



DEPAUW
UNIVERSITY

Est. 1837

Annual Security
Report and Fire
Safety Report

October 1, 2014

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PUBLIC SAFETY

The Public Safety Department is located at 101 E. Seminary St, Greencastle, IN 46135. Public Safety operates 24 hours each day throughout the year. We strongly urge prompt reporting of all criminal and suspicious activity by contacting (765) 658-5555, or by dialing 911.

The mission of the Department of Public Safety is to provide for the overall safety and security of the university and its properties. Our goal is to maintain an environment that promotes academic excellence to its fullest potential.

Our staff is committed to maintaining an environment which is conducive to an effective and positive learning experience for all members of the DePauw community. Through programs of information, education and proactive measures of police and security interaction, we endeavor to ensure that your experience at DePauw University will be as pleasant and rewarding as possible.

The Public Safety Office is professionally staffed with seven full time sworn police officers and one part time sworn police officer. All police officers are graduates of the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy and are empowered with full police authority pursuant to Indiana Code 21-17-5. Officers are authorized to make arrests and are charged with enforcing federal and state laws, as well as University rules and regulations.

DePauw Public Safety maintains a collaborative relationship with all local law enforcement agencies ensuring the most effective law enforcement services. Local agencies share reports involving students off campus and contribute to the Annual Report and disclosure of crime statistics. Greencastle City Police, Putnam County Sheriff Office, Indiana State Police and Federal Agencies all have jurisdiction on the University Campus. Aid from these agencies is available as necessary to assist the DePauw Public Safety Office. Officers from the Public Safety Office may assist Greencastle Police and conduct investigations within the jurisdiction of Putnam County. DePauw University operates no off-campus housing or off-campus student organization facilities. However, some students participate in state-wide or national organizational events off campus.

PREPARING THE ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

The Public Safety Office prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The full text of this report can be located on our web site at <http://www.depauw.edu/studentlife/campus-safety/annualreport/>. You will also be able to connect to our site via the DePauw Home page at www.depauw.edu. This report is prepared in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies surrounding our campus, Campus Living and Community Development, Community Standards, the Dean of Students Office, and Facilities Management. Each entity provides updated information on their departments, policies, educational efforts and programs to comply with the Act.

Campus crime, arrest and referral statistics include those reported to Public Safety, designated campus officials (including but not limited to directors, deans, department heads, designated staff, community standards, advisors to students/student organizations, athletic coaches), and local law enforcement agencies. A procedure is in place to anonymously capture crime statistics disclosed confidentially during interactions with confidential reporting sources, such as Medical Staff, Counseling Staff, or Pastoral Counselors.

Each year, an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and current faculty and staff to provide the link to the website to access this report. Copies of the report may also be obtained at the Public Safety Office (101 E. Seminary St.) or by calling (765) 658-5555. All prospective employees may obtain a copy from Human Resources in the Administration Building or by calling (765) 658-4181, and the web site address will be provided during employment applications. Perspective Students may obtain a copy of this report in the Admissions Office or by calling Public Safety. Notice of the report and web site information is provided on the Admissions website.

REPORTING CRIMES AND EMERGENCIES

Dial 911

- » If you are reporting a FIRE
- » the need for an AMBULANCE
- » or need EMERGENCY POLICE SERVICES
 - Give your name, location and telephone number
 - State the nature of the problem
 - If possible, stay on the line until Officers arrive

All other calls for non-emergency police and security services should be directed to Public Safety, at 765-658-5555, or by utilizing one of the campus convenience phones located throughout the University.



The Greencastle Police and Putnam County Sheriff's Department are also resources for reporting criminal activity. They can be reached through Putnam County Central Dispatch at 765-653-5115.

Upon notification of an incident, an officer will be sent to your location. All complaints will be investigated and prompt resolution of reported problems will be sought.

Pastoral and professional counselors are encouraged to inform the persons they are counseling about crime reporting procedures, including the Silent Witness reporting option, when they feel it is appropriate. Any confidential statistic information collected will be included in the annual disclosure of crime statistics, regardless if the complainants report to law enforcement.

SILENT WITNESS

Silent Witness is a means of reporting information anonymously. If you have witnessed a crime or have information about criminal activity, we would appreciate your information. All submissions are confidential and providing your contact information is optional within the form.

www.depauw.edu/studentlife/campus-safety/publicsafety/campus-safety-services/silent-witness/

TIMELY WARNINGS AND EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

The institution will immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff, occurring on campus, unless the notification will compromise efforts to contain the emergency.

Information will be distributed via a Timely Warning or an Emergency Notification.

In the event of an imminent threat to the University community, an Emergency Notification will be issued. Without delay, the Public safety Director or designee will inform and initiate a call-out of the Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT). Incident specific authorities and key personnel of CIRT, (i.e. University Physician for a public health emergency, chemical spill, etc.) will promptly create the appropriate message(s) to alert and instruct the Campus community. The content of notification messages will take into account safety of the community, unless issuing notification will, in the professional judgment of our campus authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The Putnam County Emergency Operations Center will be the source for issuing any and all weather related emergency notifications such as declarations of Tornado Warnings by the National Weather Service.

