the University community in an emergency.

DPS will, without delay, taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities—including, but not limited to, DPS, the Princeton Police Department, and/or the Princeton fire and first aid services—compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

In the event of a serious incident that poses an immediate threat to members of the Princeton community, the University has

various systems in place for communicating information quickly (such notification may be related to the aforementioned warning notice). Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of an immediate threat to the Princeton campus community. Students can sign up online for PTENS at <https://registrar.princeton.edu/tigerhub>, and employees can ensure their contact information is in the system by visiting www.princeton.edu/selfservice. The University also will post updates during a critical incident on the University homepage, www.princeton.edu.

Princeton community members are encouraged to notify DPS of any situation or incident on campus that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may involve an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of students and/or employees on campus. The department has the responsibility for responding to and summoning the necessary resources to mitigate, investigate and document any situation that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation. In addition, DPS has a responsibility to respond to such incidents to determine if the situation does, in fact, pose a threat to the community. If so, federal law requires that the institution notify the campus community or the appropriate segments of the community that may be affected by the situation.

Emergency evacuation procedures

Evacuation drills are coordinated by the Office of Housing and Real Estate Services and the Department of Public Safety as required under the New Jersey State Fire Code. The emergency response and evacuation procedures are announced and tested four times annually for residential buildings and once annually for some of the administrative buildings. Students learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and receive guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation and guidance about where they should assemble. DPS does not tell residents in advance about the designated locations for evacuations because those decisions are affected by time of day, location of the building being evacuated, the availability of the various designated emergency gathering locations on campus, and other factors such as the location and nature of the threat. In both cases, staff from both DPS and the housing office on the scene will communicate information to students regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.

The purpose of these evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of a fire or other emergency. At Princeton, evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on fire safety issues specific to their building. During the drill, occupants “practice” drill procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm. The process also provides the University an opportunity to test the operation of fire alarm system components. Evacuation drills are monitored by DPS and the University’s housing staff to evaluate egress and behavioral patterns. Reports are prepared by participating departments that identify deficient equipment so that repairs can be made immediately. Recommendations for improvements also are submitted to the appropriate departments and offices for consideration of its emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Shelter-in-place procedures: What it means to “shelter in place”

If an incident occurs and the buildings or areas around you become unstable, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors, because leaving the area may expose you to that danger. Thus, to “shelter in place” means to make a shelter of the building that you are in. In a longer-term emergency, this location can be made even safer and more comfortable with a few adjustments until it is safe to go outside.

Basic shelter-in-place guidance

If an incident occurs and the building you are in is not damaged, stay in an interior room until you are told it is safe to exit. If your building is damaged, take your personal belongings (purse, wallet, TigerCard ID, etc.) and follow the evacuation procedures for your building (close your door, proceed to the nearest exit and use the stairs instead of the elevators). After you have evacuated, seek shelter at the nearest University building quickly. If the Department of Public Safety, local police or fire department personnel are on the scene, follow their instructions.

How you will know to shelter in place

A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources, including DPS, housing staff members and other University employees utilizing the University's emergency communications tools.

How to shelter in place

No matter where you are, the basic steps of shelter in place will generally remain the same. Should the need ever arise, follow these steps unless instructed otherwise by local emergency personnel:

- If you are inside, stay where you are. Collect any emergency shelter-in-place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of emergency. If you are outdoors, proceed into the closest building quickly or follow instructions from emergency personnel on the scene.
- Locate a room to shelter inside. It should be:
 - a. an interior room;
 - b. above ground level; and
 - c. without windows or with the least number of windows. If there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms may be necessary.
- Close and lock all windows and close exterior doors.
- Turn off air conditioners, heaters and fans.
- Close vents to ventilation systems as you are able (University staff will turn off the ventilation as quickly as possible).
- Make a list of the people with you and ask someone (another faculty or staff member) to call and provide the list to DPS so officers know where you are sheltering. If only students are present, one of the students should call and provide the list.
- Turn on a computer, radio or TV and listen for further instructions.
- Make yourself comfortable.

Safety and security at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory

The Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL), a U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) facility managed by Princeton University, is located on the Princeton University's James Forrestal Campus in Plainsboro, New Jersey. The laboratory has a 60-year history of discovery and leadership in the field of fusion. Professors, researchers and students at PPPL collaborate with researchers from around the world to develop magnetic fusion energy—the same process that powers the sun—as a safe, economical and environmentally attractive electric energy source for the world.

The PPPL campus consists of academic, research, experimental, laboratory, engineering, fabricating, business and support operations housed in 46 DOE-owned buildings on an 88.5-acre tract of DOE-leased land on the Forrestal Campus.

Reporting crime at PPPL

Crimes at PPPL are reported to the Plainsboro Police Department with notification to the DOE Princeton Site Office and Princeton University Department of Public Safety. Additional notifications may be required to be made to the DOE Offices of Inspector General and Counter-Intelligence, as well as the Federal Bureau of Identification.

