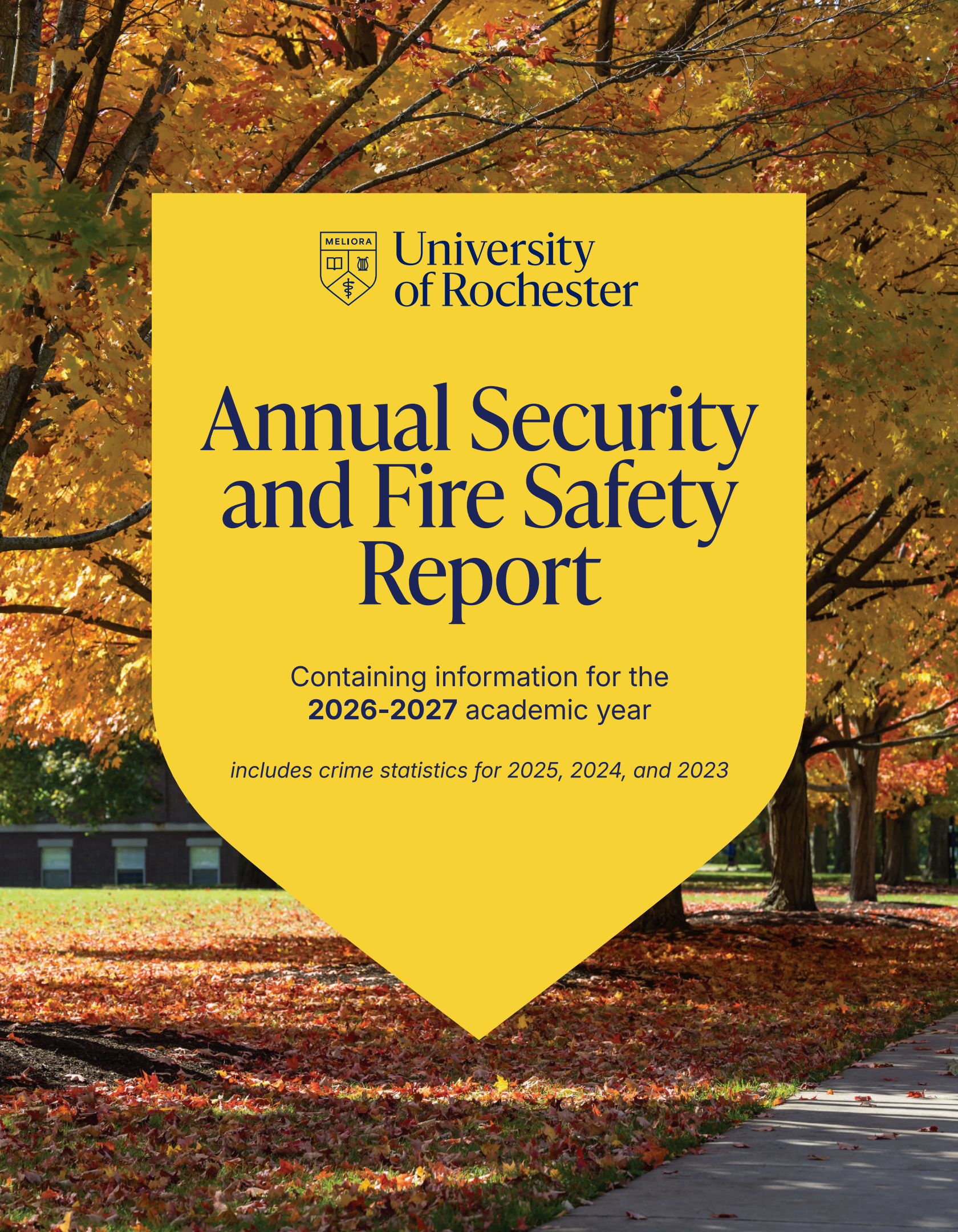


University of Rochester

Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Containing information for the **2026-2027** academic year

includes crime statistics for 2025, 2024, and 2023

University of Rochester
2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

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Introduction

The University of Rochester Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (the "Report") is published in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, and the Violence Against Women Act of 2013. The Report includes information regarding University of Rochester campus crime and fire statistics, campus polices and resources for campus community members.

The University of Rochester Department of Public Safety ("DPS") is charged with maintenance of statistics relative to the Report, annual Report development, distribution of the Report to the community and submission of crime and fire statistics to the U.S. Department of Education. The Report is prepared in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies and various offices across the University of Rochester, including the Office of the Dean of Students, the Office for Civil Rights Compliance and Title IX, the Office for Residential Life and Housing Services, and the Environmental Health and Safety Department.

Email notification of the publication of this Report is sent to faculty, staff, and students no later than October 1 of each year.

Printed copies of this Report may be requested from DPS, located at 612 Wilson Blvd, Rochester, New York 14627; or by calling (585) 275-3333.

Questions regarding this Report should be directed to DPS, attention: Clery Compliance Officer.

We Are Better When We Work Together

Working together promotes awareness of the needs of one's neighbors and fosters a sense of common purpose. The University is part of a larger, urban community where crime is a reality. Maintaining a safe and secure community must be a cooperative undertaking. Public Safety staff alone cannot resolve every breach of good security practice.

A partnership is required. Here's what you can do:

Attend at least one of the many personal safety seminars offered throughout the year and incorporate the ideas suggested into daily habits.

Report hazards, keeping in mind the various means available to summon aid in an emergency. Pay attention to signs of possible risk and plan how to respond to these situations.

Remember, you are responsible for the actions of those you invite to campus while they are here. You can help by informing them of the University's policies, rules, regulations, and expectations for proper behavior.

Message from Quchee Collins, Associate Vice President of Public Safety and Chief of Public Safety

Welcome to a new year at the University. Whether you are a student, faculty or staff member, clinician, researcher, or guest, your safety and well-being are central to our mission. The Annual Security & Fire Safety Report that follows is one of the most important ways we put that commitment into practice. It reflects our promise to be transparent about campus crime statistics, clear about our safety policies and resources, and accountable for continuous improvement.

Inside, you will find:

- three years of Clery crime statistics for our campuses and properties;
- information on how to report concerns;
- fire safety policies and fire log data for residential facilities, along with descriptions of drill, prevention measures, and evacuation procedures;

- information regarding Emergency Notifications, Timely Warnings and Public Safety Advisories;
- support services available to community members who experience or report crime;
- prevention and education programs addressing sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking;
- bystander intervention and risk reduction; and
- fair and impartial processes we use to address allegations.

Safety is a shared responsibility. I ask that every member of our community take a few small but important steps:

1. Save key numbers in your phone and bookmark our safety website.
2. Report promptly—if you see something that concerns you, let us know through any of our reporting options, including confidential avenues.
3. Stay informed—review how alerts work on our campuses, so you'll recognize official messages and respond quickly.

As your Public Safety team, we partner every day with students, faculty, staff, clinicians, local first responders, and community organizations. We train for critical incidents, invest in technology and facility improvements, and focus on compassionate, service-oriented response. Most importantly, we listen. If you have questions about this Report, ideas to strengthen our programs, or need help navigating resources, please reach out.

Thank you for taking the time to review the Report. Your awareness and engagement are vital to making our University a safer and more resilient community.

With appreciation and resolve,

Quchee San Juan Collins
Associate Vice President & Chief of Public Safety

Law Enforcement on Campus

New York State Education Law requires the University to establish policies, regulations, and procedures for the maintenance of public order on its campuses and properties. These provisions are set forth in a "Standards of Conduct" statement adopted by the Board of Trustees on July 15, 1970, and published in the Faculty Handbook.

DPS is charged with providing general public safety services at the University and takes steps to ensure the maintenance of public order consistent with its mission. Peace Officer authority is outlined in the New York State Criminal Procedure Law, Article 2.10, Section 84. University peace officers' powers are limited to the scope of their University duties and limited to the University's geographic boundaries and the property that is immediately adjacent to University property. They have the authority to make arrests.

DPS also employs non-sworn public safety officers who are licensed by the State of New York and do not have arrest authority.

DPS maintains a close working relationship with the City of Rochester Police Department and other law enforcement agencies through the 911 center and by direct radio communication with selected police units. They also closely work with other surrounding local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. DPS maintains written memoranda of understanding between the University and the City of Rochester Police Department, Monroe County Sheriff's Office, Brockport Police Department, and Brighton Police Department, regarding the working relationships between the departments in their shared areas on University Property.

Monitoring and Recording of Criminal Activity at Non-Campus

Locations

The University of Rochester monitors and records criminal activity involving students at non-campus locations owned or controlled by officially recognized student organizations, including those with non-campus housing. DPS works in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies to ensure that crimes occurring at these locations are included in the University's Report. DPS maintains communication with local law enforcement to collect and report incidents occurring at non-campus student organization properties. These crime statistics are documented and disclosed in the Report, ensuring transparency and adherence to federal reporting obligations. Recognized student organizations are responsible for reporting any criminal incidents to DPS and local law enforcement. The University provides training and guidance to support compliance with this policy.

Campus Security Authorities

While all criminal and emergency incidents should be reported directly to DPS, Campus Security Authorities ("CSAs") are designated to assist in reporting these incidents. CSAs include the following:

1. All DPS personnel;
2. Any individual who has responsibility for campus security but is not part of DPS. This includes individuals who provide security at campus parking facilities; monitor access into a campus facility; act as event security, such as sporting events; or escort students around campus after dark;
3. Any individual who is specified by the University as someone to whom students should report criminal incidents in addition to police or security related personnel; and
4. An official of the University who has significant responsibility for student and campus. An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the University. Such officials may include, but are not limited to:
    - Title IX Coordinator(s);
    - Residence Life personnel;
    - Student Life personnel;
    - Student Conduct officials;
    - Student Organization Advisors;
    - Athletics and Recreation personnel.

    Examples of individuals who are not CSAs include:

    a. Faculty members who do not have any responsibility for student and campus activity beyond the classroom;

    b. Clerical, maintenance, or cafeteria staff; and

    c. Counselors, physicians, and health professionals (when receiving information in the context of a privileged conversation between a client/patient and a physician/health professional); however, these individuals are encouraged to provide general disclosure crime event attributes via DPS's confidential report processes.

    DPS collects and reviews all crime reports from CSAs. All policy, documentation, and records are kept by and under the responsibility of DPS and/or other designated office(s).

    CSAs are required to report any crime reported to them to the Clery Compliance Officer or DPS. These reports are assessed for inclusion in the crime statistics for the Report.

Reporting Criminal or Fire Safety Incidents

The University encourages everyone to promptly and accurately report crimes and fire safety incidents to DPS, including in situations where the victim is unable to make a report. If the crime is in progress or poses an immediate threat, dial our emergency number x13 from any University phone, pick up any Blue Light Emergency Phone (BLEP), or dial #413 from AT&T or Verizon cell phones in the Rochester area. If the crime involves property, but does not pose an immediate threat, call (585) 275-3333. We will notify other police agencies as needed. The dispatcher will determine first that you are safe. Once that is known, you will be asked for your name and location, as well as descriptive information about the incident or event with which you are involved. This information will assist the responding officer(s) or other emergency responders. Currently, if you call 911 from within the University phone system, your exact location will not be displayed to the 911 system operator.

The University maintains an extensive network of over 500 interior and exterior public access telephones. You can call the Public Safety Communications Center for assistance any time of the day or night from any of these phones. This includes over 275 direct-dial BLEPs, 200 elevator phones, 70 service phones (checked by DPS) and over 120 other interior and exterior telephones. In an emergency, dial x13 from any University phone, including service phones located at building entrances, or dial #413 from AT&T or Verizon cell phones. Simply pick up a Blue Light Emergency Phone located on or near walkways and parking lots, and you will be connected to one of our emergency dispatchers automatically. An officer will be sent to your location right away.

You may contact an on-duty supervisor, 24 hours a day, by calling (585) 275-3333.

Reporting to Meet Disclosure Requirements

Members of the University community are encouraged to immediately report crimes and emergencies to DPS. Crimes may also be reported to the offices listed below for purposes of inclusion in the University's annual crime statistics and for assessment to determine whether a Timely Warning Notice should be issued, when appropriate.

Office of the Dean of Students
University of Rochester
500/510 Wilson Commons
Phone: (585) 275-4085
Email: urdeanofstudent@rochester.edu

Title IX Office
Wallis Hall 149
585-275-1654
titleix@rochester.edu

Important Phone Numbers

For a campus emergency: Pick up a Blue Light Emergency Phone, or Dial x13 from any other University phone, or dial #413 from AT&T or Verizon cell phones in the Rochester area.

- **DPS**
  - Main line: (585) 275-3333
  - Administrative & Patrol Staff: (585) 275-3340
  - Lost/Found Property: (585) 275-2552
  - Information: **publicsafety@rochester.edu**
  - **ID Services**
    - Manager: (585) 273-2000
    - Medical Center Office: (585) 273-2000

        - River Campus Office: (585) 275-3975
    - **University Telephone Bulletin:** (585) 275-6111
- **University Health Service**
    - Medical Center Office: (585) 275-2662
    - River Campus Office: (585) 275-2662
    - Eastman School Office: (585) 274-1230
    - Health Promotion Office: (585) 273-5775
    - University Counseling Center (Recorded message for after-hours care): (585) 275-3113
- **Employee Assistance Program (EAP):** (585) 475-0432
- **Environmental Health & Safety:** (585) 275-3241
- **External resources**
    - **Life Line:** (585) 275-5151 or dial 2-1-1
    - **Restore:** (585) 546-2777
    - **Willow Domestic Violence Center:** (585) 222-7233
    - **Resolve:** (585) 425-1580
    - **NYS Sex Offender Registry Information Line:** 1-800-262-3257
    - **NYS Anti-terrorist Hotline:** 1-866-SAFENYS (1-866-723-3697)
    - **Department of Psychiatry (Alcohol and Drug Dependency Program):** (585) 275-3161
- **Dean of Students**
    - Campus: (585) 275-4085
    - School of Medicine: (585) 275-4537
    - Eastman School of Music: (585) 274-1106
    - Simon School: (585) 275-8163
    - School of Nursing: (585) 275-2372
    - Warner School: (585) 275-0880
- **Parking Services**
    - Parking Management Center: (585) 275-4524
    - Eastman School of Music: (585) 274-1084
    - Medical Center Garage Visitor Parking Center: (585) 273-4226
- **Title IX Coordinator:** (585) 275-1654
- **University Ombuds:** (585) 276-2500

Emergency Notifications, Timely Warnings and Public Safety Advisories

Emergency Notifications

The University of Rochester will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the UR Alert notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Examples of situations that may require an Emergency Notification include, but are not limited to:

a. Active shooter or armed suspect;
b. Fire or explosion;
c. Hazardous material release;
d. Severe weather events;
e. Gas leaks;
f. Major utility failures; or

g. Other dangerous conditions posing an immediate threat.

When a report is received, the University of Rochester will assess and verify the emergency. Verification does not require absolute certainty but is based on reasonably reliable information indicating that an emergency or dangerous situation exists that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus. Verification of an emergency will occur as quickly as possible, balancing the need for prompt action with the need for accurate information. The University will not delay issuing an Emergency Notification to confirm all details if there is sufficient information to indicate an immediate threat, unless such notification would compromise efforts to assist a victim or contain, respond to, or mitigate the emergency.

The following departments are able to initiate mass notification to the University of Rochester community:

- Department of Public Safety
- Environmental Health and Safety
- Public Relations & Media Strategy

AlertUR, part of a comprehensive system to provide emergency notification to the University community, is an emergency notification system that uses e-mails, cell phones, and other electronic devices to warn people of imminent danger. The AlertUR notification system is tested twice a year, in mid-January and mid-September.