A Timely Warning will be issued to the community when incidents of criminal activity, specifically the crimes reported on our statistics page, occur on campus or within the immediate proximity of campus. Timely Warnings may also be issued when instances of criminal behavior poses a potential on going threat to the community. Timely Warnings differ from Emergency Notification by the degree of imminent threat.

What type of instances may initiate an Emergency Notification?

Emergency Notifications will be sent to the community when an imminent threat is perceived to the community. Instances may include severe weather, earthquake, gas leak, terrorist incident, armed intruder, bomb threat, civil unrest or rioting, explosion, a nearby chemical or hazardous waste spill, or health emergencies.

How are Emergency Notifications Sent?

Multiple modes of communication will be utilized for the notification including SMS text messages via RAVE Alert, Campus e-mail, University website, calling trees, and Campus radio and television stations (when operable). In the event of an approaching tornado the Putnam County 911 Center will additionally activate a warning siren and send an additional SMS text message from the County Emergency Operations Center. All students are required to provide an emergency telephone number and cellular carrier upon enrollment to facilitate delivery of emergency notification messages. Employees may register for the RAVE Alert system and messages from the Emergency Operation Center by visiting e-services and choosing the "Update my Profile" link under Employee e-services. Add a checkmark to indicate that you opt to receive SMS text messages.

Timely Warnings are sent by means of the same modes of communication, with the exception of SMS text messages. Text messages are reserved for instances when an imminent threat is perceived.

Communication is also used to alert and disseminate emergency information to local authorities, the surrounding community, parents and other campus constituents. This level of communication includes calling trees, e-mail distribution lists, subscribers to the Rave Alert system, and the University website.

Testing of our emergency notification system is advertised and announced each semester. The alert test message will include a reminder and link to University Emergency procedures.

DISCLOSURES TO ALLEGED VICTIMS OF CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

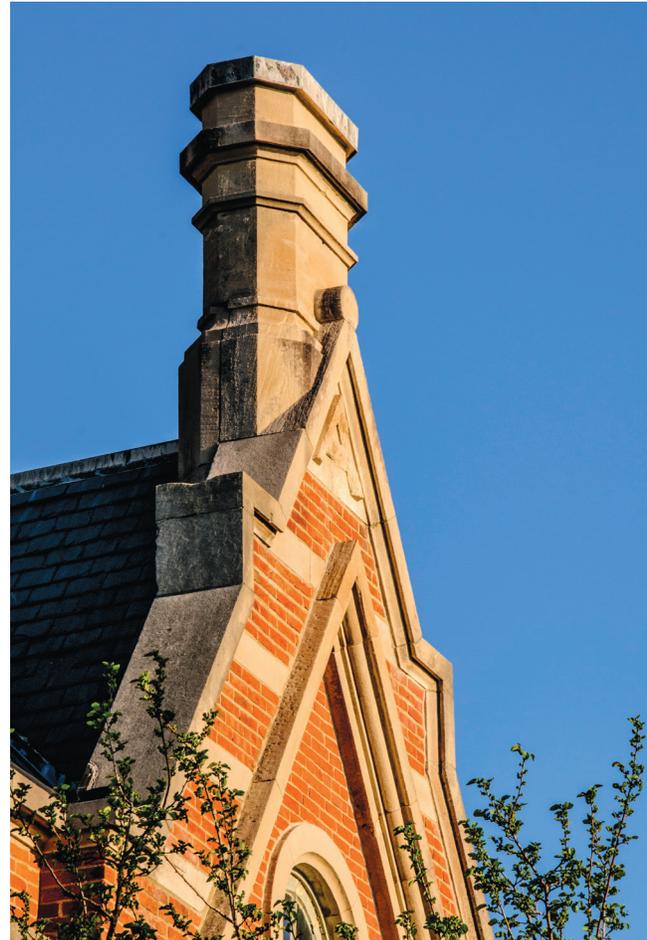
DePauw University, through the Community Standards Office, will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (including forcible sex offenses and non-forcible sex offenses), the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the University, against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, DePauw will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

INDIANA STATE VICTIM'S RIGHTS

www.ai.org/legislative/ic/code/title35/ar40/ch5.html

CRIME LOG

A daily log of all crimes reported to Public Safety is available on line at:
www.depauw.edu/studentlife/campus-safety/publicsafety/activity-report/year/2013/.



CRIME PREVENTION

The support, cooperation and involvement of students, faculty and staff with public safety efforts are crucial to the success of our overall safety program. Members of the campus community must assume responsibility for their own safety and the security of their personal belongings by taking simple, common sense precautions.

Each year the Public Safety staff participates in training of student leader staff, such as RAs and Mentors. Public Safety staff members also present crime prevention information to Athletic Teams, Posse members and other student organizations upon request. During orientation, Public Safety staff members facilitate programs for students, parents, faculty and new employees, including visiting each first year living unit floor to present safety and crime prevention information.