Access to PPPL

PPPL is a restricted access, DOE National Laboratory. Business hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m, Monday through Friday. All visitors must be pre-authorized, present government-issued photo identification upon arrival, and be hosted by a PPPL-designated host for the duration of their visit (unless the event has been declared a “General Access Open Public” event).

Security services at PPPL

PPPL is patrolled 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by Emergency Services Officers who are trained and certified as security officers, fire fighters and emergency medical technicians. These officers perform protective force duties including conducting site-wide vehicle, bicycle and foot security patrols; investigations; emergency response; camera and alarm surveillance; issuing flame permits; responding to accidents; rendering basic life support; investigating fire-related events; performing vehicle and person inspections, assisting with foreign visits and public events; conducting training; public relations; customer service; verifying visitor information and other site access duties; and answering calls for assistance. They respond to all emergency calls at PPPL.

PPPL buildings are fully alarmed and closed-circuit television is utilized throughout the site. PPPL maintains a vehicle and persons inspection protocol to ensure that staff, facilities and grounds are protected against theft, property damage and other criminal activities.

The Emergency Services Unit operates from the Emergency Services Building, which houses security vehicles, a fire engine, an ambulance, a confined-space rescue trailer and security bicycles for patrol use onsite. ESU also operates a communications center 24/7. PPPL maintains a primary and alternate Emergency Operations Center.

PPPL maintains a mutual aid agreement with Plainsboro Township, whose police department will respond to investigate crimes, and with the Plainsboro Fire District, which will respond to support PPPL in a fire or rescue event. The Princeton University Department of Public Safety also provides assistance when appropriate. The DOE offices of Inspector General and Counter-Intelligence, as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, maintain a liaison with PPPL regarding issues and events that may be criminal in nature or of concern to the DOE or federal government.

The DOE Office of Safeguards and Security provides oversight and inspections regarding security compliance requirements. The DOE Princeton Site Office reviews and approves PPPL security plans.

Crime prevention announcements

The Site Protection Division publishes general crime prevention tips and strategies for staff information and awareness. Additionally, the division distributes information regarding crime activities and/or prevention received from the Princeton University Department of Public Safety to ensure that awareness.

Annual emergency staff drills

PPPL conducts annual emergency response and evacuation drills to ensure staff familiarity with emergency procedures and readiness in emergency situations. Personnel also receive briefings on shelter-in-place and lockdown procedures during these drills. Additionally, PPPL holds an annual emergency exercise to test the PPPL Emergency Response Organization and activation of the Emergency Operations Center. Lessons learned and feedback from these drills and exercises are incorporated into future drills, exercises and plans.

PPPL escort program

An “on-demand” escort service is provided by officers from the Site Protection Division to all staff, students and/or visitors. A staff member merely contacts the Emergency Services Communications Center at 609-243-2536 and a security officer responds and escorts the person to his or her vehicle. The service is available 24/7.

General Employment Training (GET)

PPPL staff, students and all subcontractors and vendors who work more than 40 hours on site are required to take the PPPL General Employment Training (GET) at the Human Resources Office. GET provides the trainee with information regarding all facets of safeguards and security at PPPL, including how to report emergencies; building evacuation, shelter-in-place and lockdown procedures; general fire safe information; safety and integrated safety management protocols; cyber security information; security procedures; restricted access areas; and prohibited activities.

Safeguards and security awareness and education

PPPL publishes numerous safety and security awareness information stories and tips throughout the year for general staff knowledge and awareness. These tips, stories and information—which may coincide with national education efforts like Fire Prevention Week—are posted online,

distributed via all-staff e-mails, and published in the PPPL weekly newsletter and in the Environment, Safety, Health and Security quarterly newsletter. Topics are varied and include traffic safety, fire prevention and safety, suspicious packages, security awareness in public spaces, severe weather precautions, safety statistics, reporting requirements, lessons learned, and safe practices in the home.

Graduate student/summer intern orientation

All graduate students and summer interns attending PPPL are required to take an orientation program provided by Science Education that provides in-depth instruction by subject matter experts on PPPL safety and security protocols, fire safety and evacuation protocols, workplace safety and “work alone” prohibitions, hosting requirements, emergency reporting requirements, and cyber security requirements. Personnel are also required to take a tour of the facility to ensure familiarity with operations and safety protocols.

Safety forum

PPPL hosts a safety forum approximately every 18 months at the laboratory to promote and educate the staff, students and visitors on safe practices and procedures. During the weeklong event, various safety activities are held including lectures, seminars, articles and newsletters, and a general fair where vendors display safety products, tools, equipment, training and practices.

Princeton Telephone and E-mail Notification System (PTENS)

The Princeton Telephone and E-mail Notification System (PTENS) is an emergency notification system that allows authorized Princeton and PPPL officials to send news and instructions simultaneously to University and PPPL faculty, staff and students through landline phones, cellular phones, text messages and e-mail. PTENS complements tools PPPL already has in place to communicate with the University community during events, such as weather-related closings, public health crises, public safety emergencies and other unique emergency situations. Members of the campus community are advised to update contact information at least annually. PTENS may be used to notify the PPPL Emergency Response Organization to activate the Emergency Operations Center.