Emergency Notifications are issued through the University's AlertUR system using multiple communication methods, including text messages, mobile notifications, email, phone calls, website postings, and other alert platforms. Text messages are delivered more quickly than voice messages. Students, staff, and faculty across all University schools and divisions can input or edit contact information via the **AlertUR webpage**.

The University coordinates with external emergency responders when appropriate and provides follow-up communications in accordance with its Crisis Communication Plan.

More information on procedures for disseminating information to the larger community is available online at the **University Emergency website**.

Timely Warnings

The University will issue Timely Warnings to the campus community regarding Clery Crimes that are (1) committed on the University's Clery Geography, (2) reported to CSAs (including DPS) or local police agencies, and (3) considered by the University to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.

DPS is responsible for reviewing reports of crimes and determining whether issuance of a Timely Warnings to the campus community is warranted. DPS will issue these warnings via email in a manner that is timely and that withholds the names and other identifying information of victims, and that will aid in the prevention of similar crimes.

If, in the professional judgment of DPS, issuing a Timely Warning would compromise efforts to address the crime, the notification may be delayed or the information disseminated may be limited. Once the potentially compromising situation has been addressed, the warning will be issued in a timely manner, assuming the serious or continuing threat still exists. The University will never include identifying information about victims.

All available information known at the time will be taken into consideration when evaluating the need for a Timely Warning. Those considerations include, but are not limited to:

a. the nature and seriousness of the crime;
b. when and where the incident occurred;
c. when it was reported;
d. the duration of time between the occurrence and the report;
e. the relationship between the victim and perpetrator;

f. the patterns or trends of other incidents;
g. the continuing danger to the campus community; and
h. the risk of compromising law enforcement efforts or identifying the victim.

Public Safety Advisories

Where providing information to the campus community may help promote safety awareness and prevention, the University may issue Public Safety Advisories to inform the campus community of reported crimes, suspicious activity, or safety concerns that do not meet the criteria for a Timely Warning or Emergency Notification. These notifications are issued via email to the campus community.

Public Safety Advisories are discretionary notifications and may be issued when:

a. a crime occurs outside of the University's Clery Geography but may impact members of the campus community;
b. a reported crime does not pose a serious or continuing threat;
c. a suspect has been identified or apprehended but the University believes the campus community should be informed; or
d. there is a pattern of incidents or suspicious activity that warrants awareness.

A Public Safety Advisory is intended to promote situational awareness and crime prevention and may include:

a. a general description of the incident;
b. the date and approximate location;
c. relevant safety reminders or precautionary information; and
d. information on how to report additional details.

Public Safety Advisories are informational in nature and are not required notifications under the Clery Act. Instead, these notifications are used by the University as part of its overall campus safety communication strategy.

Public Safety Advisory Committee

The University of Rochester Public Safety Advisory Committee ("PSAC") is composed of undergraduate, graduate, faculty, and staff leaders from the River Campus, Eastman School of Music (ESM), and University of Rochester Medical Center (URMC), as well as members of the University's senior leadership. PSAC provides input and advice to ensure the following key areas are closely aligned: the safety and security of all University campuses; an inclusive and welcoming environment for all; and an approach to safety and security that reflects best practices in public safety. Each year it presents an annual report to the President on the work conducted by the committee, findings and recommendations for continuous improvement.

You can help make a difference. If you get involved and stay informed, you are taking an active role in maintaining your personal safety. Make sure you look for information in the form of safety bulletins, emails, or other community notices. For information, visit the **Public Safety Advisory Committee website**. Your participation, comments, and suggestions are encouraged as we strive to make a safe learning environment for everyone.

Crime Reporting and Prevention

Crime reporting

If you are the victim of a crime and do not wish to pursue action through the University or the criminal justice system, you may still consider making a report. You may remain anonymous by submitting a report through **DPS's online reporting portal**. The purpose of this type of report is to respect your wish to remain anonymous while allowing the University to take steps to enhance the safety of the campus community.

With such information, the University of Rochester is able to keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees and visitors; 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 crime statistics for the institution. Pastoral and professional counselors are encouraged to refer persons they are counseling to report crimes to DPS on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual security report by following this procedure.

Any on-campus crime witnessed by a college student or employee must be reported to DPS as soon as possible. DPS is responsible for reporting and follow-up investigation when an incident is reported. All students, employees, and visitors should exercise responsibility for their own safety while on campus.

Crime prevention and victim assistance

Through Student Orientation Programs, Parent Orientation Programs, services fairs, new employee orientations and department or residence hall presentations, crime prevention staff address thousands of students, parents, and employees on personal safety issues yearly. Program Topics include – New Hire Orientation, Personal Safety, Active Violence Programming and Community Events. We respond to special requests from groups of staff members or students and present individualized workshops on topics of particular concern. In 2025 DPS presented approximately 200 programs.

We also distribute Public Safety bulletins and conduct office and building safety surveys.

We make available victim assistance support services for a crime against an individual. Assistance may begin shortly after a crime is reported and may continue through the often complex stages of the criminal justice process.

The University does not assume responsibility for property if it is lost or stolen. To protect your property, record any identifying marks or serial numbers on a list and keep it in a safe place. Items without serial numbers may be engraved with a unique number for identification purposes. We strongly urge you to check your family homeowner's insurance policy and secure coverage if needed.

Daily Crime Log

Federal law requires the University to maintain a log of criminal activity that is available for viewing. Our crime report log is located online at Daily Crime Log. Please note that crime numbers in the log do not run sequentially. We assign report numbers for all reportable activities, both criminal and non-criminal. Only report numbers generated for criminal activity are listed in the crime log.

The Clery Act requires that daily crime incidents be listed using state law classifications. However, the annual crime tallies for disclosure purposes require use of FBI Uniform Crime Report definitions for certain prescribed crimes and therefore may not match some crimes listed in the daily log.

According to federal law, an institution may withhold any of the required fields of entry if disclosure of the field is prohibited by law, or any of the following conditions apply:

- jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation;
- jeopardize the safety of an individual;
- cause a suspect to flee or evade detection; or
- result in the destruction of evidence.

The University completes publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures such as the Daily Crime Log, without the inclusion of personally identifying information.

Clery Act Crime Statistics

This Report includes statistical charts for calendar years 2025, 2024 and 2023. The University may adjust how it tracks and reports Clery Crimes that occur in and around campus. This may be the result of statutory changes or refined definitions. Differences in categories from year to year are explained in introductions to the charts. Differences in the statistics themselves reflect the number of crimes

reported, and not necessarily a difference in the rate of crime itself. The data does not reflect prosecutions, convictions or the outcome of disciplinary actions.

In preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics to the University community, information is obtained from the following sources:

- University Public Safety;
- local police (Rochester Police, Brighton Police, Brockport Police, Monroe County Sheriff's Office);
- campus authorities having significant responsibility for student activities; and
- reports submitted by persons who have confidential knowledge.

For disclosure purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are counted in the calendar year the crime was reported.

Copies of the University's Annual Security and Fire Safety Report are available to any interested party upon request.

Crimes are classified using the FBI Uniformed Crime Reporting Handbook, the National Incident Based Reporting System Handbook and The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting. New York State law is used to define drug, liquor and weapons law violations, as well as incidents of domestic violence.

Notes for statistical tables

- The University is committed to personal safety through education. Data includes reports to Public Safety, other campus authorities and outside public agencies.
- The Title IX Coordinator manages a special outreach program to collect information on incidents included here that may not have been reported to Public Safety.
- Tallies are based on dates of reporting and may differ from those based on dates of occurrence.
- Our statistics indicate that few arrests were made specifically for alcohol or drug law violations. These substances were factors present, at times, when arrests or other enforcement actions were taken for violations of criminal laws or campus codes of conduct. Misuses of substances do not absolve individuals of responsibility for their actions.
- Statistics for referrals for alcohol and drug violations count the number of persons present at the time of a violation. Statistics are for referrals for disciplinary review and did not necessarily result in an individual being found culpable. Counts are taken from reports to the Dean of Students offices and Residential Life staff.

Clery Crime Definitions

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter- the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Manslaughter by Negligence- the killing of another person through gross negligence**.**

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

Fondling- the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

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

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

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

Aggravated Assault- an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury.

Burglary- the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Motor Vehicle Theft- the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle (including electric scooters).

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.

Hate Crime- a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. Clery Reportable Bias's include: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Ethnicity, National Origin, and Disability. Hate crimes include all the previously listed crimes as well as the following:

> **Larceny-Theft**- the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.
>
> **Simple Assault**- an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.
>
> **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.

Further, an institution can be the victim of the crime, e.g., graffiti in an elevator not directed toward a particular person or group. Federal guidelines call for us only to count an incident when there is evidence that the perpetrator was motivated to commit the crime based on his/her bias.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Crimes:

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.

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

Stalking- engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition— course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, 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 a person, or interferes with a person's property.

Weapons, Drug and Liquor Law Violations:

Weapons- the violation of state laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons.

Drug Violations- the violation of state laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain

controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use.

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

Hazing:

Hazing- Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that:

- is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
- causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including: whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
- causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
- causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
- causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
- any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct; any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and
- any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

Related New York state crime definitions

Rape – is categorized into three degrees, defined in N.Y. Penal Law §§ 130.35, 130.30, and 130.25. Rape in the first degree involves forcible compulsion, a physically helpless victim, or a victim under a certain age (less than 11, or less than 13 if the perpetrator is over 18). Rape in the second degree involves sexual intercourse with a victim too young (less than 15 if the perpetrator is over 18) or a victim with a mental disability or incapacity. Rape in the third degree involves sexual intercourse with a person under 17 without consent due to a factor other than incapacity.

Consent – New York defines lack of consent rather than consent. Lack of consent results from:

- Forcible compulsion; or
- Incapacity to consent; or
- Where the offense charged is sexual abuse or forcible touching, any circumstances, in addition to forcible compulsion or incapacity to consent, in which the victim does not expressly or impliedly acquiesce in the actor's conduct

Domestic Violence – as any disturbance, dispute, act of violence (threatened or actual), or report of an offense between members of the same family or household. A household can include individuals who are:

- Are related by consanguinity or affinity.
- Consanguinity Related by blood, to include cousins.
- Affinity Familial relation resulting from a marriage, to include stepfamilies and in-laws' mother, father, sister and brother). However, once a marriage is terminated, the in-law relationship no longer applies.
- Are legally married to one another.
- Were formerly married to one another, regardless of whether they still reside in the same

household.
- Have a child in common, regardless of whether such persons have been married or have lived together at anytime.
- Are not related by consanguinity or affinity, but who are, or have been in an "Intimate Relationship" regardless of whether such persons have lived together at any time

Stalking – A person may be guilty of a stalking offense when he or she intentionally engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that is likely to cause that person to reasonably fear physical injury, serious physical injury, the commission of a sex offense, kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, or death.

Hazing - New York Penal Law § 120.16 (Hazing in the first degree). A person is guilty of hazing in the first degree when, in the course of another person's initiation into or affiliation with any organization, he intentionally or recklessly engages in conduct, including, but not limited to, making physical contact with or requiring physical activity of such other person, which creates a substantial risk of physical injury to such other person or a third person and thereby causes such injury. Hazing in the first degree is a class A misdemeanor.

New York Penal Law § 120.17 (Hazing in the second degree). A person is guilty of hazing in the second degree when, in the course of another person's initiation or affiliation with any organization, he intentionally or recklessly engages in conduct, including, but not limited to, making physical contact.

Bias Crimes

New York law has special provisions for crimes that are committed or attempted because of a victim's race, gender, national origin, disability, sexual orientation, or religion. More specifically, Section 485 of the New York Penal Law provides that: Under the law a person commits a hate crime when he or she commits a specified offense and either:

1. intentionally selects the person against whom the offense is committed or intended to be committed in whole or in substantial part because of a belief or perception regarding the race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability or sexual orientation of a person, regardless of whether the belief or perception is correct, or
2. intentionally commits the act or acts constituting the offense in whole or in substantial part because of a belief or perception regarding the race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability or sexual orientation of a person, regardless of whether the belief or perception is correct.

The law defines a "specified offense" to include many crimes defined under the Penal Law, including but not limited to murder, rape, sexual assaults, menacing and reckless endangerment. Attempt or conspiracy to commit these offenses may also constitute a hate crime. In general, classification as a hate crime increases the possible sentence that would be imposed on the specified offense if it did not otherwise meet the definition of a hate crime.

For the full text of the statute, which defines special offenses and provides sentencing information, see Section 485 of the New York State Penal Law.

Hate crimes

This University of Rochester is committed to protecting the rights and safety of the University community members regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, religion, sexual orientation or disability. Incidents of harassment or assault will be responded to with seriousness and sensitivity.

University policies direct faculty, staff, and students to treat all people with dignity and respect. New York State law also contains special provisions for acts of criminal misconduct "that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity. . ."

Hate crime statistics for 2023, 2024 and 2025

The University received 7 incidents of hate crime reported in 2023, 2 reported in 2024, and 1 reported in 2025.

Clery Act Geography

Crimes statistics published in this Report reflect crimes that are reported to have occurred in one of four federally defined locations. Crimes that are reported to have occurred outside of the following locations are not included in this report. The four federally defined locations are:

On-campus property- any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in an manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to above that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor.)

On-campus student housing- any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus.

Public property- all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from campus.

Non-campus property- any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property that is owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution. This category includes property that is outside of Whitewater, outside of Wisconsin and outside of the United States.

Unfounded Crime Statistics- a crime is considered unfounded for Clery Act purposes when a sworn or commissioned law enforcement officer makes a formal determination that the report is false or baseless. There were 0 unfounded crimes in 2025, 0 unfounded crimes in 2024, and 1 unfounded crimes in 2023.

The crime statistics presented in this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report reflect Clery crimes reported within the University's Clery-reportable geography, which includes the University's academic campus and URochester Medicine Strong Memorial Hospital. Strong Memorial is an academic medical center and a New York State Department of Health-designated Level I regional trauma and burn center, providing emergency, inpatient, and outpatient care along with other specialized clinical services to students, faculty, staff, patients, visitors and people throughout the Rochester region. Because the nature and volume of activity in a medical center can differ from that of a traditional academic campus, the statistics should be considered with this context in mind.

Crime Statistics

Offense	Calendar Year	On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities*	Public Property	Non-Campus
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

Rape	2025	6	3	0	0
	2024	5	4	0	0
	2023	11	8	0	0
Fondling	2025	13	4	1	0
	2024	12	4	0	0
	2023	6	2	0	0
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Incest	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2025	2	0	1	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	1	0
Aggravated Assault	2025	24	0	0	0
	2024	9	0	0	0
	2023	7	0	0	0
Burglary	2025	10	5	0	0
	2024	7	0	0	2
	2023	2	2	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	115	1	4	0
	2024	15	2	0	0
	2023	26	0	3	0
Arson	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
*Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.					

Offense	Calendar Year	On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities*	Public Property	Non-Campus
Domestic Violence	2025	33	2	3	0
	2024	2	2	0	0
	2023	5	4	0	1
Dating Violence	2025	7	5	0	0
	2024	2	1	0	0
	2023	5	5	0	0
Stalking	2025	19	6	0	0

	2024	5	1	0	0
	2023	16	6	0	0

*Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

Offense	Calendar Year	On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities*	Public Property	Non-Campus
Hazing	2025	1	1	0	0
	2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.
* In accordance with the Stop Campus Hazing Act, institutions are required to report Hazing statistics beginning with the 2025 calendar year. Because the requirement to collect and disclose Hazing statistics took effect January 1, 2025, "N/A" will be used in place of statistics for any prior years referenced in this report.

