

Annual Security *and* Fire Safety Report 2021



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 or expression, pregnancy, age, marital or domestic partnership status, veteran status, disability, genetic information and/or other characteristics protected by applicable law 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 between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the Office of the Vice Provost for Institutional Equity and Diversity, Princeton University, 205 Nassau Hall, Princeton, NJ 08544 or 609-258-6110. You must schedule an appointment to view the affirmative action plan.

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 or expression, pregnancy, religion, national or ethnic origin, disability, genetic information, 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 Michele Minter, Vice Provost for Institutional Equity and Diversity, Princeton University, 205 Nassau Hall, Princeton, NJ 08544 or 609-258-6110. Further, inquiries about the application of Title IX and its supporting regulations may also be directed to the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education.

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In the Nation's Service and the Service of Humanity

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University Resources and Department of Public Safety Partners

For Emergencies

Department of Public Safety from an on-campus phone	9-1-1
Department of Public Safety from a cell or off-campus phone	609-258-1000
Princeton Police Department/EMS from a cell or off-campus phone.....	9-1-1
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
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.....	609-258-3534
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	609-258-3300
Office of Information Technology (OIT)	609-258-4357
Office of the Dean of the 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
Penn Medicine Princeton Health.....	866-460-4776

Annual security report

Introduction

from **Kenneth E. Strother Jr.**,
assistant vice president for 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 is an extremely safe campus. We believe this is based mainly on the combined efforts of many University departments and members of the University community.

We all share a responsibility for safety, and we rely on everyone in our community to participate by reporting suspicious activities and using common sense when carrying out daily activities. Take some basic precautions, such as not propping open outside building doors, lock your bike at all times, keep your room door locked, and call us when you need help.

As a 24-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week operation, DPS is here to help and provide outstanding service. One of the primary goals of DPS is to develop and maintain strong, lasting partnerships with our community. We call this “community caretaking.” Our community caretaking initiative is a philosophy based on community problem-solving and service. For example, officers are connected 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.



Responding to the challenges of 2020

The Covid-19 pandemic brought many challenges to colleges and universities across the country, and Princeton wasn't any exception. As an organization whose mission focuses on service, public safety continued to look for ways to expand its services despite a reduced population on campus. For more information, see <https://ehs.princeton.edu/health-safety-the-campus-community/covid-19-information-and-resources>.

The pandemic didn't stop public safety from advancing on its community caretaking mission. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) convened the Public Safety Community Advisory Committee—made up of faculty, undergraduates, administrators, and graduate students—to provide feedback, advice, and suggestions for how public safety can best serve the University community. Dean for Diversity and Inclusion LaTanya Buck and Professor of Anthropology Laurence Ralph co-chair this committee.

Sworn campus police officers also began wearing body-worn cameras this year. This technology is a resource for transparency in public safety operations and will demonstrate the department's commitment to providing outstanding service.

While we can not solve every situation or problem, we often know whom to contact for additional assistance, either on or off-campus. The people who work for DPS are highly trained professionals. Our DPS staff comprises commissioned police officers, security officers, dispatchers, fire marshals, casual and student staff.

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 Vice Provost for Institutional Equity and Diversity, the Office of the Dean of Undergraduate Students, the Graduate School and the Princeton Police Department—to compile the information incorporated into the report.

We encourage members of the University community to use this report as a guide for safe practices on and off campus. The report is available on the web at <https://publicsafety.princeton.edu/clery/annual-safety-fire-reports>. Each member of the University community receives an email that describes the report and provides its web address. For more information, contact DPS at 609-258-5450 or email jjwilkins@princeton.edu.

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 9-1-1; off campus or from a cellphone is 9-1-1. 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 Department of Public Safety was awarded Law Enforcement Accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) in July 2015 and was reaccredited in July 2018. CALEA serves as the “International Gold Standard for Public Safety Agencies” and oversees a rigorous accreditation process. The department was also accredited by the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police in March 2019.

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 a certified Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) continuously staffed with trained and certified dispatchers who answer calls for service, dispatch officers and other emergency services personnel to incidents, and 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 in the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics. We expect every member of our department to uphold the highest ethical standards at all times.

Gratitude. We are proud of our profession, our colleagues, our department and Princeton University. We recognize that individual and team contributions are essential to a high-performing department. We acknowledge the sacrifices our members make to ensure the safety and security of the community. We do all that is possible to ensure all our members feel appreciated and duly rewarded for their contributions.

Excellence. We continually develop our knowledge, skills and abilities to the highest levels possible to enable us to provide the finest public safety services to the Princeton University community. By sharing insight and guidance, and creating learning opportunities, we acknowledge that each 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 (DPS) includes sworn public safety officers (University police officers) and nonsworn security officers.

DPS's 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 officers who are unarmed on a daily basis have access to a rifle in three limited situations: (1) an active shooter incident, (2) when there is someone brandishing a firearm on campus, and (3) when there is someone brandishing a firearm or an active shooter in an area contiguous to campus. All police officers have qualified with a firearm while at the police academy and are required to attend mandatory in-service firearms training throughout the year to enable them to perform more efficiently and more safely. Our patrol division is comprised of a 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 various training programs, both internal and external. Nonsworn security officers participate in field training and an evaluation program to further orient them to providing campus public safety services.

Security 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 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 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 WWPD cover the investigations of alleged criminal offenses. On occasion, DPS also works with county, state and federal law enforcement agencies.

In June 2016, DPS entered into the County of Mercer Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreement. The participating county units all recognize that entering into an agreement for mutual aid and assistance with each other to protect against loss, damage or destruction in “emergency situations,” and to address those situations when additional aid and assistance is needed, is essential to protect the best interests of the persons and property in each individual jurisdiction.