About crime statistics

The Department of Public Safety maintains a close relationship with the Princeton Police Department (PPD), West Windsor Police Department and Plainsboro Police Department to ensure that crimes reported directly to the PPD that involve or may impact the University are brought to the attention of DPS. The department maintains at the Forrestal campus the same close relationship with the Plainsboro Police Department via its first responders and Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory Emergency Services. (See “How do we compile these statistics?” on page 50 for details about the statistics that are reported on pages 52-55.)

Definitions of reportable crimes in the Campus Security Act

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

Negligent manslaughter. The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sexual assault. An offense that meets the definition of any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs by force or without consent of the recipient of the unwanted sexual activity. Falling under the definition of sexual assault is sexual activity such as forced sexual intercourse, sodomy, child molestation, incest, fondling, rape or attempted rape. It includes sexual acts against people who are unable to consent either due to age or incapable of giving consent.

Rape. Defined as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Fondling. Defined as the touching of the private 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. Defined as nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory rape. Defined as nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Robbery. The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence, and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault. An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by a means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used that could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

Burglary. The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes, this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking and safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts.

Motor vehicle theft. The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Motor vehicle theft is classified as any case where an automobile is taken by a person not having lawful access, even if the vehicle is later abandoned, including joy riding.

Arson. Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Domestic violence. Includes asserted violent misdemeanor and felony offenses committed by the victim's current or former spouse, current or former cohabitant, person similarly situated under domestic or family violence law, or anyone else protected under domestic or family violence law.

Dating violence. Means violence by a person who has been in a romantic or intimate relationship with the victim. Whether there was such relationship will be gauged by its length, type and frequency of interaction.

Stalking. Means a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for her, his, or others' safety, or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

Liquor law violations. The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing or possession of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned activities. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

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

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.

Offense definitions relating to hate/bias-related crime

(as per the UCR Hate Crime Reporting Guidelines)

A **hate crime** is a criminal offense committed against a person or property that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. **Bias** is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, religion, disability, sexual orientation or ethnicity/national origin.

In addition to the offenses mentioned above, there are also four additional criminal offenses related to Hate Crimes, they are: larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property.

Larceny. Theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. (Larceny and theft mean the same thing in the UCR.) Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

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

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

Destruction/damage/vandalism of property. Is to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

How do we compile these statistics?

The Department of Public Safety collects the crime statistics disclosed in the charts (beginning on page 52) through a number of methods.

Public safety officers enter all reports of crime incidents made directly to the department through a CAD/RMS integrated record management system. After an officer enters the report in the system, a department administrator reviews the report to ensure it is appropriately classified in the correct crime category. The department periodically examines the data to ensure that all reported crimes are recorded in accordance with the crime definitions outlined in the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System Handbook (sex offenses only).

Additional information about campus crime statistics

In 2003, the University began including in its Annual Security (Clery) Report crime statistics those reports of sexual offenses made to confidential counselors in the Sexual Harassment/Assault Advising, Resources and Education (SHARE) office. The University included these reports even though their inclusion was not required by federal law. Much care was given to the collection of data regarding reports made to confidential counselors, as the SHARE office takes seriously its responsibility to protect confidential information given by victims.

One consequence of this reporting is that the number of reports in our Clery crime statistics was higher than the number of reports made to University officials, as information shared with confidential counselors cannot be shared with University officials unless and until the counselors have been given permission to disclose details of the report or information that would personally identify the victim. Another consequence of this reporting was that reports made to confidential counselors could not be investigated by either campus police or University officials unless and until the confidential counselors were given permission to disclose details of the report or information that would personally identify the victim.

Following inquiries on this issue from a federal agency as well as other third parties, the University has decided going forward to include in its Clery crime statistics only those reports that are required under the Clery law. Accordingly, the University will no longer include in its Clery crime statistics those reports made to confidential counselors. If in the future the Clery law requires that crime statistics include reports made to confidential counselors, we stand ready to comply with that requirement.

Because the University feels it is important for the campus community to be provided as much information as possible regarding reports of campus crime, we will be publishing the number of reports made to confidential counselors via other means, including on appropriate University websites and in the body of the Clery Report. For example, we will publish that for the one-year period ending Dec. 31, 2014, the number of sex offenses included in our Clery crime statistics was 8 rapes and 4 fondling offenses, 7 domestic violence offenses and 2 stalking incidents; and the number of reports received by our confidential counselors was 28 sexual offenses, 2 domestic violence offenses, 1 dating violence offense and 5 stalking incidents.