Offense	Calendar Year	On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities*	Public Property	Non-Campus
Weapon Law Arrests	2025	3	0	1	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2025	2	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

*Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

Offense	Calendar Year	On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities*	Public Property	Non-Campus
Weapon Law Referrals	2025	9	9	0	0
	2024	4	0	0	0
	2023	1	1	0	0
Drug Law Referrals	2025	34	34	0	0
	2024	126	126	0	2
	2023	110	110	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	2025	167	166	0	0
	2024	406	406	0	5
	2023	413	409	0	4

*Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

Policies

Weapons policy

The University is committed to maintaining a safe and secure environment in which to conduct educational and research activities. This requires minimizing the risk of injury or death associated with intentional or accidental use of weapons.

Students

Students are not permitted to possess or imply possession of a weapon anywhere on property owned, leased or controlled by the University of Rochester. A weapon is any instrument that is used to inflict physical harm, is intended to be used to inflict harm, or could reasonably cause fear of infliction of harm, including any item that may be deemed a weapon under applicable law.

Examples include, but are not limited to: pistols, revolvers, shotguns, rifles, firearms, stun guns, BB or pellet guns, tasers, bows and arrows, and other instruments that launch projectiles, including electric dart guns and paintball guns, as well as parts or ammunition relating to any of the above; martial arts tools, brass knuckles, daggers, swords, and knives, bombs, grenades, mines, explosives, or incendiary devices (which can include ignition devices and aerosols). A disarmed weapon still counts as a weapon.

The determination of whether an item is considered a weapon for the purposes of this policy will be made on the totality of the circumstances surrounding the item's possession and use. For example, an ordinary kitchen knife used for food preparation would not be considered a weapon in connection with that use. If there are questions about whether a given item counts as a weapon, students should contact Student Conduct for clarification before bringing the item to campus.

Faculty and staff

No weapons of any type (firearms, bb or pellet guns, double-edged knives, bows and arrows, stun guns, paintball guns and the like) are allowed on University property. If a weapon is discovered, Public Safety staff will confiscate it and turn the item over to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

Possession could result in arrest, suspension, or expulsion from school, and/or disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.

Smoking policy

The University recognizes that smoking, breathing secondhand smoke or using tobacco products constitutes a significant health, safety and environmental hazard for students, employees, visitors, and campus facilities. "Smoking or tobacco product use": includes the smoking or other use of any tobacco products, oral nicotine products, electronic smoking and vaping devices, pipes, hookahs, and any similar or emerging tobacco or synthetic nicotine products or paraphernalia.

Smoking or tobacco use is prohibited at all times on University property, including in all of its buildings, residence halls and their grounds, clinics, laboratories, classrooms, private offices, plazas, vestibules, loading docks, University owned or leased vehicles and University-sponsored events at all locations. Signs are posted at each building's entrances and displayed in prominent visible areas to inform all individuals entering or occupying University property that smoking is prohibited. Organizers of the University events are responsible for communicating and enforcing this policy at University events.

The University of Rochester Medical Center also maintains a smoke and tobacco free policy that applies to faculty, staff, students, patients, and visitors.

Members of the University community alleged to be using tobacco or smoking on University premises in violation of this policy may be subject to disciplinary action through the applicable process.

Students alleged to be violating this policy are subject to disciplinary action through the appropriate student judicial process. Visitors, including vendors, contractors and any service providers may be subject to all lawful remedies available to the University. This may include, but is not limited to, removal from campus property or denial of access to University events, facilities, and grounds.

The University understands the addictive nature of tobacco use and the reality that breaking the addiction is extremely difficult. The University will make reasonable efforts to assist and encourage those who wish to stop tobacco use.

Alcohol and other drugs regulations, violations, resources

The Drug-free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 require an institution of higher education, as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, to certify that it has adopted and implemented a drug prevention program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees.

Alcohol regulations:

a. Alcohol may be served only to those 21 years of age or older.
b. Drinking of alcohol is prohibited in all University public spaces and grounds except at registered events.
c. Any group, recognized or unrecognized, planning an event where alcohol is to be served must comply with regulations that include third party vendors for alcohol service.

Consequences of violations

The University Student Alcohol Policy has been adopted within the letter and spirit of the New York State laws regulating alcoholic beverages and to address the special problems of alcohol use on the campus. Student Conduct in the Office of the Dean of students oversees the administration of the University Student Alcohol Policy and regulations. Violations will be adjudicated through Student Conduct.

Individuals or groups who violate the University policy are subject to sanctions appropriate to their campuses.

Organizers of events where alcohol is served or individuals who serve alcohol at outside events are responsible for compliance with all applicable laws and regulations at their events. If the organizers do not exercise responsible control over the conduct of their guests, they may be held accountable in campus judicial proceedings in addition to any applicable civil or criminal process.

Related policies

Drug-free workplace-controlled substance policy (#171) - The University is committed to the development and maintenance of a drug-free environment and will not tolerate the unlawful possession and use of controlled substances (drugs) on its premises. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in and on University of Rochester owned or controlled property.

Pre-placement drug testing policy (#168) - The University of Rochester is committed to providing a safe, healthful, and productive work environment for all employees. All final candidates for positions within Strong Memorial Hospital and other listed departments will be required to participate in a drug screening test. All offers will be made contingent upon completion of a drug test with a negative result. The University is committed to maintaining confidentiality and privacy of the individual. The University will enforce federal and New York state drug laws.

University student alcohol policy (#22) - The University permits responsible use of alcohol by those legally of age to purchase alcoholic beverages. The University does not condone irresponsible use of alcohol, regardless of age. The University will enforce New York State laws related to the possession, use and distribution of alcohol. Individuals who engage in irresponsible behavior that violates University rules

and regulations, damages property, or causes injury while using alcohol will be subject to disciplinary action.

CARE Network & Student Support Network - The CARE Network enables members of the University community to express their concern about a student, a bias-related incident, or a community concern. The CARE Network provides case management services to students, collaboratively identifies well-being and success goals, and works on related skills. CARE Case Managers provide referrals to campus and community resources related to those goals.

Federal and state laws about drugs and alcohol

The following summary is not intended to be a definitive explanation of the law, but rather an overview of state and federal laws regarding the possession, use and distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. It is intended only to be generally representative of these laws.

Federal laws

Illicit Drugs

- First conviction of illegal possession of a controlled substance
  - Penalty: May result in imprisonment for up to one year and/or a fine of up to $1000.00
- Subsequent conviction for illegal possession of a controlled substance
  - Penalty: Subsequent convictions carry more severe criminal penalties, including longer terms of imprisonment and higher fines. Other penalties may include forfeiture of property used in connection with the offense, denial of certain federal benefits, and revocation or suspension of certain federal licenses and privileges.
- Federal trafficking of marijuana (penalties vary based on the form of the substance, quantity involved, and the offender's criminal history)
  - Penalty: A first offense violation may result in five years to life imprisonment, depending on the quantity and other factors, and substantial fines of up to several million dollars.
- Federal trafficking of controlled substances (including heroin, cocaine, PCP, LSD, fentanyl, and other controlled substances; penalties depend on the substance, quantity, and the offender's criminal history)
  - Penalty: Penalties may range from five years to life imprisonment and substantial fines of up to $10 million, depending on the offense. Trafficking offenses committed within 1,000 feet of a college or University are subject to enhanced federal penalties, including increased terms of imprisonment and fines, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment in certain cases.

New York State laws

Alcohol

- It is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to purchase or possess any alcoholic beverage with the intent to consume it.
  - Penalty: For a violation, a fine of up to $50, completion of a court-ordered alcohol awareness program, and up to 36 hours of community service may be imposed.
- It is illegal for anyone under 21 to present false evidence of age to purchase any alcoholic beverage.
  - Penalty: A fine of up to $100, up to a year's probation, completion of a court- ordered alcohol awareness program, up to 36 hours of community service, and, if a driver's license is used, suspension of the license. Possession of false ID may result in a forgery charge.
- It is illegal to sell or give away alcoholic beverages to a person who is, or isn't, under 21 or intoxicated.
  - Penalty: Punishable as a misdemeanor.
- Driving while intoxicated is a criminal offense.

    - Penalty: This may result in a fine, a license revocation, and imprisonment.
- A driver who is intoxicated and causes someone's death in an accident may be charged with vehicular manslaughter.
- If a person is injured by someone who is intoxicated, he or she could have a right of action to recover damages against the person who unlawfully caused or contributed to such intoxication.
    - Penalty: Under the Zero Tolerance Law, it's illegal for a person under twenty-one, with a blood alcohol content of 0.02 to 0.07, to operate a motor vehicle. First offense: 6-month license suspension/$125 fine/$100 fee to terminate suspension. Second offense: license revoked one year or until age twenty- one/$125 fine/$100 license re-application fee.

Illicit Drugs

- Unlawful possession of cannabis, over 3 ounces
    - Penalty: Punishable by a fine of up to $100
- Subsequent violations of cannabis possession
    - Penalty: May result in fines to $250 and/or imprisonment for up to 15 days
- Selling more than 16 ounces of cannabis
    - Penalty: A felony punishable by up to 15 years in prison
- Possession of larger quantities of cannabis or selling it
    - Penalty: Penalties depend on the quantity involved, the criminal record of the violator and other factors
- Unlawful possession of small amounts of a controlled substance (e.g., cocaine, LSD, PCP, hallucinogenic substances, stimulants, narcotics
    - Penalty: A Class A misdemeanor and may result in a $1000 fine and/or up to one year in jail
- Violations of all other possession and sale laws involving controlled substances
    - Penalty: Are considered felonies. In some cases, conviction may result in punishments of up to life in prison

Drug and Alcohol Education

The University of Rochester implements several drug and alcohol abuse prevention programs in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA). The programs are aimed at supporting students in reducing risky behavior and fostering safer choices regarding substance use. Key programs include:

1. Balancing Alcohol and Substance Use to Improve College Success (BASICS): This program helps students evaluate their alcohol use in a non-judgmental setting, offering personalized feedback and strategies of reduce risk. It involves two sessions with a trained facilitator and is often required for students who violate the University's alcohol policies.
2. Alcohol Education Seminar: A 90-minute course designed to educate students about harm reduction strategies, University policies, and relevant state and federal laws concerning alcohol use. The seminar includes interactive activities to help students make safer choices.
3. Red Watch Band Training: A bystander intervention program focused on promoting safety around alcohol and increasing students' awareness, knowledge and skills empowering them to intervene effectively in critical situations.

Additionally, the University promotes harm reduction strategies through programs such as the provision of Narcan for opioid overdose reversal, fentanyl and xylazine test strips to detect dangerous substances in drugs. These tools are part of a broader effort to ensure the health and safety of the campus community through education and accessible resources.

These programs align with the federal mandates requiring universities to provide ongoing education, counseling, and policy enforcement to prevent substance abuse among students and employees. The University's annual review of these programs ensures compliance and allows for adjustments based on effectiveness.

For more details, you can visit the University's **Alcohol and Other Drug Education Program page**.

Health risks

Serious health and personal risks are associated with use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs. These may include physical or mental impairment or death. There are both short- and long-term effects on cognition, memory, information processing, coordination, athletic and academic performance, and the ability to make critical decisions. Use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs may lead to conduct which causes injury, death, or damage to users or to the person or property of others. Resource: Alcohol and Other Drugs Risky Business, American College Health Association, Baltimore, MD,1996.

Depressants (Also called "downers")

Alcohol:

- Immediate effects: Muscle relaxation, depression, impaired motor control, impaired memory and judgment.
- Long-term effects: Dehydration, hangover, respiratory failure, obesity, impotence, psychosis, ulcers, malnutrition, liver and brain damage, death.

Narcotics:

- Immediate effects: Euphoria, drowsiness, pain relief.
- Long-term effects: Respiratory and circulatory depression, dizziness, vomiting, sweating, dry mouth, lowered libido, lethargy, constipation, weight loss, temporary sterility, withdrawal sickness, stupor, death.

Inhalants:

- Immediate effects: Lowered blood pressure, relaxation, feeling of heightened sexual arousal.
- Long-term effects: Headache, dizziness, accelerated heart rate, nausea, nasal irritation, hallucinations, liver, kidney, brain damage, death.

GHB (Gamma-hydroxybutyrate) ("Grievous Bodily Harm", "Liquid Ecstasy", "Date Rape Drug"):

- Immediate effects: Relaxation, relieves anxiety, drowsiness, nausea, headache, loss of consciousness.
- Long-term effects: Breathing problems, loss of reflexes, seizures, coma, death.

Rohypnol ("Roofies", "Forget Me Pill", "Date Rape Drug"):

- Immediate effects: Decreased blood pressure, drowsiness, visual disturbances, dizziness.
- Long-term effects: Urinary retention, gastrointestinal disturbances, amnesia.

Stimulants (Also called "uppers")

Cocaine:

- Immediate effects: Brief euphoria, increased energy, exhilaration.
- Long-term effects: Tremors, nasal bleeding, toxic psychosis, damage to nasal septum, death from overdose.

Nicotine:

- Immediate effects: Relaxation, increased confidence, metabolism boost.
- Long-term effects: High blood pressure, emphysema, heart and lung disease, cancer, death.

Caffeine:

- Immediate effects: Increased mental alertness, increased blood pressure and respiration.
- Long-term effects: Nervousness, insomnia, dehydration, stomach irritation.

MDMA ("Ecstasy", "XTC", "Adam", "Clarity", "Lover's Speed"):

- Immediate effects: Increase in heart rate, blood pressure, temperature, dehydration.
- Long-term effects: Hypertension, heart attack, stroke, kidneyfailure, depression.

Methamphetamines:

- Immediate effects: Memory loss, aggression, psychotic behavior, increased physical activity.
- Long-term effects: Cardiac and neurological damage, seizures, permanent brain damage.

Hallucinogens / Psychedelics

Cannabis:

- Immediate effects: Relaxation, altered senses, euphoria, increased heart rate, appetite.
- Long-term effects: Impaired driving, possible lung damage, reduced sperm count, damage from impure dose.

LSD ("Acid", "Boomers", "YellowSunshine"):

- Immediate effects: Abnormal sensory perceptions, dilated pupils, increased heart rate, blood pressure, sleeplessness.
- Long-term effects: Numbness, tremors, depression, memory loss.

Ketamine ("Special K", "K", "Vitamin K", "Cat Valium"):

- Immediate effects: Impaired attention, learning, memory.
- Long-term effects: High blood pressure, depression, fatal respiratory problems.

Alcohol and other drugs regulations, violations, resources

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 require an institution of higher education, as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, to certify that it has adopted and implemented a drug prevention program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees.

Alcohol regulations

- Alcohol may be served only to those 21 years of age or older.
- Drinking of alcohol is prohibited in all University public spaces and grounds except at registered events.
- Any group, formal or informal, planning an event where alcohol is to be served must comply with regulations on each campus for host training, registering the event, controlling the service of alcohol, service hours, the sale of alcohol, attendance, food and beverage quantities, BYO events, and advertising. Public Safety staff conduct checks of events to verify that University regulations are being followed.

Hazing

No student should ever be harmed or degraded while seeking membership in any student organization at the University of Rochester. When choosing to join an organization (of any kind), individuals should be treated with respect.

Students who report hazing may also be covered under the Medical Amnesty Policy as appropriate.

The University's definition of hazing aligns with the Stop Campus Hazing Act. Under the Act, hazing is defined as: **“**any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that:

- is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and

- causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including (but not limited to)—
    - whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
    - causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
    - causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
    - causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
    - any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct; any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law"

New York Law also prohibits hazing as defined below:

- **§ 120.16 Hazing in the first degree** — A person is guilty of hazing in the first degree when, in the course of another person's initiation into or affiliation with any organization, he intentionally or recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of physical injury to such other person or a third person and thereby causes such injury. Hazing in the first degree is a class A misdemeanor.
- **§ 120.17 Hazing in the second degree** — A person is guilty of hazing in the second degree when, in the course of another person's initiation or affiliation with any organization, he intentionally or recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of physical injury to such other person or a third person. Hazing in the second degree is a violation.