We rely on our relationships for support on a variety of levels. Additionally, officers from the PPD and WWPD often work at events on the Princeton University main campus. In addition to sharing critical information, DPS has direct radio contact capability with the PPD 9-1-1 center. This arrangement gives us immediate access to aid and support from the PPD. All callers who dial 9-1-1 using University wired telephones or any wireless phone service provider (there are seven cell sites on campus) will automatically be routed through a state-approved 9-1-1 public safety answering point (PSAP) and terminate at the appropriate state-approved public safety answering point. DPS is an official New Jersey state-approved PSAP/dispatch center and is the primary public safety answering point for campus emergency phone calls as well as all 9-1-1 calls that are connected through one of the cell sites located on campus. Calls that are received at the DPS PSAP are able to be transferred through the NJ State 9-1-1 system to other agencies when needed, such as PPD, WWPD, Plainsboro, and Mercer County Central Communications.

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 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 potentially 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.

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.

Campus Security Authority

Certain individuals and organizations at the University 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 individuals are known as Campus Security Authorities (CSA). A CSA is defined as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses, as well 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 the individuals who meet these criteria and has informed them of their responsibilities. Their responsibility is to annually disclose accurate and timely crime statistics. A video on CSA reporting responsibilities can be found at <http://publicsafety.princeton.edu/clery/csa>.

Reporting potentially illegal activity 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 <https://reportingillegalactivity.princeton.edu>. Reports to the Department of Public Safety can be made by dialing 9-1-1 from a campus phone or 9-1-1 from a cell or noncampus phone.

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.

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 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. This phone line is not actively monitored on a 24/7 basis, so in an emergency situation individuals should call 9-1-1.

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 community members; 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's online form can be submitted confidentially by visiting <https://tipline.princeton.edu>.

Confidential 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 <https://sexualmisconduct.princeton.edu/complaint>.

University Hotline. Princeton University contracts with EthicsPoint, an independent provider of hotline services, to provide individuals with a simple and anonymous 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 or visit <http://princetonuniversity.ethicspoint.com>.

Exemption for pastoral and professional counselors

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.

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.

Contacting the 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.

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 constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the University community, the department may consult with other offices (e.g., Communications) prior to issuing a “timely warning” 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 an immediate campus warning, if warranted. (Please see the section titled, “Notification to the community about an immediate threat” located on page 34.)

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 email, 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 emails 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 Office of Housing, 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 various times throughout the year. This activity provides an opportunity for DPS staff to hand out safety-related information and 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 provides programs to enhance personal safety and teach proactive crime-reduction strategies. The campus's crime-prevention strategy involves a proactive area patrol of the campus, crime-prevention education and training to members of the University community, informed by building and area security surveys. Community caretaking relies on the dual concepts of eliminating or minimizing criminal opportunities and encouraging students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.

During orientation in September, students are informed of services offered by DPS. A presentation outlines the ways to maintain personal safety and residence security. Students are told about crimes that may occur on campus.

Members of the department are available to assist any individual or group in planning, presenting and coordinating programs of interest or concern. Listed below are some of the umbrella programs and services offered by the department.

Community Partnership Initiative (CPI)

The Community Partnership Initiative (CPI) is designed to connect public safety staff members to residential colleges, athletic teams, eating clubs and student organizations. The member serves as the primary liaison for all public safety services to the group or organization. By attending occasional meetings and engaging in conversation, it is the department's wish to identify ways in which to better serve its community. To see who your liaison is, visit <http://publicsafety.princeton.edu/about/community-relations>.

Risk Evaluation and Counter Techniques (R.E.A.C.T.)

Princeton University's Department of Public Safety offers a comprehensive basic self-defense program to all members of the University community. This program includes an information session and practical self-defense technique instruction. Based on the principle of "fight when there is no other option," the course encourages participants to avoid confrontation whenever possible and teaches easily employable techniques when it is not. A simulation exercise is offered to students at the end of the course, but it is not a requirement of the program. For more information, including course dates and how to sign up, please contact the Department of Public Safety's Risk Evaluation and Counter Techniques (R.E.A.C.T.) team at REACT-DPS@princeton.edu.

Crime prevention tips

DPS outlines the many safety and security tips on our website, including personal safety, bike safety, and fire safety guidance and resources. For more information, please visit <https://publicsafety.princeton.edu/safety-security/tips>.

Emergency preparedness training for the campus community

Training is offered jointly by the Department of Public Safety and the Office of Environmental Health and Safety. Open to all members of the campus community, this training is geared toward preparing for different types of campus emergencies. It includes actions to ensure personal safety and the safety of others during an emergency, as well as how to stay informed leading up to, during and after an incident. The training is offered in either a classroom-based, instructor-led format, or a 17-minute online session.

TigerAlert System

The TigerAlert System (formerly known as 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 email. Messages also pop up on computers connected to the University network and on the TigerSafe app. For more information on the TigerSafe app, go to <https://emergency.princeton.edu/stay-connected/tigersafe>. TigerAlert 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 TigerAlert, please visit <https://emergency.princeton.edu/stay-connected/ptens>.

Emergency blue light phones

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 or towers, 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 outdoors, visitors on campus, casual workers and others in the University community.