Criminal offenses and arrests and judicial referrals statistics

Criminal offenses, Main Campus

Type of offense		On campus	Residential facility	Non-campus building or property*	Public property	Total
Criminal homicide						
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual assault**						
Rape	2014	4	2	4	0	8
	2013	5	4	1	0	6
Fondling	2014	2	2	3	0	5
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Sodomy	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses***						
Forcible sex offenses	2012	17	14	3	0	20
Non-forcible sex offenses	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery						
	2014	0	0	1	0	1
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	1	1	2
Aggravated assault						
	2014	0	0	3	0	3
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary						
	2014	32	12	2	0	34
	2013	41	19	0	0	41
	2012	27	17	1	0	28
Motor vehicle theft****						
	2014	14	0	2	0	16
	2013	4	0	0	0	4
	2012	0	0	1	0	1
Arson						
	2014	1	0	0	0	1
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic violence						
	2014	6	5	1	0	7
	2013	4	3	0	0	4
Dating violence						
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking						
	2014	2	1	0	0	2
	2013	1	0	0	0	1

For Main Campus, in 2012 there was one hate crime reported for intimidation; in 2013 there was one hate crime reported for intimidation; in 2014 there were two hate crimes reported—one for simple assault and one for verbal intimidate due to sexual bias.

* The 2014 increase of incident reports in the non-campus category reflects data collected from our domestic and international programs, rather than just domestic programs.

** This section only includes sex offenses reported to University officials, not those reported to confidential counselors. See "Additional information about campus crime statistics" on p.50 to learn more.

*** Includes sex offenses reported to other campus offices as well as third-party reports and anonymous reports that may not have been investigated by DPS.

**** In 2014, 12 Golf Carts and 2 Motor Vehicles were reported stolen on campus; all were recovered.

Criminal offenses, Forrestal Campus

The Clery Act, as amended, requires separate statistics for specified criminal incidents, arrests and disciplinary referrals for certain noncontiguous properties. The following statistics include reportable crime at the James Forrestal Campus specified for inclusion in this report for the period January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2014. These statistics conform to the specific definitions, time period and classifications specified by federal law.

Type of offense		On campus	Residential facility	Non-campus building or property	Public property	Total
Criminal homicide						
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual assault*						
Rape	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Sodomy	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses**						
Forcible sex offenses	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery						
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault						
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary						
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Motor vehicle theft						
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Arson						
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic violence						
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Dating violence						
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking						
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0

In the years 2012, 2013 and 2014, there were no hate crimes reported for Forrestal Campus.

* This section only includes sex offenses reported to University officials, not those reported to confidential counselors. See "Additional information about campus crime statistics" on p. 50 to learn more.

** Includes sex offenses reported to other campus offices as well as third-party reports and anonymous reports that may not have been investigated by DPS.

Arrests and judicial referrals, Main Campus

Other Offenses		On campus	Residential facility	Non-campus building or property*	Public property	Total
Arrests						
Liquor law violations	2014	0	0	0	12	12
	2013	0	0	0	2	2
	2012	0	0	0	5	5
Drug abuse violations	2014	8	6	9	1	18
	2013	2	1	0	10	12
	2012	7	7	1	5	13
Illegal weapons possession	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	1	1
Judicial referrals						
Liquor law violations**	2014	129	119	0	0	129
	2013	36	31	0	0	36
	2012	28	9	0	0	28
Drug abuse violations	2014	28	27	0	0	28
	2013	27	0	0	0	27
	2012	45	41	0	0	45
Illegal weapons possession	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0

For Main Campus, in 2012 there was one hate crime reported for intimidation; in 2013 there was one hate crime reported for intimidation; in 2014 there were two hate crimes reported — one for simple assault and one for verbal intimidate due to sexual bias.

* The 2014 increase of incident reports in the non-campus category reflects data collected from our domestic and international programs, rather than just domestic programs.

**Referrals to the deans are counted by persons and do not reflect the number of incidents.

Arrests and judicial referrals, Forrestal Campus

The Clery Act, as amended, requires separate statistics for specified criminal incidents, arrests and disciplinary referrals for certain noncontiguous properties. The following statistics include reportable crime at the James Forrestal Campus specified for inclusion in this report for the period January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2014. These statistics conform to the specific definitions, time period and classifications specified by federal law.

<i>Other offenses</i>		<i>On campus</i>	<i>Residential facility</i>	<i>Non-campus building or property</i>	<i>Public property</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arrests						
Liquor law violations	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal weapons possession	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Judicial referrals						
Liquor law violations	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal weapons possession	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0

In the years 2012, 2013 and 2014, there were no hate crimes reported for Forrestal Campus.

Fire safety report

Disclosure of fire safety standards and measures; annual fire safety report on student housing

Princeton University publishes this annual report to comply with the reporting requirements contained in Section 485 of the Higher Education Act, Campus Fire Safety Right-to-Know.

This report will provide information such as statistics on fire-related incidents and/or injuries that have occurred in residence halls, descriptions of each residence hall's fire safety system, number of fire evacuation drills performed, University fire safety policy and procedures, and plans for future residence hall fire safety improvements.

Additional information can be obtained by contacting the Department of Public Safety at 609-258-1000 or by e-mailing DPSFire@princeton.edu.