At this time, the University is not aware of any Tribal or Local laws relating to hazing applicable to the University.

Student Organization

The Stop Campus Hazing Act defines a student organization as:

> An organization at an institution of higher education (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution.

The University's definition of a student organization is:

> (a) An organization at the University (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the University, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the University; or
> (b) Organizations whose membership, charter, and/or governance span across multiple distinct colleges/universities (e.g., multi-institutional charters, city-wide fraternity/sorority chapters) and that have (i) at least one member that is enrolled at the University, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the University, or (ii) zero enrolled student members, but the organization is recognized by the University.

Reporting Incidents of Hazing

Community members who are concerned that a student is being hazed are encouraged to contact one of the following Offices:

1. Student Conduct Office

510 Wilson Commons
(585) 275-4085
conflict.management@rochester.edu

2. Student Activities Office
   201 Wilson Commons
   (585) 275-9309
   student.activities@rochester.edu

3. Department of Public Safety
   612 Wilson Blvd
   585-275-5333

4. Submit a CARE report through the CARE Reporting Tool

Violations are reviewed by the Student Conduct Office in conjunction with the Department of Public Safety and may include consultation with Student Activities, the Athletics department, or other appropriate University officials. In responding to groups found responsible for hazing, conduct boards are trained to begin response discussions with the possibility of revoking the recruitment privileges of such organizations.

Prevention and Awareness Programs

The University of Rochester is dedicated to fostering a safe and respectful campus environment through proactive hazing prevention and education initiatives. As part of this commitment, all staff, faculty and students have access to educational programming designed to increase awareness, promote prevention strategies intended to stop hazing before hazing occurs, and empower individuals to recognize and respond to hazing behaviors.

Additionally, all incoming students are required to participate in an online hazing prevention class. This class provides an overview of hazing prevention, the requirements of the federal Stop Campus Hazing Act, and practical bystander intervention strategies. Participants will learn to recognize hazing behaviors, understand the different categories of hazing and develop the skills and confidence to safely intervene when they witness hazing or other concerning behavior.

During every hazing training, participants review the following:

1. the University's and Stop Campus Hazing Acts definition of hazing;
2. the University's and Stop Campus Hazing Acts definition of Student Organization;
3. how to report incidents of hazing and the process used to investigate incidents of hazing; and
4. information regarding local, State and Tribal laws regarding hazing.

University's Campus Hazing Transparency Report

The University will maintain a report of all findings of violations of the institution's hazing policy for five (5) previous consecutive years related to hazing that are reported to the institution. The University will update the report biannually and will publish the report on the Dean of Students webpage.

Missing Students

Any individual who believes that a currently enrolled University of Rochester student is missing should immediately notify DPS by calling (585) 275-3333. University staff, including residence life administrators, must immediately notify the Office of the Dean of Students in addition to DPS.

DPS will open an investigation upon receipt of the information with the aid of various departments:

- Student life
- Residential life

- University deans of various schools
- Environmental Health and Safety
- Facilities and Services
- Information technology services
- Others as needed

Should the investigation result in the conclusion that the student is missing, and has been missing for 24 hours, DPS will notify the City of Rochester Police Department and/or the appropriate local law enforcement agency, as well as the student's emergency contact within 24 hours. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and not an emancipated individual, DPS will notify the student's parent or legal guardian in addition to notifying the emergency contact person designated by the student.

Missing Student Confidential Contact

All students, including those living in University housing, are encouraged to confidentially identify and register one or more individuals to be contacted if the student is determined to be missing. The contact person may be anyone, including, but not limited to, the person the student has otherwise identified as an emergency contact. Students may register and update this contact information on UR Student Records Systems, during the required "check in period" each term they are enrolled. This information is accessible to the Department of Public Safety in the event that an on-campus student is determined to be missing. The contact information will be registered confidentially, accessible only to authorized campus officials, and it will not be disclosed, except to law enforcement personnel to further a missing person investigation.

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 non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by such institution 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.

Security and Access to Campus

Building Access

- **Residence halls -** University residence halls are locked 24 hours a day. Only students with ID cards and their guests may enter. Remember not to prop doors open — you never know who will come in behind you. Graduate housing complexes, including University Park and Whipple Park, and the undergraduate Maisonette Apartments do not utilize ID card access. Residents access their individual apartment units directly using their assigned apartment key.
- **University buildings -** Some buildings, such as the Laboratory for Laser Energetics, are off-limits to anyone except authorized staff. Increasingly, areas throughout the University require ID cards for access. Other buildings are kept open during regular business hours but are locked at night, according to scheduled hours.

Access Control & CCTV

All of us depend on technology each day to add convenience, access information, improve productivity and connect electronically with others – often in an instant. This is true with personal safety, too.
The Department of Public Safety monitors over 16,000 fire and security alarm zones or individual points, and 4,100 centrally coordinated access devices.
We continue to expand the use of CCTV technology to extend our monitoring capability of parking lots, walkways and key building lobbies. This is a multi-year effort that will continue to expand. Over 1,928 centrally monitored CCTV cameras cover major portions of campus, and images are stored for thirty days on a 944-terabyte array for retrieval. Careful attention is given to the protection of information, so it is used only as intended for approved University services.

Safe Passage

University Public Safety regularly conducts surveys to assess campus needs and to plan for the future. We check lighting levels in parking lots, on walkways, and around buildings. We also assess landscape plans and maintenance. Building designs are surveyed, along with other features that promote personal safety practices. All exterior and elevator phones are checked on a regular basis.
Each year, Public Safety staff, University administration, faculty, and students join in the campus Walk for Light. Poorly lit and potentially unsafe areas are identified and Public Safety takes steps to improve safety in those locations. Suggestions make a difference! Changes or additions to campus buildings or programs may create new travel patterns or travel times. Suggestions from participants have resulted in the installation of several Blue Light Emergency Phones and upgraded lighting along several pathways. Regardless whether you participate in the Walk for Light, let Public Safety know if you have a suggestion for making the University of Rochester a safer place.

Safety Escorts

University Public Safety will arrange for an escort to and from University locations. We will choose the most efficient way to provide you with an escort, based on our activity levels at the time. We acknowledge emergencies and other high priority non-emergency calls for services first, so there may be some delay in our response to your request.

Please be patient. Your safety is not worth sacrificing for a few extra minutes. We don't provide escorts to off- campus locations.

To request an escort, call (585) 275-3333 or pick up a Blue Light Emergency Phone.

University shuttle service

The Department of Transportation and Logistics contracts with WeDriveU to operate shuttle services at the University.

University community members can use these shuttle routes free of charge by presenting a current University ID card. Schedules are posted at major bus stops and are available on **the parking website**.

Off-campus transportation

The Regional Transit Service (RTS) operated by the Rochester Genesee Regional Transit Authority (RGRTA) has stops at the University of Rochester Medical Center as well.

These routes require the current fare. RTS schedules are **available on-line**. For more information, call RTS at 585-288-1700.

Green Commuter

The Green Commuter program provides a variety of transportation options for you. From Bikes to Rideshare and everything in between (like free on-line carpool and free U-Pass for eligible employees), you can get around and out of town easily with the Green Commuter Program.

Title IX Information

Nondiscrimination Statements

The University prohibits discrimination and harassment on the basis of age, color, disability, domestic violence victim status, ethnicity, gender identity or expression including transgender and gender expansive identities, genetic information, marital status, familial status or an individual's reproductive health decision-making, military/veteran status, national origin, race (including hair style), religion, creed (including religious attire and facial hair), sex, sexual orientation, citizenship status, non-pending arrest or conviction record, or any other status protected by law (hereafter each of these will be referred to as a

"Protected Characteristics"). Discrimination or harassment based on a Protected Characteristic will not be tolerated and is considered misconduct that will be subject to investigation and consequences.

The University complies with all federal and state laws that prohibit discrimination based on the protected categories listed above, including Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits sex discrimination (including sexual harassment and violence based on sex) in the University's educational programs and activities, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability.

Inquiries concerning the application of Title IX and sex-based complaints should be referred to the University's Title IX Coordinator, **titleix@rochester.edu**. Questions regarding the application of Title IX can be made to the Title IX Coordinator or the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights (OCR) with:

- its New York office at: (646) 428-3800;
- its national headquarters at (800) 421-3481;
- TTD: (800)-877-8339.

Your Rights

If you have experienced sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking, you have the right to:

- Seek medical treatment as soon as possible, including collection of evidence crucial to pursuing criminal charges. By law, evidence is maintained for a specified period of time to allow for this option should a victim not wish to pursue charges right away.
- Have allegations of sexual assault treated seriously; you have the right to be treated with dignity.
- Report the incident to the Title IX Coordinator, University Public Safety, or decline to do so.
- Report the incident to the police and pursue a criminal investigation or decline to do so.
- Request options for changes in your academic, work, and/or living arrangements.
- Be free from any suggestion that victims are responsible for the commission of crimes against them.
- Be free from any suggestion that victims must report crimes to be assured of any other rights guaranteed.
- Be informed of procedures for on campus disciplinary action including clear statements that both the complainant and respondent
    - Are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during a campus disciplinary proceeding;
    - Be informed in writing of: the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking; the University's procedures for appealing the results of the proceeding; any change to the results that occurs prior to the results becoming final; and when such results become final;
    - Have a support person or advisor of their choice at any proceeding or related meeting.
- Receive written notification about:
    - existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance and other services available both on and off campus;
    - options for and available assistance in changing academic, living, transportation and working situations, if requested by you and reasonably available, regardless of whether you choose to formally report the incident or not;
- Be free from any pressure from campus personnel to: 1) report crimes you don't want to report 2) report crimes as lesser offenses than you perceive them to be 3) refrain from reporting crimes 4) refrain from reporting crimes to avoid unwanted personal publicity;
- Be free from retaliation from making a report or asking questions;
- Access support services, as reasonably available, here at the University or within the Rochester community;
- Talk with someone from the Office of the Dean of Students who can offer further support and information (585) 275-4085;

- Contact the Title IX Coordinator at titleix@rochester.edu, (585) 275-1654 or to discuss your options for making a report;
- Call Human Resources

New York State Students' Bill of Rights

The University of Rochester is committed to providing options, support and assistance to victims/survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking to ensure that they can continue to participate in College/University-wide and campus programs, activities, and employment.

Pursuant to New York Education Law Article 129-B, all students have the right to:

1. Make a report to local law enforcement and/or state police;
2. Have disclosures of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault treated seriously;
3. Make a decision about whether or not to disclose a crime or violation and participate in the judicial or conduct process and/or criminal justice process free from pressure by the institution;
4. Participate in a process that is fair, impartial, and provides adequate notice and meaningful opportunity to be heard;
5. Be treated with dignity and to receive from the institution courteous, fair, and respectful health care and counseling services, where available;
6. Be free from any suggestion that the reporting individual is at fault when these crimes and violations are committed, or should have acted in a different manner to avoid such crimes or violations;
7. Describe the incident to as few institution representatives as practicable and not be required to unnecessarily repeat a description of the incident;
8. Be protected from retaliation by the institution, any student, the accused and/or the respondent, and/or their friends, family and acquaintances within the jurisdiction of the institution;
9. Access at least one level of appeal of a determination;
10. Be accompanied by an advisor of choice who may assist and advise a reporting individual, accused, or respondent throughout the judicial or conduct process including during all meetings and hearings related to such process
11. Exercise civil rights and practice of religion without interference by the investigative, criminal justice, or judicial or conduct process of the institution.

Retaliation

Retaliation for reporting sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual discrimination or any other type of harassment or discrimination is prohibited by the Title IX Policy, Student Sexual Misconduct Policy and the Policy Against Discrimination, Harassment, and Discriminatory Employment/Service Practices (PADH).

Retaliation occurs when a person has engaged in protected activity (such as reporting or filing a complaint of harassment or discrimination or participating in an investigation pertaining to such a complaint) known to the University and the University or a member of the University community takes action that disadvantages that person or which would dissuade a reasonable person from complaining about, giving information about, or filing a report concerning harassment or discrimination. If you believe you have been subject to retaliation for reporting harassment or discrimination or participating in an investigation or process related to resolving such allegations, contact the Title IX Coordinator for the University by phone at (585) 275-1654 or via e-mail at titleix@rochester.edu.

Sexual Misconduct

The University of Rochester prohibits sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Sexual Misconduct, including sexual assault and other forms of discrimination on the basis of sex and gender identity or expression, is unacceptable and prohibited by the University of Rochester and by federal

and state law.

The University takes all complaints of this nature seriously and has several policies pertaining to or created for the purpose of ensuring all complaints of sexual misconduct are responded to efficiently, thoroughly, and in accordance with relevant laws.

Prevention, Training, and Awareness Work on Campus

In efforts to reduce sexual misconduct, the University utilizes a range of campaigns, strategies, and initiatives to promote awareness, education, harm reduction, and skill-building through prevention programming and training. The University requires sexual misconduct prevention training as part of its commitment to a healthy and respectful campus community. Mandatory trainings covering Title IX topics are required for all students, faculty, and staff during the onboarding process.

The University's Office for Civil Rights Compliance and Title IX is committed to fostering a culture of prevention and awareness to end sexual violence, cultivate dating relationship respect, and create consent culture through education in the University community.

Staff from the Office for Civil Rights Compliance and Title IX offers educational programming for student groups, departments, and organizations annually, upon request, proactively, and reactively throughout the year to help educate the University community on prevention, creating consent culture, **being a BADASS Bystander**, how to support friends, understanding the University of Rochester's Policies on sexual misconduct and Title IX, and related topics. Our Prevention and Education Staff trains over 12,000 students and over 35,000 employees annually.

The University regularly invites partners from organizations with expertise on these topics to lead educational programming. Programs have included **Take Back the Night**, workshops, film screenings, The Clothesline Project, Walk a Mile, Medallion Leadership Program classes, information tables, and more!

Required Training for Students and Employees

New Students

All incoming undergraduate, graduate, professional, and transfer students at the University are required to complete comprehensive online student onboarding to educate about domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault, in compliance with applicable federal laws, including the Clery Act as amended by the Violence Against Women Act reauthorization of 2013, 20 U.S.C. 1092(f) and New York Education Law Article 129-B. Additionally, this online training module covers other important topics such as:

- bystander intervention and the importance of taking action to prevent violence when one can safely do so;
- the role of the Title IX Coordinator;
- relevant definitions, including but not limited to, the definitions of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, confidentiality, privacy, and consent;
- how to report sexual violence, and
- consequences and sanctions for individuals who commit these crimes and code of conduct violations.

The online training, in addition to being highly interactive and engaging, is based on research around the best practices to create healthy communities. The new student training is issued each fall and spring semester.

Student-Athletes and Student Leaders

In compliance with New York Education Law Article 129-B, all University of Rochester Student Athletes and Student Leaders are required to complete training related to domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault prevention. The Office for Civil Rights Compliance and Title IX has developed its

own tailored training that is deployed to Student Athletes and Student Leaders at the start of the fall semester annually, and as needed in spring semester for transfer Student Athletes.

All University Employees

In compliance with New York State Labor Law, each year all employees of the University take Harassment Prevention Training and Title IX Training via MyPath issued by Human Resources. The course provides scenarios and examples of harassment and discrimination, and it encourages everyone to be active in ending these harmful behaviors. This course also includes reminders of existing laws and University policies and systems that address these complex issues.