TigerSafe app

The TigerSafe app is available to all members of the University community and to the public. The app includes a mobile blue light function that calls public safety and provides GPS coordinates of the caller; a friend walk function that allows the user to notify one of their own contacts that they are walking alone, shares a map showing the user's location and movements, and allows the user to send a distress signal to their contact; and a notification feature to share emergency messages sent to the campus community via TigerAlert, <https://emergency.princeton.edu/stay-connected/ptens>. The app also contains "take action" guides on how to respond to a variety of emergencies (active shooter, bomb threats, evacuation, etc.); quick access for reporting crimes, sexual misconduct, or to contact the EthicsPoint hotline; maps and transportation information; weather information; and links to support and information resources. The app is free and works on Apple and Android devices. For more information about TigerSafe, visit <https://emergency.princeton.edu/stay-connected/tigersafe>.

Campus escort program

Transportation and Parking Services offers an on-demand, call-in service for safe, reliable transport to campus locations and from the Princeton Junction train station after the last Dinky train to campus has departed. The campus escort program is available seven days a week from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m., after regular TigerTransit routes have ended. For more information, visit: <https://transportation.princeton.edu/getting-around/tigertransit/after-hours-services>.

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 voicemail, please archive the call and contact the department.

Personal safety

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

The following offenses will be regarded as extremely serious:

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

- 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.)
- The possession of weapons or the use or threatened use of weapons or objects capable of being used as weapons. (Students may possess small pocketknives or kitchen implements and may use them for their intended purposes only.)
- 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, especially when unprovoked and/or when injury results.
- Any other act that seriously endangers human life, or threatens serious physical or psychological injury.

Title IX Sexual Harassment/University 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 (UCR) 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 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."

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 actor² 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;

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act; sexual offender policy

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. In New Jersey, this information is accessible at <http://www.njsp.org/sex-offender-registry>. Information regarding registered sex offenders also may be obtained from the Princeton Police Department.

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

Note 2. "Actor" is defined as a person accused of an offense.

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, <http://www.princetonuniversity.ethicspoint.com>.

(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, 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, or 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.

“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 household member

or was at any time a 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.

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.

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.

University definitions of Title IX Sexual Harassment and University Sexual Misconduct³

A broad range of behaviors may be classified as sexual misconduct under the University's Title IX Sexual Harassment policy and its University Sexual Misconduct policy. Title IX Sexual Harassment and University 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 Title IX Sexual Harassment and University 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. Title IX Sexual Harassment and University Sexual Misconduct includes the behaviors described below.

Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment. An employee of the University conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the University on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.

Title IX Sexual Harassment. Unwelcome sexual conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies an individual equal access to the University's education program or activity.

Sexual Assault. Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving.³ These policies and definitions changed on Aug. 03, 2020 in accordance with new regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of Education. 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." consent. Sexual assault can occur between individuals of the same or different sexes and/or genders. This includes the following:

Rape. The carnal knowledge of a person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sodomy. Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Note 3. These policies and definitions changed on Aug. 30, 2020 in accordance with new regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of Education. More information about the update can be found at <https://sexualmisconduct.princeton.edu/news/august-2020>. 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."

Sexual Assault with an Object. To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Fondling. The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. **Incest:** Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape. Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Domestic Violence. A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed: (a) by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; (b) by an individual with whom the victim shares a child in common; (c) by an individual who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (d) by an individual similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the felony or misdemeanor crime of violence occurred; or (e) by any other individual against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that individual's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the felony or misdemeanor crime of violence occurred.

Dating Violence. Violence committed by an individual who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting individual's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the individuals involved in the relationship. This includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Stalking. Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific individual that would cause a reasonable person to: (a) fear for the individual's safety or the safety of others; or (b) suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of the stalking definition: "Course of conduct" means two or more acts, including acts in which 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 an individual, or interferes with an individual's property.

"Reasonable person" means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

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

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 <https://inclusive.princeton.edu/addressing-concerns/policies/policy-discrimination-and-or-harassment>.

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Retaliation under the Title IX Sexual Harassment policy. No individual may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by the Title IX Sexual Harassment policy or because an individual has made a report or formal complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under the Title IX Sexual Harassment policy.

University retaliation under the University Sexual Misconduct policy. The University expressly prohibits any form of retaliatory action against any member of the University community who in good faith: (1) files a report, complaint or grievance under the University Sexual Misconduct policy (or with an external entity); (2) opposes in a reasonable manner an action or policy believed to constitute a violation of the University Sexual Misconduct policy; or (3) participates in University investigations, compliance reviews, or discipline proceedings under the University Sexual Misconduct policy.

University Sexual Harassment. Unwelcome verbal or physical behavior which is directed at an individual based on sex, when these behaviors are sufficiently severe 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. Examples of conduct that can constitute sexual harassment if based on an individual's sex include but are not limited to:

- Unwelcome jokes or comments (e.g., sexist jokes);
- Disparaging remarks about sex, gender identity, or gender expression (e.g., negative or offensive remarks or jokes about an individual's self-presentation);
- Displaying negative or offensive posters or pictures about sex;
- Electronic communications, such as email, text messaging, and Internet use, that violate the University Sexual Misconduct policy.

Sexual Exploitation. Any act whereby one individual 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 nonconsensual sexual penetration or nonconsensual sexual contact. Examples may include: recording, photographing, transmitting, viewing, or distributing intimate or sexual images 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).

Improper Conduct Related to Sex. Unprofessional or inappropriate conduct that does not fall under other forms of Title IX Sexual Harassment policy or University Sexual Misconduct policy, but that is sexual and/or sex-based in nature and has the effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's educational experience, working conditions or living conditions.

Other terminology

What is an intimate relationship?

An intimate relationship is a short- or long-term relationship between persons of any gender that 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 the Title IX Sexual Harassment policy or the University Sexual Misconduct policy, 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 Title IX Sexual Harassment policy or the University 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 is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment or University Sexual Misconduct.