Fire safety

The University's Department of Public Safety maintains a fire log of all fires occurring within University residence halls. Under this act, a fire is defined as any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner. Any occurrence of a fire, in any building, must immediately be reported to the Public Safety Communications Center who will in turn notify the appropriate emergency responders. Students, faculty and staff are expected to activate the nearest fire alarm pull station while evacuating the building. Once evacuated, all are asked to remain at the Emergency Assembly Area identified for the building.

Public Safety can be contacted as follows:

	<i>Emergency (Campus phone)</i>	<i>Emergency (Cell phone, Noncampus phone)</i>	<i>Non- emergency</i>
Main Campus	9-1-1	609-258-3333	609-258-1000
Forrestal Campus	9-1-1	609-258-3333	609-258-1000

Fire extinguishers

University buildings are equipped with fire extinguishers in accordance with the requirements of the construction code and/or fire safety codes. Students, faculty and staff are not expected to utilize these devices to fight fires due to the danger of their personal safety that would result from attempting to extinguish a fire, the hazards associated with the products of combustion, and the threat of a spreading fire. Before anyone attempts to use a fire extinguisher they should know how to properly select and operate one. Training can be obtained from the University Fire Marshal's Office.

Fire and life-safety education

The University conducts fire and life-safety education and training for students, faculty and staff. Fire Extinguisher and Fire Safety are available for all students, faculty and staff. The Fire Marshal's Office also participates

in the delivery of the Campus Emergency Preparedness training program. Programs for specific hazards and situations are developed upon request.

Dormitory assistants and residential college advisers (RCAs), as well as incoming freshmen, are provided programs as described below.

Dormitory assistant and RCA training covers:

- Evacuation and emergency preparedness
- Organizational mandates
- Fire inspection program
- Kitchen fire safety
- Life-safety systems

Freshman orientation training covers:

- Fire inspection program
- Banned items
- Evacuation
- Emergency preparedness
- Fire protection equipment

Fire and life safety education resources can also be found on the University Fire Marshal's web page, found at:

<http://publicsafety.princeton.edu/about/fire-marshal>.

Fire evacuation drills

The Office of Housing and Real Estate Services conducts mandatory fire evacuation drills each calendar year. In accordance with the New Jersey Uniform Fire Code, drills are conducted twice a semester, for four (4) drills a year. The first drill occurs within the first ten (10) days after the start of the semester. One (1) fire evacuation drill is conducted after dusk. The fire evacuation drills are supervised by the manager of dormitories and a team of University employees. The fire evacuation drills are conducted by activating each individual fire alarm system in each on-campus student housing facility. Students are required to evacuate their room when a smoke detector or carbon monoxide detector alarm sounds or any time there are signs of smoke or fire.

Fire safety policies and regulations

The University's fire safety regulations are intended to prevent injuries to members of the University community and physical damage to facilities. Rooms are inspected periodically, at random times, to assure compliance with University regulations. Because of the seriousness of the regulations that govern fire safety, Princeton University takes disciplinary action on the first offense. Such actions may include the imposition of a fine by the housing office. The University has the right, moreover, to require students who violate these safety rules to vacate their accommodations with no financial credit for the remainder of the semester.

Every room has full smoke detection with at least one smoke detector in each room and carbon monoxide (CO) detectors where required. All alarm activations report to the Department of Public Safety, which will respond. Students are required to evacuate their room when a smoke detector or carbon monoxide detector alarm sounds or anytime there are signs of smoke or fire. The University enforces policies regarding the tampering or impairment of life-safety alarm system and detection devices in any campus building.

The University has banned items such as candles, incense, pyrotechnics (fireworks), flammable or combustible liquids, and any type of open flame from residence halls. Smoking, including e-cigarettes, is prohibited by University policy in all residential buildings and outdoor spaces within 25 feet of all such buildings.

The University has also established restrictions regarding the use of heat-producing appliances utilized in student rooms. Housing and Real Estate Services identify manufacturers and models to add to the University's list of authorized heat-producing electric appliances. At a minimum, the University requires a thermostat and an in-line fuse to ensure that the appliance will turn off if a problem arises. The authorized appliance list is posted on the Housing and Real Estate Services website.

Additional policies, procedures and regulations exist for the following:

- Microwaves and refrigerators
- Maintaining egress paths, blocking doors and windows
- Extension cords and power strips
- Evacuation placards and safety signage
- Evacuation procedures
- Fire evacuation drills
- Tampering with fire extinguishers
- Halogen lamps and space heaters
- Decorations and wall hangings
- Fueled equipment and vehicles
- Nuisance and intentional fire alarms
- Hazardous conditions

Policies and regulations can be reviewed on the Housing and Real Estate Services website. Undergraduate housing policies are at <http://hres.princeton.edu/undergraduates/resident-services/policies-regulations> and graduate student housing policies are at <http://hres.princeton.edu/graduates/resident-services/dormannex-policies-regulations>.