Bystander Intervention and Risk Reduction

Everyone has a role to play in preventing harm or violence and there are many different ways one can step up to make a difference as a bystander. By focusing on prevention and direct action, bystander intervention seeks to create a culture in which harmful behaviors are less likely to occur and more likely to be addressed when they do. Bystander intervention encourages the recognition of one's ability to positively influence the outcome, either by directly intervening, seeking help from others, or utilizing resources to support those involved. This proactive role shifts the bystander from a passive witness to an empowered participant working towards a safer and more inclusive environment.

It is important to determine as a bystander whether there is a safe and reasonable way to intervene, and to act in a way to assist a person whether it is before, during, or after an incident takes place. By intervening in the moment, bystanders may give the concerned person a chance to get to a safe place or leave a situation.

Use one of the 5D Methods to Intervene

The 5Ds are different methods – Direct, Distract, Delegate, Delay, Document– that someone can use to support someone who's being harassed or harmed, emphasize that harassment is not okay, and demonstrate that people have the power to make the community safer.

Anyone can use the 5Ds. They are designed to be safe and not to escalate situations. In fact, four of them are indirect methods of intervention.

Direct: Intervene directly with the involved people, alerting them to the problematic comments or actions. Speak up about the disrespectful behavior when it's happening and try to keep it short and succinct. Be confident, assertive, and calm. Avoid engaging in dialogue, debate, or an argument. Focus your attention on assisting the person who was harmed.

Distract: Take an indirect approach to derail and de-escalate the situation. Distract either party to interrupt a situation. Distraction is a subtle and creative way to intervene. The key to distraction is to ignore the person who is harassing, and engage directly with the person who is being harassed by talking about something completely unrelated.

Delegate: Bring in someone else to help. This could be someone who may be in a better position to help with the situation, someone who knows the affected parties, or someone with more perceived authority. When you delegate someone to help you, try to tell them as clearly as possible what you're witnessing and how you'd like them to help.

Delay: If you can't intervene in the moment, check in later. Bystanders can reach out to those affected to link them with resources or offer emotional support.

Document: Record the interaction on your phone, take a photo of the individual causing harm, or write notes about what occurred. Afterwards, ask the person who experienced harm what they would like to do with the documentation. Although it can be helpful to document harassment, we also want to assess and ensure the person receiving harm is being helped — if they're not, use another of the 5Ds to intervene.

Bystander Intervention Strategies and Examples

Each "D" intervention style serves a unique purpose in navigating and neutralizing a potentially volatile situation. Everyone has a role to play in preventing harm or violence and there are many different ways you can step up to make a difference as a bystander.

Intervening in situations may feel difficult, but here are some strategies you can use:

DIRECT Intervention Examples:

- You can address the individual in jeopardy directly: "*Are you okay?*", "*Do you need help?*", "*Would you like me to stay with you?*", "*Who did you come here with?*", or "*Would you like to get out of here and go somewhere safe?*".
- You could also address the harm doer: "*I did not find that joke to be funny*", "*leave them alone*", "*please stop right now*", "*that's inappropriate", "that's disrespectful", "that's not okay*", "*that's harassment*".

DISTRACT Intervention Examples:

- Change the topic of conversation "*Can you tell me when the next team meeting is?*"
- Physically create a distraction like spilling a drink or make a loud unexpected noise or sound, like loudly dropping a book.
- Change the activity or the location of an activity, such as bringing out fresh food or drinks and offer them to everyone at the party or event, including the people you are concerned about.
- Start an activity that draws other people in, like a game, showing everyone a funny video, or starting a dance party.
- Pretend to be lost and ask the person being harassed to give you directions. Ask them for the time. Pretend you know the person being harassed and act excited to have "randomly" run into them.

DELEGATE Intervention Examples:

- Ask other people around you to help you intervene in the moment: "*My coworker is being verbally abused, can you help me get them out of the situation?"*.
- Ask someone to come with you to approach the person receiving harm. When it comes to expressing concern, sometimes there is power in numbers. Work together to come up with a plan to intervene.
- Enlist the friend of the person you're concerned about. "*Your friend looks like they've had a lot to drink. Can you check on them?*".
- Sometimes the safest way to intervene is to enlist an authority figure like a resident assistant, supervisor, bartender, or bouncer. This option will allow you to have others on your side and can offer additional safety from the perpetrator.

DELAY Intervention Examples:

- Approach colleagues or your peers to ask if there are ways you can support them if they seem to be experiencing harassment.
- Ask "*Hey, are you okay?*" and let them know you saw what happened and it wasn't okay.
- Offer to accompany them to their destination or sit with them for a while.
- Share resources with them and offer to help them make a report if they want to.

DOCUMENT Intervention Examples:

- If you witnessed the conduct or problematic behavior, provide a straightforward written summary of the who, what, where, when.
- If you recorded the incident or have photographs, always ask the impacted person what they'd like you to do with it. Do not post it publicly or share it without their permission and consent.

A note about safety: The goal of Bystander Intervention is to help others while not getting yourself hurt. Always prioritize safety, and consider possibilities that are unlikely to put you or anyone else in harm's way.

Suggestions for Helpful Bystander Actions & Harm Reduction

The University fully recognizes that only those who commit sexual assault or relationship abuse are responsible for their actions. While victim blaming is never appropriate, the University provides the following suggestions to help members of the campus community reduce their risk of being victimized and their risk of committing sexual misconduct.

DO:

- Make any limits and/or boundaries you may have known as early as possible.
- Remove yourself, if possible, from an aggressor's physical presence.
- Trust your gut. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it may be time to leave.
- Take steps utilizing the 5D's to stop a friend who chooses to use violence.
- Recognize if a friend is in a relationship that involves fear or physical pain by voicing your concerns where appropriate, and assist them in getting help.
- Take affirmative responsibility for your alcohol and/or drug consumption, understanding that alcohol consumption increases vulnerability for sexual violence.
- Plan safety precautions ahead of time with your friends prior to going to a social event or a new location.
- When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends, arrive together, check-in with each other throughout the evening and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
- Look out for your friends and ask them to look out for you. Respect them, and ask them to respect you, but be willing to challenge each other about high-risk choices.
- Remember that you are not obligated to do anything you do not want to do or be nice to someone who is scaring you or is making you uncomfortable. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason and "No" is a complete sentence. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.

DON'T:

- Avoid being isolated with someone you do not trust or someone you do not know if you can.
- Do not leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom or making a phone call. If you have left your drink alone, just get a new one.
- Be thoughtful about accepting drinks from people you don't know or trust. If you choose to accept a drink:
    - Go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured and carry it yourself.
    - At parties, do not drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
- Don't let someone leave with a stranger. Even if you are helping someone you don't know – call 911 or the **Department of Public Safety**. Help them call a cab or ride-share from their own phone.
- Don't escalate the situation.
- Don't remain silent or stand by if there is something you can safely do to intervene.
- Don't assume someone else has taken action to intervene.

ADDITIONAL TIPS TO CREATE CONSENT CULTURE:

- Show your potential partner respect if you are in a position of initiating sexual behaviors.
- If they say "no," accept it and don't push. If you want a yes, ask for it, and don't proceed without clear permission.
- Communicate your intentions to your potential sexual partner clearly and give that person a chance to share their intentions, expectations, and/or boundaries with you.
- Respect personal and sexual boundaries. If you are unsure what's okay in any interaction, ask.
- Avoid ambiguity. Just ask. Don't make assumptions about consent, about whether someone is attracted to you, how far you can go with that person, or if the individual is physically and mentally able to consent. If you have questions or are unclear, you don't have consent.
- Don't take advantage of the fact that someone may be under the influence of drugs or alcohol, even if that person chose to drink or use drugs. Their loss of control does not put you in control.
- Be on the lookout for mixed messages. That should be a clear indication to stop and talk about what your potential partner wants or doesn't want to happen. They may be undecided about how far to go with you, or you may have misread a previous signal.
- Respect the timeline for sexual behaviors with which others are comfortable and understand that everyone is entitled to change their minds.
- Recognize that even if you don't think you are intimidating in any way, your potential partner may be intimidated by or fearful of you, perhaps because of your sex, physical size, or a position of power or authority you may hold.
- Do not assume that someone's silence or passivity is an indication of consent. Pay attention to both verbal and non-verbal signals to avoid misreading intentions.
- Understand that consent to one type of sexual behavior does not automatically grant you consent to other types of sexual behaviors. If you are unsure, stop and ask.
- If your partner indicates a need to stop, or withdraws consent, respect them. Immediately.
- If you've had consent with your partner previously, still check in with them. Just because something was okay with them before doesn't mean it will be okay in the future.

Resources Available to Affected Individuals

The University has a number of resources available to support individuals who may have been subjected to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. These resources include access to existing counseling services, mental and physical health providers, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community.

There are procedures for adjudicating complaints of sexual misconduct within the University and through the criminal justice system. Supportive measures provided by the University are kept confidential to the greatest extent possible. Information about the support someone is receiving is only shared with those who need to know in order to provide the support or accommodation.

If you have been the victim of a sexual assault, we encourage you to visit a local hospital as soon as possible for a sexual assault forensic examination to preserve any evidence. It is important to get care as soon as possible. Even if you feel okay, a sexual assault could expose you to a risk of pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, HIV, and internal physical trauma, so it is important to be examined by a doctor even if you do not wish to have evidence collected. In addition to receiving medical attention, clinicians can assist you in collecting forensic evidence if you choose to do so. Evidence can be collected up to 120 hours or 5 days post-assault. Evidence collected during this examination allows someone the option to choose at a later date to pursue a criminal process, which can be used to aid an investigation, identify alleged perpetrators, or corroborate facts. This type of evidence can also be helpful in obtaining a protective order from a criminal, civil or tribal court.

Seeking confidential support, before or after you report

Individuals who are confidential resources will not report information to law enforcement or University

officials without your permission, except in extreme circumstances, such as a health and/or safety emergency, imminent threat to self or others, or where there is mandatory reporting of suspected child abuse. Accordingly, sharing information with a confidential resource will not result in a report to the University, an investigation, or disciplinary action.

Confidential Resources are not required to report the details of an incident to the Title IX Coordinator. However, they can provide information on how to contact the Title IX Coordinator and how to make a complaint of sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment; and that the Title IX Coordinator may be able to offer and coordinate supportive measures, as well as initiate an informal resolution process or an investigation under the grievance procedures established in the Title IX Policy.

Honoring a request for confidentiality may limit our ability to meaningfully investigate and pursue disciplinary action against an accused individual.

Confidential Resources providing services in the following offices at the University can offer Legal Confidentiality due to their status as licensed medical/healthcare professionals acting within the scope of their professional responsibilities.

On-Campus

For Students:

- **University Health Service (UHS)**
  Licensed medical professionals acting in accordance with their professional responsibilities as healthcare providers.
  - UHS River Campus (585) 275-2662
  - UHS Eastman School Office (585) 274-1230
- **University Counseling Center (UCC): (585)275-3113**
  Outside of UCC office hours, there is a UCC professional on-call to address urgent mental health crises and emergencies.
- **University Chaplains: (585) 275-4321**
  About: Please note that only ordained clergy and faith leaders can offer legal confidentiality.

For Employees:

- **Employee Assistance Program (EAP): (585) 276-9110**
  Provides confidential guidance and support for addressing a variety of personal and work-related challenges for employees.

For Both:

- **University Ombuds: Contact Us - University of Rochester Ombuds Office or** (585) 276-2500
  About: The University Ombuds is designated a confidential employee, meaning the Ombuds can maintain confidentiality on campus when acting in their role as Ombuds. The Ombuds cannot offer legal confidentiality in a process external to the University, such as a court proceeding.

Off-campus

These services are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Callers can connect free of charge to the phone hotlines. Individuals can also connect with trained hotline staff online through a secure chat messaging system, if available. These services are confidential. Students, faculty, and staff who wish to seek confidential assistance without the University's involvement may contact the following Rochester-area resources:

- **RESTORE Sexual Assault Services**
  About: 24-Hour Hotline. Provide confidential crisis support after an instance of sexual assault, can accompany you to the hospital, or escort you to the police station at your request to file a report.
  - 585-546-2777
- **Willow Domestic Violence Center**
  About: 24-hour crisis hotline, emergency shelter, court accompaniment, short-term counseling, and

support.

- 585-222-7233

- **Rochester Police Department (RPD)**
  - 911
- **211 Lifeline**:
  About: 24/7 crisis/suicide intervention. Services Monroe, Wayne, Ontario, Livingston, Cayuga and Seneca Counties. Provides assistance and referrals for emergency food, shelter, clothing, crisis counseling, substance abuse issues, employment, financial, legal issues, physical, and mental health needs.
    - Dial 211

Public Safety, **Willow Domestic Violence Center**, and **RESTORE Sexual Assault Services** can all assist you in **obtaining an Order of Protection (OOP)** through Family Court against a current or former spouse or intimate partner.

Additional Rochester community, New York State, and National resources available to University community members **can be found online**. Many are free, confidential, and available 24/7.

If you have been subjected to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking…

If you need immediate help regarding sexual misconduct, or you believe this incident presents a threat to the health or safety of yourself or anyone in the University Community, please contact these resources, which are available 24/7:

Law Enforcement:

- **Call University Public Safety** at (585) 275-3333 (24 hours, 365 days) if you are on campus.
- **Blue Light Phones:** Pick up a **Blue Light phone** anywhere on a University campus to be put in touch with a DPS officer immediately.
- **Call 911** (Police Dispatch, Monroe County Emergency Communications)

Medical Care, Health and Safety:

Designated **Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Centers (SAFE)** provide medical treatment and forensic exams:

- **Emergency Department at Strong Memorial Hospital, 601 Elmwood Ave., Rochester, NY 14642**
  - The Department of Public Safety can provide free transportation.
- **Emergency Department at Rochester General Hospital, 1425 Portland Ave., Rochester, NY 14621**
- **Emergency Department at Unity Hospital, 1555 Long Pond Road, Rochester, NY 14626**

In New York, it is the consenting patient's choice whether to involve law enforcement personnel or not. However, medical providers who treat a physical injury sustained from an assault, physical or sexual, are required by state law to report the assault to law enforcement.

Remember, a person subject to sexual misconduct or violence is not to blame, regardless of the circumstances. Nothing they have done (how they dressed, how much they drank, whether they had a prior encounter or relationship with the person, etc.) warrants someone sexually assaulting, sexually harassing, or physically assaulting them. Sexual violence happens to people of all sexes, genders,

identities, and sexual orientations.

Your safety is the number one priority. If you have experienced physical or sexual violence, seek immediate medical attention if you are injured or believe you may have been exposed to the risk of an STI or pregnancy. Visit **resources for immediate assistance on campus** for more information.

It is important to note that below are recommended guidelines and useful resources to know following sexual misconduct and are not meant to be directive.