The term **respondent** refers to the individual(s) who has been alleged to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment or University Sexual Misconduct.

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 conduct in violation of the Title IX Sexual Harassment policy and the University Sexual Misconduct policy. Such conduct constitutes violations of University policy, and can be crimes as well. In an effort to reduce the risk of these behaviors occurring among its students and employees, the University provides awareness and prevention programming. Each year, educational programs are required via orientation and/or the onboarding process for incoming students and employees to raise awareness and build a safety culture, communicate responsibilities for reporting, 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 and information regarding University policy, reporting responsibilities, risk reduction, including how to recognize warning signals and avoid potential attacks, and primary prevention including bystander intervention.

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, emails, 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 and responsive to community needs. Prevention programs are informed by research and 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, staff and second-year graduate students.
- U-Matter initiative’s “Respect Matters” programming, website and social media applications promoting prosocial bystander intervention skills and healthy choices.
- “Strength in Coaching on Relationships, Respect and Equality” (SCORRE) for varsity athletes.
- “Men’s Allied Voices for a Respectful and Inclusive Community” (MAVRIC) discussion group, programming and blog for campus community members.
- “Not Anymore!” (sexual assault prevention) online training for first-year students and incoming graduate students.
- “Clarifying Consent” online training for junior students on consent within the context of healthy relationships.
- 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 first-year students must complete prior to starting classes.
- “Ouch! That Stereotype Hurts!” training for staff.

Promoting community education

- Permanent posting of confidential resources and reporting options in every campus restroom.
- “The Way You Move” undergraduate 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.
- U Matter Now bystander intervention mobile website.
- Sexual harassment briefing to recreational sports club leaders.
- Ongoing awareness-raising and education through social media, listservs and websites.

In the event that an act of Title IX Sexual Harassment or University Sexual Misconduct does occur, the University takes the matter seriously and violations will result in discipline, including the possibility of suspension, expulsion or termination of employment.

Training

The University will provide appropriate training to all University officials with responsibilities under the Title IX Sexual Harassment policy and the University Sexual Misconduct policy. Such training will cover the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment, the scope of the University’s education program or activity, how to conduct an investigation and grievance process including hearings, appeals and informal resolution processes under this policy, as applicable, and how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest and bias.

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.”⁴ We strive 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 list⁵ of some ways to be an active bystander. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 9-1-1. 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.
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.

Note 4. Burn, S.M. (2009). A situational model of sexual assault prevention through bystander intervention. *Sex Roles*, 60, 779-792.

Note 5. Bystander intervention strategies adapted from Stanford University’s Office of Sexual Assault and Relationship Abuse.

Risk reduction

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

1. Go with your gut. If you feel unsafe, or even uncomfortable, in any situation, trust your instincts and leave. Don't worry about what others may think.

2. Make people earn your trust. A college campus can foster a false sense of security. Just because a person goes to your school, knows your friends, or spends time at your favorite hangouts doesn't mean they'll look out for your best interests. Get to know people first and then decide whether to trust them.

3. Be true to yourself. If someone is pressuring you, it's better to lie and make up an excuse to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared or worse. Your safety comes before someone else's feelings or what they may think of you.

4. Be a good friend. Watch out for each other and stick together as much as possible. If, for whatever reason, you have to separate from your friends, let them know where you are going and who you are with. If a friend is acting out of character or is way too intoxicated, get them to a safe place. If you suspect that you or a friend has been drugged, contact the Department of Public Safety by calling 609-258-1000 or 9-1-1 24/7 from a University phone.

5. Keep your phone on you. Make sure it's fully charged before you leave home in case you find yourself in an uncomfortable or dangerous situation. Make a backup plan for the night so you know where and when to meet up with friends even if your phone dies.

6. Be mysterious online. Posting social media updates about your whereabouts, even your class schedule, could allow someone to track your every move. If you wouldn't give that information to a stranger, then don't put it online.

7. If you see something, say something. If a situation seems questionable, intervene. By taking action you can prevent a crime from being committed. It can be difficult to know what to do, especially if you're feeling overwhelmed. Sometimes it helps to stop and take a deep breath. Remember, you can always contact your residential college advisers (RCAs) or the Department of Public Safety 24/7 by calling 609-258-1000 or 911 from a University phone.

8. Party smart. Guard your drink at parties. Don't accept them from people you don't trust or know well. Stick to drinks you got or prepared yourself. If you happen to walk away from it, get a new one. Keep track of what you've consumed so that you can stay in control. If you feel like you're getting sick or are too intoxicated, find a friend that you trust to help you get home. Save the number for a reliable cab company and carry enough cash on you to get home.

9. Be aware. If possible, try to walk home with a friend. Whether walking to the library or leaving a party, use a well-lit route back and stay aware of your surroundings.

University procedures for addressing sexual misconduct

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, <http://share.princeton.edu>. SHARE is a confidential resource offering support and advocacy services, and it 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: Penn Medicine Princeton Health, Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital Hamilton, Capital Health Medical Center–Hopewell. Evidence may be collected by a forensic nurse examiner even if the victim chooses 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: email address, mminter@princeton.edu; phone number, 609-258-6110; and mailing 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 609-921-2100, or in person at 1 Valley Road, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. Additional information about Princeton Police Department may be found online at <https://www.princetonnj.gov>.

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 noncompliance 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: email address, mminter@princeton.edu; phone number, 609-258-6110; and mailing address, Vice Provost for Institutional Equity and Diversity, 205 Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey 08544.