Policies in "Rights, Rules, Responsibilities" governing the entire campus community can be found at www.princeton.edu/pub/rrr.

Fire inspections for on-campus student housing

To ensure compliance with the University's fire safety policy, housing inspectors conduct periodic inspections of dormitory and annex rooms, which are necessary to guarantee safe living conditions. There are four fire inspections for every dorm per year.

The procedures followed by inspectors and listed below are intended to cause minimal inconvenience to students, while allowing the inspectors to do their jobs effectively. The inspectors will discuss with you the reason why a situation is unsafe and in conflict with the fire safety policy. If you have additional questions about the University's fire safety policy, contact the dormitory property supervisor at inspectr@princeton.edu.

Future improvements for fire safety

The University continues with the upgrading of its building fire alarm systems on campus to include point addressability, point diagnostics and common area voice notification. As part of continuing efforts to expand emergency communications tools on campus, voice notification is being integrated into the fire alarm system.

Voice notification systems are intended to quickly and efficiently deliver critical information to individuals during large-scale emergencies, such as a natural disaster.

In the summer of 2015, the University opened the Lakeside Graduate Housing Complex. This state-of-the-art facility will replace the Stanworth and Butler Tract apartment complexes. This new complex of apartments and townhouses include:

- Fire suppression systems. Every building contains a complete automatic water-based fire suppression (sprinkler) system.
- Fire detection systems. Every building contains a full fire-detection system consisting of smoke detection, heat detection, manual pull stations, and water flow detection (sprinkler). Each fire alarm system is monitored 24 hours a day by the Public Safety Communications Center.
- Fire extinguishers. Every building is equipped with fire extinguishers.

Fire safety education offerings continue to evolve. This coming year will see the first fire safety training offerings via the “Blackboard” technology platform. Additionally, Fire Safety and Fire Extinguisher training are now being offered multiple times a semester.

Fire statistics

Princeton University reported six (6) fires in student housing for the calendar year 2014. There have been no injuries or deaths and only minor property damage due to the fires in student housing. Statistics for the calendar years of 2014, 2013 and 2012 are found on pages 60-63.

On-campus student housing and life-safety systems

Each residence hall is equipped with a variety of fire protection features as described below.

- Fire suppression system. Every dormitory building contains a complete automatic water-based fire suppression (sprinkler) system. Most apartment buildings contain a complete automatic water-based fire suppression (sprinkler) system.
- Fire detection system. Every residence hall contains a full fire-detection system consisting of smoke detection, heat detection, manual pull stations and water flow detection (sprinkler). Each fire alarm system is monitored 24 hours a day by the Public Safety Communications Center.
- Fire extinguishers. Every residence hall is equipped with fire extinguishers.

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Residential Facilities—2014

Undergraduate Buildings

Building Name	Building Address	Total Fires in Building	Date/Time of Incident	Date/Time Reported	Cause of Fire	Injuries	Deaths	Value of Property Damage
2 Dickinson Street	2 Dickinson Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
99 Alexander Street	99 Alexander Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Blair Hall	32 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Bloomberg Hall	205 Elm Drive	1	3/7/2014 12:32 AM	3/7/2014 12:32 AM	Unintentional, Shirt placed on a lamp	0	0	\$0-99
Bogle Hall	195 Elm Drive	1	6/4/2014 10:41 AM	6/4/2014 10:41 AM	Unintentional, Plastic storage container placed on a stove top	0	0	\$0-99
Brown Hall	65 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Buyers Hall	32 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Campbell Hall	28 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Clapp Hall	145 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1901 Hall	10 Pyne Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1903 Hall	85 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1915 Hall	175 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1927 Hall	145 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1937 Hall	125 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1938 Hall	30 Guyot Lane	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1939 Hall	155 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1967 Hall	195 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1976 Hall	195 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1981 Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Community Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Cuyler Hall	75 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Dod Hall	55 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Dodge-Osborn Hall	135 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Edwards Hall	40 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Feinberg Hall	115 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Fisher Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Forbes College	101 Alexander Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Foulke Hall	50 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Gauss Hall	165 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Hamilton Hall	20 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Hargadon Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Henry Hall	60 University Place	1	11/24/2014 3:56 AM	11/24/2014 3:56 AM	Intentional, Cardboard lit on fire in an exterior archway	0	0	\$0-99
Holder Hall	55 Nassau Street	1	1/18/2014 10:06 AM	1/18/2014 10:06 AM	Unintentional, Plastic colander placed on a stove top	0	0	\$0-99
Joline Hall	30 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Laughlin Hall	10 Pyne Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Lauritzen Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Little Hall	1 Pyne Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Lockhart Hall	40 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Madison Hall	10 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Murley-Pivrotto Tower	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Patton Hall	95 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Pyne Hall	20 Pyne Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Scully Hall	40 Guyot Lane	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
South Baker Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Spelman Halls	30 Pyne Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Walker Hall	105 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Wendell Hall	150 Elm Drive	1	4/17/2014 1:48 PM	4/17/2014 1:48 PM	Unintentional, Cardboard box placed on a stove top	0	0	\$100-999
Wilf Hall	195 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Witherspoon Hall	30 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Wright Hall	95 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Yoseloff Hall	195 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a