- **Report a Crime:** Call Public Safety at (585) 275-3333 if on campus or the local police at 911 if you are off campus. You can notify Public Safety and the police even if you do not wish to file an official report or pursue criminal charges. Specially selected University Public Safety staff are available to work with you throughout the process.
- **Medical and Safety Care**: It is important to get care as soon as possible. Even if you feel okay, a sexual assault could expose you to a risk of pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, HIV, and internal physical trauma, so it is important to be examined by a doctor even if you do not wish to have evidence collected. In addition to receiving medical attention, clinicians can assist you in collecting forensic evidence if you choose to do so. If possible, having evidence collected as soon as possible preserves your right to decide at a later date whether to go through a criminal process. **You do not need to file a police report to receive medical services.**
- **Sexual Assault Examination and Kit Collection:** Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester General Hospital, and Unity Hospital have Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) on staff. A SANE is a registered nurse specially trained to provide comprehensive care to patients who have experienced sexual assault in a sensitive, non-threatening manner. SANEs and SAFEs receive intensive classroom and clinical training, which covers evidence collection, injury detection methods, chain-of-custody requirements, methods to avoid re-traumatizing a victim during an examination, and other topics related to both prosecutions and meeting the needs of sexual assault victims. The entire health care and evidentiary exam is conducted at the patient's discretion. The patient may withdraw consent at any time, or may choose to complete only certain parts of the health care exam, evidentiary exam, or health care treatment. *The SANE may contact the police if a patient presents with serious injuries caused by a weapon, but patients can choose whether or not to talk to the police.*
    - Evidence can be collected up to 120 hours or 5 days post-assault. Evidence collected during this examination allows someone the option to choose at a later date to pursue a criminal process, which can be used to aid an investigation, identify alleged perpetrators, or corroborate facts.
    - During an exam with a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner, injuries will be assessed and treated. A SANE will also discuss options for treatment for possible exposure to sexually transmitted infections, offer HIV post-exposure prophylaxis, and/or discuss options for emergency contraception to prevent pregnancy.
    - Emergency Room charges for the Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit visit are billed directly to the New York State Crime Victims Board on a routine basis. This process allows everyone, whether individuals have made a report to University Public Safety or to the Police Department or not, to bypass private medical insurance carrier. This is especially important to individuals who do not have medical insurance or to those who may not want family members to learn about the Emergency Room visit.
        - The New York State Office of Victim Services may be able to assist in compensating victims/survivors for health care and counseling services, including emergency compensation. Options can be explored at the Office of Victim Services Crime Victims website, or by calling 1-800-247-8035.
- **Preserving Evidence:** If you or a friend experience an assault, try to avoid disturbing or discarding items that might have DNA on them before you seek medical care. Taking this step can be very difficult following a traumatic experience, but doing so will help preserve potential evidence should you decide to make a report to law enforcement or the University. If the assault happened within the last 5 days/120 hours, you may also want to consider forensic evidence collection, even if you don't want to press criminal charges. It is best to be examined as soon as possible after an event. Some substances leave

the system within 6 or 12 hours, so if there is concern that drugs or alcohol have been used to assist an assault, this may be a consideration. To preserve evidence that can be used later in a criminal process, if you are able, try to avoid disturbing or discarding evidence that might have your attacker's DNA on it before you seek medical care. Because some kinds of evidence may only be collected within a short time period after an assault, preserving evidence immediately can be an extremely important step.

- Try to resist the urge to cleanse yourself. Do not urinate or defecate; shower, bathe, or douche; brush your teeth or gargle; brush your hair; eat, drink, or smoke; disturb the area where the assault occurred; or throw away clothes worn during the attack.
- Save each item of clothing worn and/or bedding at the time of the assault in a separate paper bag (plastic destroys evidence).
- Document any physical injuries.
    - You can still have an exam performed even if you have done one of these activities, such as showering. You may want to bring a change of clothes/underwear & a phone charger when you go to the hospital or health facility for the exam.

- **File for an Order of Protection**: **Public Safety**, **Willow Domestic Violence Center**, and **RESTORE Sexual Assault Services** can all assist you in obtaining an Order of Protection (OOP) through Family Court against a current or former spouse or intimate partner. Family Court issues orders of protection as part of a civil, non-criminal, case. You start the case by filing a Family Offense Petition. To start a proceeding in Monroe County Family Court, you must file a petition at the **Hall of Justice**, 99 Exchange Boulevard, Room 301A (Probation Intake). It is an order issued by a court to limit the behavior of someone who harms or threatens to harm another person. You do not need a police report in order to file for a family court order of protection. To seek a criminal order of protection because someone committed a crime of violence against you, you should call the Department of Public Safety (585) 275-3333 or Dial 911.
    - If you obtain an order of protection, you must bring the order to University Public Safety as quickly as possible. Upon notice of the order, the University will enforce any provisions that apply on campus. University Student Conduct or the Title IX Coordinator can also issue No Contact Orders that set expectations for no contact between you and the respondent on campus. Please note that No Contact Orders are not legal instruments and are only enforceable through the University's internal adjudication process.
- **Receive Emotional Support**: Whether or not physical or sexual violence requires medical attention, you may want to seek emotional support as you cope and recover. There is no right or wrong response to an assault; everyone reacts differently. Some people may experience a strong immediate response, while others seem to function fine immediately but have reactions long after the event occurs. It is not unusual to experience shock, anger, helplessness, self-blame, shame, problems with eating or sleeping, difficulty concentrating, mood swings, difficulty trusting others, irritability, denial and/or fear. Many individuals find some relief in talking to empathetic friends, advocacy services, and counselors. Talking about an experience of sexual assault is one of the most effective ways of processing your feelings and gaining an understanding about your own and others' responses and reactions. Putting all this into words with another person can be a step towards healing.
    - Confidential Resources, such as a therapist, medical provider, advocate, or religious leader, can act as a sounding board and provide direct support while you decide what action you want to take, if any. Confidential Resources will not share or reveal what you tell them to anyone – not the police, not the Title IX Office – without your explicit consent.
        - If you are a student, make an appointment at University Counseling Center (UCC) at (585) 275-3113 (confidential).
        - If you are an employee, connect with a counselor at the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) at (585) 276-9110 (confidential).
    - A support person may accompany you to the Emergency Department. Talk with friends or family with whom you feel safe.
    - A Counselor from **RESTORE Sexual Assault Services (585.546.2777)** is available to meet you at the Emergency Department to offer support during a SANE or SAFE exam.
    - **Connect with Rochester Area, New York State, or National confidential resources**. Many are available 24/7, 365 days a year, and free of charge.

Title IX Reporting

The University encourages all individuals who believe they have been subject to sexual harassment or discrimination—including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and/or stalking—to promptly report the alleged incident to the Title IX Office, the Department of Public Safety, or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator in any of the University's schools. The Title IX Coordinator can help individuals understand their options, rights, and available support services on-campus, and can assist with the on- campus reporting process; the Department of Public Safety can assist in making a report to area law enforcement agencies.

Options include:

Meet with the University Title IX Coordinator, Title IX Office Staff or a Deputy Coordinator: Reports may be made in person, by mail, by telephone, by utilizing the online reporting form, or by email to the Title IX Coordinator, a Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or Title IX Staff.

Title IX Office staff are private, not confidential resources, meaning they may need to make further disclosures (such as to help put in place a supportive measure), and will generally provide notice/obtain permission from the affected individual before making any such disclosure.

To report and/or reach TitleIX staff:

- **Fill out the online reporting form**: This form includes prompts for information to share. The form gathers details like involved parties, witnesses, date, type, and location of the incident. Reports can be made anonymously without providing the reporter's personal information.
- Send a detailed email to **titleix@rochester.edu**
- Call 585-275-1654 and leave a detailed voice mail message with all known identifying information of those involved and, if calling on your own behalf, your full name spelled out clearly, and contact information

Title IX staff will provide written information to the victim about:

- Notice of rights, procedures, and options to resolve allegations of Title IX prohibited behavior and sexual misconduct;
- Offer supportive measures, as reasonably available, without burdening a Complainant or Respondent, without fee or charge to either party, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the behavior or crime to Public Safety, local law enforcement, or regardless of a decision to proceed with a formal grievance process;
    - Supportive measures include options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or issuing protective measures (No Contact Order).
    - Supportive measures may be requested by the impacted individuals or imposed by the Title IX Office on its own initiative to ensure the safety of all parties, the broader University community, and/or the integrity of the process, including if there is an ongoing campus disciplinary proceeding.
- Provide information on available, existing on- and off-campus resources, such as counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community; including connections to those resources as requested or needed;
- Discuss the **importance of preserving evidence** that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or where otherwise applicable:
- Provide assistance or information about **filing for an Order of Protection**; and
- Title IX Staff will clarify that criminal justice standards differ from on-campus policies and advise contacting Public Safety, local law enforcement or the district attorney for questions about New York State penal code. Options about the involvement of law enforcement and campus authorities, including notification of the victim's option to—

- Notify proper law enforcement authorities, including the Department of Public Safety or local police;
- Be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement authorities if the victim so chooses; and
- Decline to notify such authorities

Report to the Department of Public Safety (DPS):
The Department of Public Safety can support students and employees who ask for assistance working through the criminal reporting process. Public Safety can also assist you in filling out the online reporting form, making a report to the appropriate law enforcement authority (Rochester Police, Monroe County Sheriff's Office, et cetera). Reporting sexual misconduct to Public Safety does not oblige an individual to proceed with criminal charges or a University process. Officers will be available to answer questions, provide guidance, and share updates on any investigations that may occur.

Call or Text DPS: (585) 275-3333

- You can choose to simultaneously report to the University and the appropriate law enforcement agency for criminal investigation and response. You can also choose to only report the conduct to local law enforcement or only report to the University.
- You are encouraged to bring an advocate of your choosing to any meeting with Public Safety.
- DPS can also provide guidance and assistance for obtaining legal protection orders (family or criminal court) or a University-issued No Contact Order.

File a Report with Local Police:
You can call 911 to connect directly to local police to report crimes involving sexual violence, as prohibited under New York State Penal Code, which is separate from the University reporting process. DPS can connect you to local law enforcement. Police officers who respond may take statements, fill out a criminal report, explain possible legal options, including obtaining temporary and permanent Orders of Protection, assist with pressing criminal charges, or collect and preserve evidence.

- **Confidential Reporting to State or Local Government:** You can confidentially disclose the incident to governmental agencies for support services.
- **Take No Action:** You may decide to wait to take action or choose never to take action. Please note: delaying reporting may affect your options for legal processes.

Report to a University Employee:
All University employees, including student employees in Residential Life and Teaching Assistants, are considered **Mandatory Reporters** and must report Title IX and sexual misconduct behaviors disclosed to them, to the Title IX Office.

Relevant Policies

The University's Policies prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex and other protected classes are linked on the **University's Title IX and Sexual Misconduct website** and can be found on the **University's Policies and Procedures** page, along with the University's Notice of Non-Discrimination and other related policies.

The University Title IX Policy outlines the University's grievance process and other options to address complaints of Sexual Harassment, as that term is defined in the Title IX Regulations (34 C.F.R. Part 106) and in the University Title IX Policy.

The University's Student Sexual Misconduct Policy (SSMP) describes additional, prohibited sex-based student behaviors that are not covered by the University Title IX Policy, as well as the procedures that govern investigation and decision- making for complaints alleging these behaviors by students.

The University Policy Against Discrimination, Harassment, and Discriminatory Employment/Service Practices (PADH) prohibits discrimination and harassment based on a number of protected classes,

including sex. The PADH outlines the process the University uses to investigate complaints of harassment and discrimination against faculty, staff, visitors, patients and guests, to the extent the behavior is not covered by the Title IX Policy (sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and/or stalking). The PADH applies to reports by students, but not against students.

Overview of investigation and decision-making processes

In general, upon receiving a report that alleges conduct prohibited by the Title IX Policy or the SSMP, the University will invite a conversation with the individual alleged to have been subject to sexual misconduct. After conferring with the affected individual about their desired next step, the University may conduct an investigation. If a complainant discloses an incident but requests confidentiality or declines an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will weigh that request against the need to maintain a safe, non-discriminatory environment. Factors considered include, but are not limited to:

- The accused's history of violent behavior or repeated offenses.
- Escalation from prior behavior or increased risk of further violence.
- Weapon use or force in the incident.
- Victim/survivor status (e.g., a minor).
- Availability of other evidence (e.g., camera footage).

If the University must proceed with an investigation, the affected individual will be notified, and action will be taken to assist and protect them.

University investigations are prompt, fair and impartial, overseen by the Title IX Coordinator and/or Director of Civil Rights Investigations, and conducted by investigators who receive annual training on, among other relevant topics, relevant University policies and issues related to sexual harassment, dating and domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. These investigators are trained in conducting investigations in an impartial, thorough, and trauma-informed manner.

When a formal complaint of Title IX misconduct sexual misconduct is received, the University may initiate the grievance process or initiate informal resolution. The University has the same options when the reported conduct falls within the SSMP.

Informal Resolution is an option that may be offered by the Title IX Coordinator at their discretion and at any time prior to a final determination whether sexual misconduct occurred through a completed Grievance Process. The Title IX Coordinator may decline to offer Informal Resolution despite one or more of the parties' wishes, such as when the alleged conduct would present a future risk of harm to others or would not represent a complete resolution of the issues at hand. Participating in an Informal Resolution process is voluntary. Initiating this process requires specific notifications to the Parties, as well as the Parties' voluntary written consent to participate.

When an investigation proceeds, the University seeks to resolve all sexual harassment and sexual misconduct complaints thoroughly, fairly, equitably, and as promptly as possible based on the allegations. Circumstances may arise that justify a good cause extension of anticipated timeframes at the University's initiative or at the request of a Party. Such circumstances may include, but are not limited to: the complexity of the allegations; expansion of the scope of the allegations as the investigation proceeds; the number of Witnesses involved; the availability of the Parties, Witnesses or others involved; the effect of a concurrent criminal investigation; breaks or other closures of campus; faculty sabbatical; approved employee leave; or unforeseen circumstances. In the event timelines are modified, the University will provide written notice to the Parties.

Right to an Advisor and Advisor Role

Each Party has the right to choose an Advisor to assist and advise them (at the Party's own expense, if the Advisor is paid). Each Party has the right to be accompanied by their Advisor throughout the Grievance Process, including during all related meetings and hearings. Parties are encouraged to identify an Advisor

as soon as practical, as Advisors play an important role. Advisors:

1. provide support to the Party but do not serve as a proxy voice for the Party;
2. can confer quietly with their Party as needed, but if there is a need for an extended discussion, the Party should ask for a break in the meeting, interview or Hearing;
3. may not make statements or arguments or answer questions on behalf of Parties during meetings, interviews or during the Hearing;
4. may not speak during the hearing process, except in connection with Advisor- conducted questions;
5. cannot direct the Party how to answer a question; and
6. must conduct themselves quietly and professionally, must not disrupt any meeting, interview or proceeding, and must comply with the Rules of Decorum established by the University.

An Advisor who does not follow the Rules of Decorum and other guidelines above may be removed from the meeting, interview or Hearing.

Each Party must notify the Title IX Coordinator promptly of the name, title, and contact information for their Advisors and any change in their Advisor. The University can connect a Party with a trained on-campus Advisor upon request.

Investigation

The Investigator will conduct the investigation with a presumption that the Respondent is not responsible and will investigate free of bias and conflict of interest. The Investigator will provide advance written notice to each Party of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of any meeting(s) the Investigator requests with them. Parties will have equal access to information and the same rights to have others present. Investigations will be conducted in a thorough, impartial, and fair manner; all involved individuals will be treated with appropriate sensitivity and respect.

The Investigator will decide which individuals to interview based on the information the Investigator gathers as part of the investigation and, with respect to Witnesses offered by a Party, the Investigator will ask the Party to describe the information the Party expects the Witness to provide. The Title IX Coordinator may also direct that additional interviews be conducted. Interviews will be supplemented by gathering any physical, documentary, and other evidence, as appropriate and available.

The Investigator will assemble all of the relevant evidence, including Inculpatory Evidence and Exculpatory Evidence, which will be shared electronically with the Parties and their Advisors for review and comment. After considering any responses to the evidence and taking any next steps, the Investigator will prepare a preliminary investigation report summarizing and attaching the Relevant, Admissible evidence and information obtained during the investigation, including Inculpatory Evidence and Exculpatory Evidence, and parties will have the opportunity to review.