University offices that are not confidential resources are obligated to report allegations of sexual misconduct internally to the Office of Gender Equity and Title IX Administration so that appropriate action may be taken. 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 (up to an including amnesty) 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.

Upon receipt of a report under the Title IX Sexual Harassment policy or the University Sexual Misconduct policy, the University, through the Title IX coordinator, will promptly contact the complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures, consider the complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures, inform the complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint, and explain to the complainant the process for filing a formal complaint. The University will also consider supportive measures, as appropriate and reasonably available, for the respondent. These supportive measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's educational and working programs or activities without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties and the broader University community, or deter sexual harassment. While a supportive measure may impose some restrictions on a party, it will not unreasonably burden them. The University may provide supportive measures to the complainant or respondent, as appropriate, as

reasonably available, and will do so without fee or charge, regardless of whether the complainant seeks formal disciplinary action. Once supportive measures are approved, the parties or affected individuals will be notified in writing of the supportive measures.

The University is committed to providing a prompt, fair and impartial process, from the initial investigation of all alleged violations of this policy, to the final result. 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 the parties' 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).

In addition to the above, the University will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in Section 16 of Title 18, United States Code), or a nonforcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

Responsibility to investigate

In order to protect the safety of the campus community, the Title IX coordinator may investigate allegations of violations of the Title IX Sexual Harassment policy or the University Sexual Misconduct policy, even in the absence of 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.

Investigation and adjudication

Detailed information regarding the investigative and adjudicatory processes under the Title IX Sexual Harassment policy and the University Sexual Misconduct policy are available at <https://sexualmisconduct.princeton.edu/policy>.

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 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 9-1-1: Lifeline Legislation (N.J.S.A. 2C:33-15) 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, see sections 1.6.2 and 2.2.9 of “Rights, Rules, Responsibilities,” <https://rrr.princeton.edu>.

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.

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, see sections 1.6.1 and 2.2.10 of “Rights, Rules, Responsibilities,” <https://rrr.princeton.edu>.

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.

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 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

Understanding the complexity and danger of alcohol abuse and the use of illegal drugs, Princeton University has initiated broad-based environmental management and health and well-being initiatives that prevent and reduce underage alcohol use, high-risk drinking and use of illegal drugs on campus, in addition to mitigating harm from alcohol and other drug use. The University supports an integrated ongoing approach, including implementing prevention programs, establishing behavioral standards and an appropriate disciplinary process, providing medical and psychological services, and maintaining partnerships among offices and departments across campus and in the local community, towards the goal of reducing alcohol abuse and the harm it causes as well as preventing and reducing the use of illegal drugs.

Prevention programs upon arrival at Princeton University

Prior to their arrival at Princeton, incoming first-year undergraduate students are required to complete “AlcoholEdu,” an online evidence-based educational course providing personalized feedback along

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with education around alcohol use and including signs of alcohol poisoning and how to respond. “AlcoholEdu” is ranked as having the highest level of effectiveness by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) College Alcohol Intervention Matrix (AIM).

Upon arrival on campus at the start of each academic year, all students are provided with an informational pamphlet titled “What Every Student Should Know About Alcohol & Other Drug Policies” in order to comply with section 120(a) through (d) of the Higher Education Act, otherwise known as the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989. Additionally, during first-year students’ orientation, programs are provided to students relating to alcohol and drug abuse. Further, a booklet, titled “Limits Matter,” is distributed at the start of each academic year to all first-year undergraduates and to any other students who request or take one. The booklet contains information on alcohol use and policies at Princeton, including descriptive and injunctive norms, the effects of alcohol on the mind and

body, signs of alcohol poisoning and how to respond, the process for students admitted to the University Health Services (UHS) infirmary for alcohol use, the disciplinary process around alcohol use, and campus and community resources.

Community-wide prevention programs

Designed to reach all students throughout their time at Princeton, ongoing prevention and risk-reduction programs are directed to the campus community in the form of in-person trainings for students and student leaders, campaigns, and communications via social media. These programs are designed to be inclusive and are informed by research and evaluated for effectiveness. Some of the programs implemented throughout the year are listed below:

- **UMatter’s Limits Matter messages and programs:** focuses on reducing harm related to alcohol by providing alternatives to drinking, tips for safer drinking, as well as intervention skills to recognize and assist with someone who drank too much. Unique, targeted and timely messages based on high-risk events are shared through the UMatter website, <http://umatter.princeton.edu>, and social media.
- **UMatterNow:** a mobile website for Princeton students to assist with active bystander intervention at moments of potential harm, including when someone needs assistance for substance overdose.
- **Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS):** combines an online screening with a motivational interviewing session with a trained provider. This is available for undergraduate and graduate students who have experienced a moderate alcohol incident that has come to the attention of University staff.
 - Availability of substance-free housing.
 - Availability of substance-free activities.
 - Setting and enforcing community standards in the residential colleges as well as on the larger campus.
 - Consultations with student groups regarding codes of conduct and setting group standards.

Substance abuse treatment

Additionally, Princeton University provides medical treatment for students who need it due to substance use, as well as counseling, treatment and recovery services for those in need. UHS provides a 24-hour infirmary for students during the academic year where students can be brought for medical care for any reason including excessive intoxication. Students in need of a higher level of care are transported to the local emergency department and are brought back to the UHS infirmary upon discharge. After an admission to the infirmary for alcohol, students are seen by a physician providing an opportunity for the physician to assess the students' alcohol use and refer for an appropriate level of follow-up education, BASICS or counseling.