Graduate Buildings

11 Dickinson Street	11 Dickinson Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
15 Dickinson Street	15 Dickinson Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
16 Dickinson Street	16 Dickinson Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
24 Dickinson Street	24 Dickinson Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
27 Edwards Place	27 Edwards Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
29 Edwards Place	29 Edwards Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
31 Edwards Place	31 Edwards Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
35 University Place	35 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
45 University Place	45 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Butler Tract Apartments	Butler Ave, Halsey Ct, Halsey St, Devereux St, Harrison Ln, Marshall St, King St, Eisenhower St	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Lawrence Apartments	1-14 Lawrence Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
New Graduate College	40 Springdale Road	1	12/22/2014 10:07 PM	12/22/2014 10:07 PM	Unintentional, Light fixture in a bathroom	0	0	\$100-999
Old Graduate College	88 College Road West Bayard Ln, Stanworth Dr, Stanworth Ln	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Stanworth Apartments		0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Residential Facilities—2013

Undergraduate Buildings

Building Name	Building Address	Total Fires in Building	Date/Time of Incident	Date/Time Reported	Cause of Fire	Injuries	Deaths	Value of Property Damage
2 Dickinson Street	2 Dickinson Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
99 Alexander Street	99 Alexander Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Blair Hall	32 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Bloomberg Hall	205 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Bogle Hall	195 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Brown Hall	65 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Buyers Hall	32 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Campbell Hall	28 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Clapp Hall	145 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1901 Hall	10 Pyne Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1903 Hall	85 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1915 Hall	175 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1927 Hall	145 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1937 Hall	125 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1938 Hall	30 Guyot Lane	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1939 Hall	155 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1967 Hall	195 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1976 Hall	195 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1981 Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Community Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Cuyler Hall	75 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Dod Hall	55 Elm Drive	1	12/7/2013 4:26 AM	12/7/2013 4:26 AM	Unintentional, Towel placed on a lamp	0	0	\$0-99
Dodge-Osborn Hall	135 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Edwards Hall	40 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Feinberg Hall	115 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Fisher Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Forbes College	101 Alexander Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Foulke Hall	50 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Gauss Hall	165 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Hamilton Hall	20 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Hargadon Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Henry Hall	60 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Holder Hall	55 Nassau Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Joline Hall	30 University Place	1	1/10/2013 7:21 PM	1/10/2013 7:21 PM	Unintentional, Burnt food in a microwave	0	0	\$100-999
Laughlin Hall	10 Pyne Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Lauritzen Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Little Hall	1 Pyne Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Lockhart Hall	40 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Madison Hall	10 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Murley-Pivrotto Tower	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Patton Hall	95 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Pyne Hall	20 Pyne Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Scully Hall	40 Guyot Lane	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
South Baker Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Spelman Halls	30 Pyne Drive	1	2/19/2013 4:12 PM	2/19/2013 4:12 PM	Unintentional, Sponge in a microwave	0	0	\$100-999
Walker Hall	105 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Wendell Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Wilf Hall	195 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Witherspoon Hall	30 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Wright Hall	95 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Yoseloff Hall	195 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a

Graduate Buildings								
11 Dickinson Street	11 Dickinson Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
15 Dickinson Street	15 Dickinson Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
16 Dickinson Street	16 Dickinson Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
24 Dickinson Street	24 Dickinson Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
27 Edwards Place	27 Edwards Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
29 Edwards Place	29 Edwards Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
31 Edwards Place	31 Edwards Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
35 University Place	35 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
45 University Place	45 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
	Butler Ave, Halsey Ct, Halsey St, Devereux St, Harrison Ln, Marshall St, King St, Eisenhower St	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Butler Tract Apartments	Butler Ave, Halsey Ct, Halsey St, Devereux St, Harrison Ln, Marshall St, King St, Eisenhower St	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Hibben-Magie Apartments	Carnegie Ct, Hibben-Magie Rd	Complex was vacated in 2012						
Lawrence Apartments	1-14 Lawrence Drive	1	3/2/2013 6:09 PM	3/2/2013 6:09 PM	Unintentional, Fire on the stove top	0	0	\$0-99
New Graduate College	40 Springdale Road	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Old Graduate College	88 College Road West	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Stanworth Apartments	Bayard Ln, Stanworth Dr, Stanworth Ln	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Residential Facilities—2012