At the conclusion of the investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will review the final investigation report and prepare a Notice of Hearing (or offer Informal Resolution, described above). Each Party and their Advisor will be invited to a Pre-Hearing Conference with the Title IX Coordinator and the Decision-maker to review the Hearing process in detail. All Hearings will be conducted in a virtual format with the parties physically present in separate locations, with technology enabling the Decision-maker and Parties to simultaneously see and hear the Party or the Witness while that person is speaking. At the hearing, the Decision-maker has the right and responsibility to ask questions and elicit information from Parties and Witnesses to aid in obtaining Relevant, Admissible evidence and information, both Inculpatory and Exculpatory. The Parties have equal rights to present information to the Decision-maker, which ensures that the Decision-maker has the benefit of each Party's perspectives about the allegations and evidence.

At the conclusion of the hearing, the Decision-maker will issue a written determination. Determinations regarding violations of this Policy will be made by using the preponderance of the evidence standard. Preponderance of the evidence means that an allegation is more likely true than not true. The Decision-maker's Written Determination will include factual findings, specific policy provisions determined to have

been violated, if any, and Sanctions and/or Remedies imposed, if any, and will include an explanation of the rationale for these determinations.

Sanctions

Students

- Expulsion (permanent separation)
- Suspension
- Deferred Suspension
- Disciplinary Probation
- Disciplinary Probation with deferred removal from the residence halls
- Loss of housing contract
- Residence hall probation
- Conduct warning
- Title IX education or other relevant education
- Parent or guardian notification (subject to privacy restrictions)
- Financial restitution
- Organizational sanctions, including probation and rescinding recognition or other organizational restrictions
- Fine
- Community restoration and/or community service
- Loss of campus privileges
- Loss of campus employment and/or opportunities for campus employment
- Withholding records or degree
- Revocation of admission and/or degree
- Bar against registration
- Discretionary action
- Substance abuse education and/or evaluation

Employees/Faculty/Staff

- Termination of employment
- Revocation or denial of tenure
- Suspension
- Demotion
- Progressive Discipline
- Warning
- Loss of pay or other pay adjustments
- Job transfer
- Change or restrictions in work location and/or job responsibilities
- Title IX education
- Restrictions on the Employee's communications
- Limitations on the Employee's movement in or on the University's campus, programs, and activities

Non-community members (e.g., Visitors, Vendors, Contractors, Patients)

- Campus Ban
- Restrictions on accessing University property only for medical care
- Termination of contract

Appeals

The Parties have equal rights to file an Appeal. Appeals must be submitted to the individual identified in the Written Determination on or before the date specified in the Written Determination.

An Appeal is not intended to be a rehearing of the information presented at the Hearing. An Appeal may only be based upon one or more of the following grounds:

1. Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome.
2. New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the determination and could have affected the outcome is now available.
3. The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or any Hearing Officer had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual Parties that affected the outcome.
4. The sanction imposed was inappropriate.

The written Appeal decision, which will include the Appeal Decision-makers' rationale, will be sent to the Parties simultaneously. All decisions made by the Appeal Decision-makers are final.

Definitions

The University has several policies pertaining to the prohibition of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking pursuant to state and federal laws. The policies define the following prohibited behaviors:

1. **Sexual Harassment -** The University's definition of sexual harassment is outlined in the **Title IX Policy**, the **Policy Against Discrimination, Harassment, Discriminatory Employment/Service Practices (PADH)**, and the **Student Sexual Misconduct Policy**, all of which are available online.
2. **Sexual Assault:** any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of that person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent. Sexual assault includes:
    a. **Rape**: 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 consent.
    b. **Non-Consensual Sexual Contact (Title IX)**: The intentional touching of the clothed or unclothed body parts without consent of the victim for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation. The forced touching by the victim of the actor's clothed or unclothed body parts, without consent of the victim for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation. This offense includes instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of age or incapacity due to temporary or permanent mental or physical impairment or intoxication.
    c. **Fondling (Clery)**: 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 incapacity.
    d. **Incest**: Sexual intercourse between persons related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
    e. **Statutory Rape**: Sexual intercourse with a person under the statutory age of consent. In New York, the statutory age of consent is 17 years old.
3. **Dating Violence:** means violence committed by a person:
    a. who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
    b. where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
        i. The length of the relationship;
        ii. The type of relationship; and
        iii. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

4. **Domestic Violence:** Felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a person who:
    a. Is a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws in New York State, or a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim;
    b. Is cohabitating or has cohabitated, with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
    c. Shares a child in common with the victim; or
    d. Commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protect from those acts under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction.
5. **Stalking:** engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to
    a. Fear for their safety or the safety of others; or
    b. Suffer substantial emotional distress.

Information Regarding Sex Offenders

In accordance with federal and state law, information regarding Level III sex offenders, if any, who live or work in the Rochester area near or adjacent to University campuses will be provided by local law enforcement and maintained by Public Safety. For the official New York State Sex Offender Registry, please visit New York State Sex Offender Registry.

Fire Safety Report

Fire safety is very important to the University community. All University owned buildings are subject to periodic fire safety inspections by the University Fire Marshal, the New York State Office of Fire Prevention and Control and other regulatory agencies. Most fire-related emergencies can be avoided by practicing fire safety, including avoiding the non-approved items and appliances below.

Reporting a Fire

All fires should be reported immediately by calling 911 or by calling Public Safety at (585) 275-3333.

Emergency response and Evacuation Procedures

University of Rochester maintains an Emergency Response Plan that outlines responsibilities of campus units during emergencies. This plan outlines incident priorities, campus organization and specific responsibilities of particular units or positions.

The main goal of the University of Rochester Emergency Action Plan is the preservation of life, protection of property, and the continuity of campus operations. Other objectives include but are not limited to:

- Delegation of responsibility to emergency personnel.
- Coordination of emergency operations with external agencies such as the Rochester Police Department, Monroe County Sheriff's Office, Brighton Police Department, Brockport Police Department, Monroe Crime Analysis Center.

The emergency response and evacuation procedures are tested at least three times each year. Students and employees are given information about the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided with the designated assembly areas for each facility for a short-term building evacuation. The Department of Public Safety does not tell building occupants in advance about the designated locations for long-term evacuations because those decisions are affected by time of day, the 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, Public Safety staff on the scene will communicate information to students regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.

During an emergency, the University may use the Public Address system to advise the University of procedures to be followed. The Public Safety Department is authorized to make such announcements. Public Safety personnel will also assist in directing building occupants to a safe location. The building will remain unoccupied until deemed safe to re- enter by emergency personnel.

Non-Approved Items

Generally, items that can produce enough heat to start a fire if used improperly, or act as sources of fuel in case of fire. Including but not limited to:

- Hover Boards, E-Scooters
- 3D Printers
- Candles with or without a wick, lanterns, lamps, or any other item that produces an open flame
- Tobacco, incense, or any other item that burns or smolders when used
- All flammable materials (gas, lighter fluid, charcoal, propane, solvents,)
- All items powered by combustible fuels (such as motorcycles)
- All fireworks, explosives,
- All corrosive (or poisonous) chemicals and hazardous materials
- All lightweight extension cords or multi-plug outlet adapters

- Heavyweight power strips or extension cords without safety circuit breakers, flexible (twisty) power strips
- Multiple approved power strips connected together ("chaining")
- All electric cords extended through walls, ceilings, affixed to walls, under floor coverings, across corridors,
- Curtains/drapes
- Anything covering ceilings (tapestries, banners, posters, nets or other combustible materials)
- All decorations covering more than 20% of walls (tapestries, banners, posters or other combustible materials)
- Crepe paper, plastic or Mylar decorations, ribbons, streamers,
- Combustible materials as door decorations covering more than 20% of doors total
- Runners, doormats, or other combustible floor coverings in hallways and suite corridors
- All standard and "rope type" decorative lighting (Christmas, chili pepper, lights)

Non-Approved Appliances

Generally, devices with open elements or that can produce enough heat to start a fire if used improperly. Including but not limited to:

- George Foreman grills or similar cooking appliances, including induction cooktops, BBQ grills, or open flame devices (charcoal, gas or other fuel)
- Toasters, portable or toaster ovens, smokeless indoor grills, (except in designated cooking areas)
- Hotplates, electric skillets, crock pots,
- Combination microwaves with broiling elements
- Submersion coil water heaters
- Personal lighting that has an upward-facing lamp (regardless of protective cover or bulb type)
- Personal lighting that has movable octopus arms so that lamp can be faced upward
- Non-UL safety approved electric powered appliances
- All portable heating devices (space heaters of any type)

Residential Fire Alarm System Information

The University has two basic designs of fire alarm systems in its residential housing. For residential housing that has a fire sprinkler system installed as described in the information table below, smoke detector activation in a student room results in "local" alarm for notification of the room occupants and an electronic signal is automatically sent to the Department of Public Safety, which can alert the fire department.

For residential housing that does not have a fire sprinkler system (University Park and Whipple Park Apartments) a more sophisticated smoke detector is installed which senses heat and smoke separately.

Activation of the heat sensor activates the building alarm and sends a fire alarm signal to Public Safety. Activation of the smoke sensor sends an alarm signal to Public Safety but also activates a "local" alarm to alert the room occupants.

Smoke detectors that are located in common spaces (i.e. basements, common hallways) in all buildings, except Graduate Maisonettes, and all sprinkler system activations in those buildings equipped with sprinklers, activate the building fire alarm system to alert all occupants and transmit a signal to Public Safety.

Building Name	Battery Operated Smoke Detector that alerts occupants only	Heat & Smoke Detector*	Sprinkler System	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plan/Placard	Number of evacuation (fire) drills each calendar year
Alpha Delta Phi 577Fraternity Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Anderson Tower 850 Wilson Blvd.		X	X	X	X	4
Brooks Crossing 1500 Plymouth Ave. S		X	X	X	X	4
Burton Hall 560 Fraternity Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Crosby Hall 655 Faculty Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
deKiewiet Tower 300 Kendrick Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Delta Kappa Epsilon 597 Fraternity Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Douglass Leadership House 575 Fraternity Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Drama House 595 Fraternity Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Eastman Commons 100 Gibbs St.		X	X	X	X	4
Genesee Hall 730 Library Rd		X	X	X	X	4
Gilbert Hall 615 Faculty Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Goler House 60 Crittenden Blvd.		X	X	X	X	4
Hoeing Hall 620 Faculty Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Lovejoy Hall 540 Fraternity Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
O'Brien Hall 800 Wilson Blvd.		X	X	X	X	4
Psi Upsilon 537 Fraternity Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Sigma Alpha Mu 535 Fraternity Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Sigma Chi 555 Fraternity Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Sigma Epsilon 515 Fraternity Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Theta Chi 557 Fraternity Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Tiernan Hall 520 Fraternity Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Valentine Tower 400 Kendrick Rd.		x		X		4
Wilder Tower 810 Wilson Blvd.		X	X	X	X	4

Building Name	Battery Operated Smoke Detector that alerts occupants only	Heat & Smoke Detector*	Sprinkler System	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plan/Placard	Number of evacuation (fire) drills each calendar year
Hillcourt						
Chambers House 995 Hill Court Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Fairchild House 920 Hill Court Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Gale House 940 Hill Court Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Kendrick House 975 Hill Court Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Munro House 955 Hill Court Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Slater House 945 Hill Court Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Maisonettes 500 Kendrick Rd.						
Munn	X			X		0
Kelly	X			X		0
Trevor	X			X		0
Bright	X			X		0
Moore	X			X		0
Sibley	X			X		0
Ross	X			X		0
Riverview Apartments 1236 Plymouth Ave. South						
Building A		X	X	X	X	4
Building B		X	X	X	X	4
Building C		X	X	X	X	4
Building D		X	X	X	X	4
Building E		X	X	X	X	4
Building F		X	X	X	X	4
Susan B. Anthony Hall						
Danforth Dining 742 Library Rd.		X	X	X		4
Gannett Hall 740 Library Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Gates Hall 740 Library Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Hollister Hall 740 Library Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Morgan Hall 740 Library Rd.		X	X	X	X	4
Building Core Kitchens – All Floors		X	X	X	X	4

Building Name	Battery Operated Smoke Detector that alerts occupants only	Heat & Smoke Detector*	Sprinkler System	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plan/Placard	Number of evacuation (fire) drills each calendar year
University Park Apts. 300 Westmoreland Dr.						
Building 1		X		X		4
Building 2		X		X		4
Building 3		X		X		4
Building 4		X		X		4
Building 5		X		X		4
Building 6		X		X		4
Building 7		X		X		4
Building 8		X		X		4
Building 9		X		X		4
Whipple Park 500 Murlin Dr.						
Building 1		X		X		4
Building 2		X		X		4
Building 3		X		X		4
Building 4		X		X		4
Building 5		X		X		4
Building 6		X		X		4
Building 7		X		X		4
Building 8		X		X		4
Building 9		X		X		4
Building 10		X		X		4
Building 11		X		X		4
Building 12		X		X		4
Building 13		X		X		4
Building 14		X		X		4
Building 15		X		X		4
Building 16		X		X		4
Building 17		X		X		4
Building 18		X		X		4
Building 19		X		X		4
Building 20		X		X		4
Building 21		X		X		4

Building Name	Battery Operated Smoke Detector that alerts occupants only	Heat & Smoke Detector*	Sprinkler System	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plan/Placard	Number of evacuation (fire) drills each calendar year
Whipple Park- Continued 500 Murlin Dr.						
Building 22		X		X		4
Building 23		X		X		4
Building 24		X		X		4
Building 25		X		X		4
Building 26		X		X		4
Building 27		X		X		4
Building 28		X		X		4
Building 29		X		X		4
Building 30		X		X		4
Building 31		X		X		4
Building 32		X		X		4
*Activation of the heat sensor activates the building alarm and sends a fire alarm signal to Public Safety. Activation of the smoke sensor sends an alarm signal to Public Safety but also activates a "local" alarm to alert the room occupants.						

Fire evacuation policies RACE to Fire Safety

- **R**escue and Relocate anyone in immediate danger
- **A**ctivate the building fire alarm. Fire alarm pull stations are usually located near exits and stair entries. Call Public Safety at x13 if it can be done quickly and from a safe location.
- **C**onfine the fire by closing all doors. First, close the door to the room where the fire is located.
- **E**vacuate the building immediately.

Before opening any doors, feel the door with the back of your hand. If it feels hot, do not open it. If it isn't hot, brace yourself against the door, open it slightly, and if heat or heavy smoke is present, close the door and leave by an alternate exit.

As you leave your room, close the room door, making sure you have your keys with you (heavy concentration of smoke may make your return necessary).

If there is smoke or heat, crawl close to the ground. If there is heavy/ thick smoke in the hallway, stay in your room, close the door and call x13 for help and stay near the window.

Do not take time to collect jewelry, money, or other valuables. They can be replaced— your life can't! Do not attempt to use elevators to evacuate the building.
Do not attempt to use a fire extinguisher to put out the fire unless: the building fire alarm has been activated to alert others, Public Safety has been notified, you have received annual specific training in the

use of a fire extinguisher, you know what is burning and what type of fire extinguisher to use. The fire is small – perhaps no larger than a wastebasket.

The fire is not spreading rapidly and there is no toxic smoke present. You know the fire extinguisher is fully charged and there is an escape exit or route behind you.

As you evacuate the building, do so in a calm and orderly fashion. Walk, don't run! Keep conversation levels down.

After exiting the building, proceed immediately to your designated assembly area. Remain there until released. Stand well clear of the building to allow maneuvering of emergency apparatus and emergency personnel.

At the assembly area, be as calm as possible and cooperate with Residential Life staff as they attempt to determine if everyone is out of the building.

Do not re-enter the building without direct authorization by a senior Residential Life staff member or a Public Safety officer.

It is the responsibility of all faculty, staff, students or visitors to report all fires (no matter how small or if they are extinguished), dangerous situations or other emergencies to Public Safety by calling x13, or #413 from AT&T or Verizon cell phones.