Counseling and Psychological Services (CPS) assesses students brought to their attention via medical referrals or referrals from campus life staff and recommends a course of treatment or action for students with issues related to drug and alcohol use and abuse. Students who are diagnosed with more serious substance abuse issues are usually referred to a higher level of outpatient or inpatient care in the community, while continuing to receive support from UHS as needed. CPS also provides group counseling including abstinence-based and moderation support groups.

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 <http://www.princeton.edu/reportingillegalactivity>. A related video can be found at <http://sexualmisconduct.princeton.edu/resources-reporting/fac-staff-oblig>.

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 <https://rrr.princeton.edu/community>.) 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 Facilities Operations Site Protection Office at 609-258-8000.

Special procedures for residence hall access

All undergraduate residence halls are equipped with an electronic card access control system and a centrally monitored

electronic alarm 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, with the exception of Reunions, move-in and move-out for a short period of time.

In addition to the electronic card access control system, each dormitory room is equipped with an access control lock that is locked 24 hours a day. Residents are discouraged from disabling these locks since personal safety may be affected. The Princeton University Facilities Operations Site Protection Office maintains these systems and works with DPS for policy guidance.

The old and new Graduate College residence hall is locked 24 hours a day, with occasional exceptions. 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.

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 or is endangered, they should immediately notify the Department of Public Safety at 609-258-1000. DPS will immediately 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 appropriate local agencies 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. 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 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, the Princeton First Aid and Rescue Squad and the Mercer County Rapid Response Team, 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 <https://emergency.princeton.edu>, contains best practices and outlines the various initiatives underway to enhance preparedness.



Emergency response policy statement

The Emergency Management website includes information about University emergency procedures; pre-emergency planning and performance expectations; “shelter in place” and evacuation guidelines; and local contingency and continuity planning requirements. University departments are responsible 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 tabletop exercises and tests of its emergency notification systems, TigerAlert, TigerSafe, Alertus, 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 website at <https://emergency.princeton.edu>.

Notification to the community about an immediate threat

The Department of Public Safety receives information from various offices and departments on campus. If the department confirms there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or

all members of the University community, DPS will collaborate as necessary with the appropriate University and municipal partners to determine the content of the message and DPS will use some or all of the systems described below to immediately communicate the threat to the campus community, or to the appropriate segment of the community if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population. DPS will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and either DPS or EHS will initiate a TigerAlert and/or the Emergency Blue Light Phones and Towers.

TigerAlert is the 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. It is also capable of sending messages that will pop up on screens connected to computers on the University network and on mobile devices that have the TigerSafe app. 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. These systems can share information with the entire campus or sections of the campus.



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. Faculty, staff and students are automatically included in the notification systems. Students can sign up online to update their contact information for TigerAlert at <https://registrar.princeton.edu/tigerhub>, and employees can ensure their contact information is in the system by visiting <https://www.princeton.edu/selfservice>. The University also will post updates during a critical incident on the University homepage, <http://www.princeton.edu>. Faculty, staff and students can install the TigerSafe app to receive emergency messages on their mobile device or computers, even if they are not included in TigerAlert by following instructions at <https://emergency.princeton.edu/stay-connected/tigersafe>.

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 must 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 Department of Public Safety with the assistance of the Office of Housing and Real Estate Services, 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 the required administrative buildings. Students learn the locations of the emergency exits to be used during building evacuation and are provided guidance about where they should assemble once outside the building. 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 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 unsafe, 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.
- Stay quiet.
- Make yourself comfortable.

Safety and security at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory

The Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL) is an innovative and discovery leader in plasma and fusion science and engineering. It is the only Department of Energy (DOE) Laboratory devoted to these areas, and it is the lead U.S. institution investigating the science of magnetic fusion energy.

For over six decades, PPPL has been a world leader in magnetic confinement experiments and nationally leading programs in plasma theory and computation, and plasma science and technology. PPPL is a partner in the U.S. contributions to the international ITER Project and hosts multi-institutional collaborative work on the National Spherical Torus Experiment Upgrade facility. The Laboratory also hosts smaller experimental facilities used by multi-institutional research teams and collaborates strongly by sending scientists, engineers and specialized equipment to other research facilities in the U.S. and abroad.

Woven through PPPL's approach as a core part of Princeton University's culture, PPPL educates and inspires future generations for the national interest. This includes outreach programs for science education from grammar school to college, a world-leading graduate education program in plasmas and astrophysical sciences in conjunction with Princeton University, and hosting hundreds of external students and thousands of visitors each year.

PPPL is located on Princeton University's James Forrestal Campus in Plainsboro, New Jersey, and its campus consists of academic, research, experimental, laboratory, engineering, fabricating, business and support operations housed in 30 DOE-owned buildings on a 90.7-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. Normal operating 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, seven days a week, by Emergency Services officers who are trained and certified as security officers, firefighters and emergency medical technicians. These officers perform protective force duties including conducting sitewide 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 (ESU) 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. PPPL is within the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Safety for police services. 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.

Emergency communications

The Emergency Services Unit Communications Center maintains an emergency contact telephone number, 609-258-1000, for staff and visitors to report emergency or potential emergency events and incidents. Training and reminders on the use of the number are regularly provided and the number is posted prominently throughout the campus.

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 safety information; safety and integrated safety management protocols; cybersecurity 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 on websites, distributed via all-staff emails, and published in the PPPL Today 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 cybersecurity requirements. Personnel are also required to take a tour of the facility to ensure familiarity with operations and safety protocols.

Safety forum

PPPL periodically hosts a safety forum at the laboratory to promote and educate the staff, students and visitors on safe practices and procedures. During this 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. PPPL also regularly provides staff with safety information and updates on events that have impacted other national laboratories as well as similar research organizations.