Undergraduate Buildings

Building Name	Building Address	Total Fires in Building	Date/Time of Incident	Date/Time Reported	Cause of Fire	Injuries	Deaths	Value of Property Damage
2 Dickinson Street	2 Dickinson Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
99 Alexander Street	99 Alexander Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Blair Hall	32 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Bloomberg Hall	205 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Bogle Hall	195 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Brown Hall	65 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Buyers Hall	32 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Campbell Hall	28 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Clapp Hall	145 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1901 Hall	10 Pyne Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1903 Hall	85 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1915 Hall	175 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1927 Hall	145 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1937 Hall	125 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1938 Hall	30 Guyot Lane	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1939 Hall	155 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1967 Hall	195 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1976 Hall	195 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Class of 1981 Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Community Hall	150 Elm Drive	1	5/22/2012 7:46 PM	5/22/2012 7:46 PM	Unintentional, Grease fire in a charbroiler in a residential dining hall	0	0	\$1000-9999
Cuyler Hall	75 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Dod Hall	55 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Dodge-Osborn Hall	135 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Edwards Hall	40 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Feinberg Hall	115 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Fisher Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Forbes College	101 Alexander Street	1	1/10/2012 12:55 PM	1/10/2012 12:55 PM	Electrical fan motor malfunction	0	0	\$100-999
Foulke Hall	50 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Gauss Hall	165 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Hamilton Hall	20 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Hargadon Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Henry Hall	60 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Holder Hall	55 Nassau Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Joline Hall	30 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Laughlin Hall	10 Pyne Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Lauritzen Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Little Hall	1 Pyne Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Lockhart Hall	40 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Madison Hall	10 University Place	1	11/28/2012 09:22 PM	11/28/2012 09:22 PM	Unintentional, Oil fire in a pot within a dining hall kitchen	0	0	\$0-99
Murley-Pivrotto Tower	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Patton Hall	95 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Pyne Hall	20 Pyne Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Scully Hall	40 Guyot Lane	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
South Baker Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Spelman Halls	30 Pyne Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Walker Hall	105 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Wendell Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Wilf Hall	195 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Witherspoon Hall	30 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Wright Hall	95 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Yoseloff Hall	195 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a

Graduate Buildings

11 Dickinson Street	11 Dickinson Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
15 Dickinson Street	15 Dickinson Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
16 Dickinson Street	16 Dickinson Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
24 Dickinson Street	24 Dickinson Street	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
27 Edwards Place	27 Edwards Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
29 Edwards Place	29 Edwards Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
31 Edwards Place	31 Edwards Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
35 University Place	35 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
45 University Place	45 University Place	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Butler Tract Apartments	Butler Ave, Halsey Ct, Halsey St, Devereux St, Harrison Ln, Marshall St, King St, Eisenhower St	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Hibben-Magie Apartments	15 Carnegie Court	1	2/8/2012 09:51 AM	2/8/2012 09:51 AM	Unintentional, Improperly discarded smoking materials	0	0	\$100-999
Hibben-Magie Apartments	Carnegie Ct, Hibben-Magie Rd	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Lawrence Apartments	1-14 Lawrence Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
New Graduate College	40 Springdale Road	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Old Graduate College	88 College Road West	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Stanworth Apartments	Bayard Ln, Stanworth Dr, Stanworth Ln	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a

Campus residential student housing sprinkler and fire detection—2014

Undergraduate dormitories	Fully suppressed	Fire detection
1901	yes	yes
1903	yes	yes
1915	yes	yes
1927	yes	yes
1937	yes	yes
1938	yes	yes
1939	yes	yes
1967	yes	yes
1976	yes	yes
1981	yes	yes
2 Dickinson Street	yes	yes
99 Alexander Street	yes	yes
Blair	yes	yes
Bloomberg	yes	yes
Bogle	yes	yes
Brown	yes	yes
Buyers	yes	yes
Campbell	yes	yes
Clapp	yes	yes
Cuyler	yes	yes
Dod	yes	yes
Dodge-Osborn	yes	yes
Edwards	yes	yes
Feinberg	yes	yes
Fisher	yes	yes
Forbes	yes	yes
Foulke	yes	yes
Gauss	yes	yes
Hamilton	yes	yes
Hargadon	yes	yes
Henry	yes	yes
Holder	yes	yes
Joline	yes	yes
Laughlin	yes	yes
Lauritzen	yes	yes
Little	yes	yes
Lockhart	yes	yes
Murley-Pivrotto Tower	yes	yes
Patton	yes	yes
Pyne	yes	yes
Scully	yes	yes
South Baker	yes	yes
Spelman	yes	yes
Walker	yes	yes
Wendell	yes	yes
Wilf	yes	yes
Witherspoon	yes	yes
Wright	yes	yes
Yoseloff	yes	yes
Graduate dormitories and apartments	Fully suppressed	Fire detection
11 Dickinson Street	yes	yes
15 Dickinson Street	yes	yes
16 Dickinson Street	yes	yes
24 Dickinson Street	yes	yes
27 Edwards Place	yes	yes
29 Edwards Place	yes	yes
31 Edwards Place	no	yes
35 University Place	yes	yes
45 University Place	yes	yes
Butler Tract Apartments	no	yes
Lakeside Graduate Housing	yes	yes
Lawrence Apartments, Building 1	yes	yes
Lawrence Apartments, Buildings 2-7	no	yes
Lawrence Apartments, Buildings 8-14	yes	yes
New Graduate College	yes	yes
Old Graduate College	yes	yes
Stanworth Apartments	no	yes



Princeton University
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