Additional information can be found in the **Residential Life evacuation policy**.

Fire safety education and training programs

The Fire Marshal's Office will tailor a fire safety program for any student, faculty or staff group. Some examples of current fire safety programs available include Residential Life staff, Dining Services, Public Safety, Laboratory, Facilities and Services, Fraternity Houses, and Health Care. To schedule a fire safety training session, please call the UR Fire Marshal's office at (585) 275-3243.

The fire safety programs are designed to train individuals on the University's fire response procedures, fire safety policies, fire extinguisher operation, and resident advisors on smoke movement and obscuration. All students are also given literature prior to the school year on our fire safety policies and prohibited items. Fire safety training is conducted by the University Fire Safety staff out of Environmental Health & Safety who are experienced in fire safety matters.

Tampering With Fire Safety Devices and Equipment

Fire alarm systems, sprinkler systems and other fire/life safety equipment are provided in your building for occupant protection. Tampering with any of these may seriously reduce the level of protection afforded by alarm systems, automatic sprinklers, extinguishers, detectors, etc. and is prohibited and illegal.

Future Plans For Fire Safety Improvements

The University recognizes fire sprinklers in our residence halls as an investment in the safety of our students. We completed a multi-year fire safety program upgrade that installed state-of-the-art intelligent fire alarm systems in all residential housing except the Graduate Maisonettes, and complete quick response sprinkler systems in all our residential housing except the Graduate Maisonettes, University Park, and Whipple Park Apartments. Future plans for fire safety improvements are to focus on reducing fire alarms caused by unattended or inappropriate cooking practices.

Fire Log

Environmental Health & Safety maintains the fire log which includes the general location, date, time and known causes that occur in on-campus student housing. Entry or additions to the log are made within two business days of receipt of the Public Safety report. The log is available for the most recent 60 days for public inspection, M-F during normal business hours at 685 Mt. Hope Avenue. Any portion of the fire log

greater than the most recent 60 days will be made available within two business days of the request for public inspection.

Fire Statistics- 2025

Building Name	Total Number of Fires	Cause of Fire (Unintentional, Intentional, or Undetermined)	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to the Fire	Value of Property Damaged (in US dollars)
Alpha Delta Phi 577Fraternity Rd.	1	Unintentional-Unattended Grease Fire	0	0	$25,000 - $49,999
Anderson Tower 850 Wilson Blvd.	0	-	-	-	-
Brooks Crossing 1500 Plymouth Ave. S	0	-	-	-	-
Burton Hall 560 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Crosby Hall 655 Faculty Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
deKiewiet Tower 300 Kendrick Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Delta Kappa Epsilon 597 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Douglass Leadership House 575 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Drama House 595 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Eastman Commons 100 Gibbs St.	0	-	-	-	-
Genesee Hall 730 Library Rd	0	-	-	-	-
Gilbert Hall 615 Faculty Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Goler House 60 Crittenden Blvd.	0	-	-	-	-
Hoeing Hall 620 Faculty Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Lovejoy Hall 540 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
O'Brien Hall 800 Wilson Blvd.	0	-	-	-	-
Psi Upsilon 537 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Sigma Alpha Mu 535 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Sigma Chi 555 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Sigma Epsilon 515 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Theta Chi 557 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Tiernan Hall 520 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Valentine Tower 400 Kendrick Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Wilder Tower 810 Wilson Blvd.	0	-	-	-	-

Building Name	Total Number of Fires- 2025	Cause of Fire(Unintentional, Intentional, or Undetermined)	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to the Fire	Value of Property Damaged (in US dollars)
Hillcourt					
Chambers House 995 Hill Court Rd.	1	Unintentional- E-Bike Battery Fire	0	0	$100 - $999
	2	Unintentional- Cell Phone Battery	0	0	$100 - $999
Fairchild House 920 Hill Court Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Gale House 940 Hill Court Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Kendrick House 975 Hill Court Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Munro House 955 Hill Court Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Slater House 945 Hill Court Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Maisonettes **500 Kendrick Rd.**					
Munn	0	-	-	-	-
Kelly	0	-	-	-	-
Trevor	0	-	-	-	-
Bright	0	-	-	-	-
Moore	0	-	-	-	-
Sibley	0	-	-	-	-
Ross	0	-	-	-	-
Riverview Apartments **1236 Plymouth Ave. South**					
Building A	0	-	-	-	-
Building B	0	-	-	-	-
Building C	0	-	-	-	-
Building D	0	-	-	-	-
Building E	0	-	-	-	-
Building F	0	-	-	-	-
Susan B. Anthony Hall					
Danforth Dining 742 Library Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Gannett Hall 740 Library Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Gates Hall740 Library Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Hollister Hall 740 Library Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Morgan Hall 740 Library Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Building Core Kitchens – All Floors	0	-	-	-	-

Building Name	Total Number of Fires- 2025	Cause of Fire (Unintentional, Intentional, or Undetermined)	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to the Fire	Value of Property Damaged (in US dollars)
University Park Apts. 300 Westmoreland Dr.					
Building 1	0	-	-	-	-
Building 2	0	-	-	-	-
Building 3	0	-	-	-	-
Building 4	0	-	-	-	-
Building 5	0	-	-	-	-
Building 6	0	-	-	-	-
Building 7	0	-	-	-	-
Building 8	0	-	-	-	-
Building 9	0	-	-	-	-
Whipple Park 500 Murlin Dr.					
Building 1	0	-	-	-	-
Building 2	1	Unintentional- Grease Fire	0	0	$100 - $999
Building 3	0	-	-	-	-
Building 4	0	-	-	-	-
Building 5	0	-	-	-	-
Building 6	0	-	-	-	-
Building 7	0	-	-	-	-
Building 8	0	-	-	-	-
Building 9	0	-	-	-	-
Building 10	0	-	-	-	-
Building 11	1	Unintentional- Pizza Box in Oven	0	0	$0 - $99
Building 12	0	-	-	-	-
Building 13	0	-	-	-	-
Building 14	0	-	-	-	-
Building 15	1	Unintentional- Grease Fire	0	0	$100 - $999
Building 16	0	-	-	-	-
Building 17	0	-	-	-	-
Building 18	0	-	-	-	-
Building 19	0	-	-	-	-
Building 20	0	-	-	-	-
Building 21	0	-	-	-	-
Building 22	0	-	-	-	-
Building 23	1	Unintentional- Grease Fire	0	0	$1,000 - $9,999
Building 24	0	-	-	-	-
Building 25	0	-	-	-	-
Building 26	0	-	-	-	-

Building 27	0	-	-	-	-
Building 28	0	-	-	-	-
Building 29	0	-	-	-	-
Building 30	0	-	-	-	-
Building 31	0	-	-	-	-
Building 32	0	-	-	-	-

Fire Statistics- 2024

Building Name	Total Number of Fires- 2024	Cause of Fire (Unintentional, Intentional, or Undetermined)	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to the Fire	Value of Property Damaged (in US dollars)
Alpha Delta Phi 577Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Anderson Tower 850 Wilson Blvd.	0	-	-	-	-
Brooks Crossing 1500 Plymouth Ave. S	0	-	-	-	-
Burton Hall 560 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Crosby Hall 655 Faculty Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
deKiewiet Tower 300 Kendrick Rd.	1	Unintentional- Smoldering item in trash chute	0	0	$0 - $200
	2	Unintentional- Stove Coil fire	0	0	$0 - $200
Delta Kappa Epsilon 597 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Douglass Leadership House 575 Fraternity Rd.	1	Unintentional- Grease Fire/Explosion	1	0	$100 - $999
Drama House 595 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Eastman Commons 100 Gibbs St.	0	-	-	-	-
Genesee Hall 730 Library Rd	0	-	-	-	-
Gilbert Hall 615 Faculty Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Goler House 60 Crittenden Blvd.	0	-	-	-	-
Hoeing Hall 620 Faculty Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Lovejoy Hall 540 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
O'Brien Hall 800 Wilson Blvd.	0	-	-	-	-
Psi Upsilon 537 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Sigma Alpha Mu 535 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Sigma Chi 555 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Sigma Epsilon 515 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Theta Chi 557 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-

Building Name	Total Number of Fires- 2024	Cause of Fire(Unintentional, Intentional, or Undetermined)	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to the Fire	Value of Property Damaged (in US dollars)
Tiernan Hall 520 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Valentine Tower 400 Kendrick Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Wilder Tower 810 Wilson Blvd.	0	-	-	-	-
Hillcourt					
Chambers House 995 Hill Court Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Fairchild House 920 Hill Court Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Gale House 940 Hill Court Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Kendrick House 975 Hill Court Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Munro House 955 Hill Court Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Slater House 945 Hill Court Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Maisonettes 500 Kendrick Rd.					
Munn	0	-	-	-	-
Kelly	0	-	-	-	-
Trevor	0	-	-	-	-
Bright	0	-	-	-	-
Moore	0	-	-	-	-
Sibley	0	-	-	-	-
Ross	0	-	-	-	-
Riverview Apartments 1236 Plymouth Ave. South					
Building A	0	-	-	-	-
Building B	0	-	-	-	-
Building C	0	-	-	-	-
Building D	0	-	-	-	-
Building E	0	-	-	-	-
Building F	0	-	-	-	-
University Park Apts. 300 Westmoreland Dr.					
Building 1	0	-	-	-	-
Building 2	0	-	-	-	-
Building 3	0	-	-	-	-
Building 4	0	-	-	-	-
Building 5	0	-	-	-	-
Building 6	0	-	-	-	-
Building 7	0	-	-	-	-
Building 8	0	-	-	-	-
Building 9	0	-	-	-	-

Building Name	Total Number of Fires- 2024	Cause of Fire (Unintentional, Intentional, or Undetermined)	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to the Fire	Value of Property Damaged (in US dollars)
Whipple Park 500 Murlin Dr.					
Building 1	0	-	-	-	-
Building 2	0	-	-	-	-
Building 3	0	-	-	-	-
Building 4	0	-	-	-	-
Building 5	0	-	-	-	-
Building 6	0	-	-	-	-
Building 7	0	-	-	-	-
Building 8	0	-	-	-	-
Building 9	0	-	-	-	-
Building 10	0	-	-	-	-
Building 11	0	-	-	-	-
Building 12	0	-	-	-	-
Building 13	0	-	-	-	-
Building 14	0	-	-	-	-
Building 15	0	-	-	-	-
Building 16	0	-	-	-	-
Building 17	0	-	-	-	-
Building 18	0	-	-	-	-
Building 19	0	-	-	-	-
Building 20	0	-	-	-	-
Building 21	0	-	-	-	-
Building 22	0	-	-	-	-
Building 23	0	-	-	-	-
Building 24	0	-	-	-	-
Building 25	0	-	-	-	-
Building 26	0	-	-	-	-
Building 27	0	-	-	-	-
Building 28	0	-	-	-	-
Building 29	0	-	-	-	-
Building 30	0	-	-	-	-
Building 31	0	-	-	-	-
Building 32	0	-	-	-	-

Fire Statistics- 2023

Building Name	Total Number of Fires- 2023	Cause of Fire (Unintentional, Intentional, or Undetermined)	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to the Fire	Value of Property Damaged (in US dollars)
Alpha Delta Phi 577Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Anderson Tower 850 Wilson Blvd.	1	Unintentional-Burning paper in trash can	0	0	$0
Brooks Crossing 1500 Plymouth Ave. S	1	Unintentional-Oven Fire	0	0	$100-$999
Burton Hall 560 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Crosby Hall 655 Faculty Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
deKiewiet Tower 300 Kendrick Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Delta Kappa Epsilon 597 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Douglass Leadership House 575 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Drama House 595 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Eastman Commons 100 Gibbs St.	1	Unintentional-Electrical Outlet	0	0	$0 - $200
	2	Unintentional-Electrical wiring in kitchen	0	0	$0 - $200
Genesee Hall 730 Library Rd	0	-	-	-	-
Gilbert Hall 615 Faculty Rd.	1	Unintentional-Trash Can	0	0	$0 - $99
Goler House 60 Crittenden Blvd.	1	Unintentional-Oven/Cabinet Fire	1	0	$100 - $999
Hoeing Hall 620 Faculty Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Lovejoy Hall 540 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
O'Brien Hall 800 Wilson Blvd.	0	-	-	-	-
Psi Upsilon 537 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Sigma Alpha Mu 535 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Sigma Chi 555 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Sigma Epsilon 515 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Theta Chi 557 Fraternity Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Tiernan Hall 520 Fraternity Rd.	1	Unintentional-Microwave fire	0	0	$0 - $99
Valentine Tower 400 Kendrick Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Wilder Tower 810 Wilson Blvd.	0	-	-	-	-

Building Name	Total Number of Fires- 2023	Cause of Fire (Unintentional, Intentional, or Undetermined)	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to the Fire	Value of Property Damaged (in US dollars)
Hillcourt					
Chambers House 995 Hill Court Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Fairchild House 920 Hill Court Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Gale House 940 Hill Court Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Kendrick House 975 Hill Court Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Munro House 955 Hill Court Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Slater House 945 Hill Court Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Maisonettes 500 Kendrick Rd.					
Munn	0	-	-	-	-
Kelly	0	-	-	-	-
Trevor	0	-	-	-	-
Bright	0	-	-	-	-
Moore	0	-	-	-	-
Sibley	0	-	-	-	-
Ross	0	-	-	-	-
Riverview Apartments 1236 Plymouth Ave. South					
Building A	0	-	-	-	-
Building B	0	-	-	-	-
Building C	0	-	-	-	-
Building D	0	-	-	-	-
Building E	0	-	-	-	-
Building F	0	-	-	-	-
Susan B. Anthony Hall					
Danforth Dining 742 Library Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Gannett Hall 740 Library Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Gates Hall 740 Library Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Hollister Hall 740 Library Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Morgan Hall 740 Library Rd.	0	-	-	-	-
Building Core Kitchens – All Floors	1	Unintentional- Food in Microwave	0	0	$0 - $99

Building Name	Total Number of Fires- 2023	Cause of Fire (Unintentional, Intentional, or Undetermined)	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to the Fire	Value of Property Damaged (in US dollars)
University Park Apts. 300 Westmoreland Dr.					
Building 1	0	-	-	-	-
Building 2	0	-	-	-	-
Building 3	0	-	-	-	-
Building 4	0	-	-	-	-
Building 5	0	-	-	-	-
Building 6	0	-	-	-	-
Building 7	0	-	-	-	-
Building 8	0	-	-	-	-
Building 9	0	-	-	-	-
Whipple Park 500 Murlin Dr.					
Building 1	0	-	-	-	-
Building 2	0	-	-	-	-
Building 3	0	-	-	-	-
Building 4	0	-	-	-	-
Building 5	0	-	-	-	-
Building 6	0	-	-	-	-
Building 7	0	-	-	-	-
Building 8	0	-	-	-	-
Building 9	0	-	-	-	-
Building 10	0	-	-	-	-
Building 11	0	-	-	-	-
Building 12	0	-	-	-	-
Building 13	0	-	-	-	-
Building 14	0	-	-	-	-
Building 15	0	-	-	-	-
Building 16	0	-	-	-	-
Building 17	0	-	-	-	-
Building 18	0	-	-	-	-
Building 19	0	-	-	-	-
Building 20	0	-	-	-	-
Building 21	0	-	-	-	-
Building 22	0	-	-	-	-
Building 23	0	-	-	-	-
Building 24	0	-	-	-	-
Building 25	0	-	-	-	-
Building 26	0	-	-	-	-
Building 27	0	-	-	-	-
Building 28	0	-	-	-	-
Building 29	0	-	-	-	-
Building 30	0	-	-	-	-
Building 31	0	-	-	-	-
Building 32	0	-	-	-	-