TigerAlert

The TigerAlert System (formerly known as PTENS) is an emergency notification system that allows authorized Princeton and PPPL officials to send news and emergency instructions simultaneously to University and PPPL faculty, staff and students through landline phones, cellular phones, text messages and email. TigerAlert complements other tools PPPL 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. TigerAlert 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 PPD, WWPD 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 Forrestral 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 crime statistics?” on page 43 for details about the statistics that are reported on pages 44–47.)

Definitions of reportable crimes in the Campus Security Act

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. The willful (nonnegligent) 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 joyriding.

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 nonnarcotic 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. 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 crime statistics?

The DPS collects the crime statistics disclosed in the charts (beginning on page 44) 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 decided going forward to include in its Clery crime statistics only those reports that are required under the Clery law. Accordingly, the University no longer includes 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, 2020, the number of sex offenses included in our Clery crime statistics was 5 rapes, 0 fondling offenses, 1 domestic violence offense, 1 dating violence offenses and 2 stalking incidents; and the number of reports received by our confidential counselors was 6 sexual assaults, 2 domestic violence offenses, 2 dating violence offenses, 3 fondling offenses and 2 stalking incidents. The Department of Public Safety also provides statistics on a monthly basis to the New Jersey State Police for the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR).

Criminal offenses and arrests and judicial referrals statistics

Criminal offenses, Main Campus

Type of offense		Residential facility	On campus	Non-campus building or property	Public property	Total
Criminal homicide						
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual assault*						
Rape	2020	4	5	0	0	5
	2019	7	8	0	0	8
	2018	11	13	0	0	13
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	2	5	1	0	6
	2018	14	19	2	0	21
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory rape	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery						
	2020	0	1	0	2	3
	2019	0	1	1	0	2
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault						
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	1	0	0	1
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary						
	2020	3	13	0	1	14
	2019	3	12	3	0	15
	2018	7	16	11	0	27
Motor vehicle theft†						
	2020	0	10	1	0	11
	2019	2	39	0	0	39
	2018	0	17	0	0	17
Arson						
	2020	1	2	0	0	2
	2019	0	4	0	0	4
	2018	1	1	0	0	2
Hate Crime						
	2020	0	0	1	0	1
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0

For Main Campus, in 2018, 2019 and 2020 there were no hate crimes reported.

* 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.43 to learn more.

† In the state of New Jersey, golf carts and motorized scooters are considered motor vehicles. In 2019, there were 25 golf cart and 14 motorized scooter thefts reported.

Note: In 2020 there were no crimes unfounded by the Department of Public Safety.

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 Jan. 1, 2018, through Dec. 31, 2020. These statistics conform to the specific definitions, time period and classifications specified by federal law.

Type of offense		Residential facility	On campus	Non-campus building or property	Public property	Total
Criminal homicide						
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual assault*						
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory rape	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery						
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault						
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary						
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Motor vehicle theft						
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Arson						
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime						
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0

In the years 2018, 2019 and 2020 there were no hate crimes 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. 43 to learn more.

Note: In 2020 there were no crimes unfounded by the Department of Public Safety.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) offenses, Main Campus

Type of offense		Residential facility	On campus	Non-campus building or property	Public property	Total
Dating violence	2020	0	1	0	0	1
	2019	2	4	0	0	4
	2018	1	2	0	0	2
Domestic violence	2020	1	1	0	0	1
	2019	1	1	0	0	1
	2018	0	1	0	0	1
Stalking	2020	0	2	0	0	2
	2019	0	3	0	0	3
	2018	0	4	0	0	4

Arrests and judicial referrals, Main Campus

Other Offenses		Residential facility	On campus	Non-campus building or property	Public property	Total
Arrests						
Liquor law violations	2020	0	0	0	3	3
	2019	0	1	2	0	3
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	2020	2	6	0	1	7
	2019	8	16	0	6	22
	2018	5	9	0	0	9
Weapons law violations	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	1	1
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Judicial referrals						
Liquor law violations	2020	7	10	8	0	18
	2019	9	10	0	0	10
	2018	13	13	2	0	15
Drug law violations	2020	9	14	8	0	22
	2019	9	11	1	0	12
	2018	9	12	0	0	12
Weapons law violations	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0

Note: In 2020 there were no crimes unfounded by the Department of Public Safety.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) offenses, Forrestal Campus

Type of offense		Residential facility	On campus	Non-campus building or property	Public property	Total
Dating violence	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic violence	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0

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 Jan. 1, 2018, through Dec. 31, 2020. These statistics conform to the specific definitions, time period and classifications specified by federal law.

Other offenses		Residential facility	On campus	Non-campus building or property	Public property	Total
Arrests						
Liquor law violations	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons law violations	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Judicial referrals						
Liquor law violations	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons law violations	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0

Note: In 2020 there were no crimes unfounded by the Department of Public Safety.

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 DPS at 609-258-1000 or by emailing DPSFire@princeton.edu.

Fire safety

The University's DPS maintains a fire log of all fires occurring within University residential buildings. 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, which 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	9-1-1	609-258-1000
Forrestal Campus	9-1-1	9-1-1	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. The use of online technologies as a method of fire safety education delivery continues to be successful. Given the on-going pandemic in 2020, twelve (12) Fire Safety and Fire Extinguisher classes were delivered via ZOOM.

With the lack of an Undergraduate, residential population in the calendar year of 2020, no Dormitory or Residential College Adviser training sessions occurred.

Fire and life safety education resources can be found on the University Fire Marshal's web page, found at <https://publicsafety.princeton.edu/about-us/our-teams/office-of-the-fire-marshal/education>.

Fire evacuation drills

The Department of Public Safety with the assistance of the Office of Housing and Real Estate Services conducts mandatory fire evacuation drills each calendar year in residence halls and University housing complexes. In accordance with the New Jersey Uniform Fire Code, drills are conducted twice a semester, for a total of four drills a year. The first drill occurs within the first 10 days after the start of the semester. One 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.

Due to the ongoing pandemic in the calendar year of 2020, no emergency evacuation drills were conducted due to the suspension of the drill requirement by the State of New Jersey, Division of Fire Safety. Likewise, the vast majority of the campus residential population was evacuated and operated in a remote learning configuration.

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 residential building has smoke detection and carbon monoxide (CO) detection where required. In dormitory buildings, all alarm activations report to the DPS. In apartment buildings, alarm activations in common areas report to the DPS. Alarm activations within the individual residential unit of the apartment buildings will alarm locally. These alarms are reported to the DPS via telephone.

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 residential buildings. Smoking, including the use of electronic 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 within dormitory buildings. Housing and Real Estate Services identifies 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
- Hover boards
- Nuisance and intentional fire alarms
- Hazardous conditions

Policies and regulations can be reviewed on the Housing and Real Estate Services website: <https://hres.princeton.edu/policies>.

Policies in “Rights, Rules, Responsibilities” governing the entire campus community can be found at <https://rrr.princeton.edu>.

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 approximately three fire inspections for every dorm per year. One of these inspections is performed in conjunction with the municipality of Princeton, the local enforcing agency for the New Jersey Uniform Fire Code.

The procedures followed by inspectors are intended to cause minimal inconvenience to students, while allowing the inspectors to do their jobs effectively. When a violation is found, the inspectors will discuss with the resident the reason why a situation is unsafe and in conflict with the fire safety policy. Questions about the University’s fire safety policies can be directed to 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 in some locations. As part of continuing efforts to expand emergency communications tools on campus, voice notification is being integrated into the fire alarm system in the common areas of residential buildings.

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

The University will be trialing the use of multi-criteria smoke detectors. These devices use multiple sensors to detect multiple conditions and sense a wider range of fires with greater accuracy. They may also provide the added benefit of reducing alarms caused by non-fire events such as steam. These devices

will be installed in some of our residential buildings that experience the highest number of nuisance alarms.

Housing and Real Estate Services continue to provide microwave ovens with smoke detection technology within dormitory common kitchens in an effort to increase fire safety and reduce fire alarm activations.

In newly constructed or renovated apartment buildings, alarm activations in common areas will now report to the Department of Public Safety via the fire alarm system.

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 and dormitory annex 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 DPS Communications Center.

Fire extinguishers. Every residence hall is equipped with fire extinguishers per National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards.

Fire statistics

Princeton University reported one fire in student housing for the calendar year 2020. There have been no injuries or deaths and only minor to no property damage due to that incident. The incident was caused when the graduate student utilized the oven and did not notice the food residue from a previous use. This residue combusted, produced flame and smoke within the oven. The oven was not damaged.

Statistics for the calendar years of 2020, 2019 and 2018 are found on pages 52–55.

Statistics and related information regarding fires in residential facilities – 2020

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
Baker Hall	150 Elm Drive	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	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	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
Joine 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
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
Wulf 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
Lakeside Apartments	Hibben-Magee Road ~ Taylor Court	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Lakeside Apartments	116 Lakeside Road	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Lawrence Apartments	1 Lawrence Drive	1	2/2/2020 6:30 p.m.	2/2/2020 6:30 p.m.	Residue in oven	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

Statistics and related information regarding fires in residential facilities – 2019

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
Baker Hall	150 Elm Drive	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
Caylor 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	4/17/2019 9:49 p.m.	4/17/2019 9:49 p.m.	Burned plastic melted by candle	0	0	\$0-50
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
Joine 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
Spelman Halls	30 Pyne Drive	1	11/21/2019 4:57 p.m.	11/21/2019 4:57 p.m.	Plastic container on stove top	0	0	\$0-50
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
Wiif 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
Lakeside Apartments	Hibben-Magee Road ~ Taylor Court	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Lakeside Apartments	116 Lakeside Road	1	4/15/2019 7:04 p.m.	4/15/2019 7:04 p.m.	Cell phone battery fire	0	0	\$0-50
Lawrence Apartments	6 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

Statistics and related information regarding fires in residential facilities – 2018

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
Baker Hall	150 Elm Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Blair Hall	32 University Place	1	4/26/2018 11:33 p.m.	4/26/2018 11:33 p.m.	Student burning paper with a lighter	0	0	\$0-99
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	1	3/1/2018 9:05 p.m.	3/1/2018 9:05 p.m.	Cigarette discarded in a waste can	0	0	\$0-99
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	1	12/11/2018 7:08 p.m.	12/11/2018 7:08 p.m.	Plastic container left in an oven	0	0	\$0-99
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	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
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	1	4/15/2018 10:20 p.m.	4/15/2018 10:20 p.m.	Combustibles too close to stovetop	0	0	\$0-99
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
Lawrence Apartments	6 Lawrence Drive	1	3/23/2018 7:01 p.m.	3/23/2018 7:01 p.m.	Plastic container left in an oven	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, Bayard Lane, Stanworth Drive	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a

Campus residential student housing sprinkler and fire detection – 2020

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
Baker	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
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	yes	yes



**Princeton University
Department of Public Safety**

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