Additional Educational and Awareness Programs are presented during orientation and throughout the year on issues of Sexual Violence by Student Life Staff, including staff currently working on the V.I.P Project. The Violence Intervention/Prevention Project at DePauw University is funded by a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Violence Against Women Campus Project to prevent sexual assault, dating violence and stalking.

Student Life staff, including Public Safety, also presented programs regarding the use of alcohol and other drugs. An annual report of the significant alcohol and other drugs programs and interventions can be found at www.depauw.edu/studentlife/campus-safety/alcoholresources/programs-and-activities.

The following crime prevention tips and programs are designed to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices to encourage responsibility for personal and community safety.

- » Be a good witness - Suspicious looking individuals and activity should be reported to the police and security department immediately, (765) 658-5555.
- » Notify Public Safety of any potentially violent situations or any other incidents in which a member of the University community feels uncomfortable or in fear.
- » Utilizing Safety Escorts and Safe Ride after dark or ask someone you know to walk with you. Call 765-658-5555 for a safety escort.
- » Vehicles should be parked and secured in well-lit areas, and valuables should be removed or concealed.
- » Exterior doors to the residential facilities should be closed and locked. Room doors should be locked at night and when unoccupied even for a short period.
- » Remember to not "prop" doors, even during loading and unloading.
- » Record serial numbers and the make and model of equipment. This information is crucial for recovery. You may also choose to engrave or mark possessions with identifying information. The Public Safety Office has an engraving tool that can be used to engrave these types of items. Please contact police@depauw.edu for more information.
- » Use a tracking software program to enhance laptop security.
- » Travel Safety tips available at <http://travel.state.gov>.

BUILDING SECURITY/ACCESS CONTROL

The University Facilities Management staff maintains University buildings and grounds with a concern for safety and security. Inspection of campus facilities and lighting systems are conducted in an effort to identify and reconcile problems and hazards. Public Safety personnel assist with problem identification while making regular security checks of academic and administrative buildings, as well as campus residence halls.

Facilities Management personnel are also responsible for locking and unlocking most of the academic and business facilities on campus at designated times. With the exception of residence halls, most university facilities are open to the public when classes are in session. During the times that the university is officially closed, buildings are locked and only faculty, staff and authorized students with proper identification are admitted. Residence halls are locked 24 hours each day. Public Safety officers patrol the perimeters and common areas with special emphasis during evening and nighttime hours.

Campus Living & Community Development staff, Information Services and Public Safety maintain electronic access/key control procedures. Access for non-residents is on an as needed basis. Public Safety is committed to working closely with Campus Living and Community Development staff in addressing safety and security issues within the residence halls.

SAFETY ESCORT SERVICE

The DePauw University Department of Public Safety offers an escort service which is available to the campus community. Students may contact the department by utilizing one of the emergency/convenience phones located throughout campus, by dialing 658-5555, or by stopping at the office at 101 East Seminary St., Lower Level. A police officer or student security officer will meet and escort you from one location on campus to another. The escort may be either on foot or in the police vehicle.

SAFETY AND OFF-CAMPUS STUDY

DePauw University offers semester and short term off-campus programming for academic credit. Semester programs are typically facilitated by third party providers or host universities with facilities not affiliated to or contracted by DePauw University. Faculty developed short term programs are coordinated by the faculty or through a contracted travel provider. Instruction typically occurs in public spaces such as hotels, museums, theatres or restaurants. On occasion classroom space is rented in an existing facility.

The administrative oversight of these programs includes a request to each program provider and travel organization for an accounting of crime statistics occurring in or near the facilities during the dates of the academic program where instruction is facilitated. If there is an agreement between DePauw University and the facilities for the use of the space, all crime statistics reported will be included in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report under the location, "Non-Campus."

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING

Public Safety offers several programs to the university community, aimed at the education, awareness and prevention of crime. In addition to scheduled programs, educational programs are also available upon request to any student organization, group or other University community members.



Programming is provided in the areas of personal safety, sexual assault awareness, prevention and response, alcohol abuse, narcotics and dangerous drugs, traffic safety and parking regulations, fire safety, emergency preparedness and theft prevention.

DePauw Public Safety staff members actively participate with campus committees aimed at the awareness, prevention and education about alcohol and dangerous drugs. Multiple initiatives are conducted throughout a student's experience to bring education and awareness to issues revolving around alcohol and other drugs. A complete summary of alcohol and other drugs educational programs and awareness activities is available at: www.depauw.edu/studentlife/campus-safety/alcoholresources/programs-and-activities.

Employees are educated via in-service workshops and presentations, as well as new employee orientation.

For further information about DePauw Public Safety Programs, please call us at 765-658-5555, or visit the office located 101 E. Seminary, or e-mail us at police@depauw.edu

CRIME STATISTICS

Crime statistics are compiled pursuant to the **Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act**, designated by calendar year, January 1 through December 31.

Statistics are gathered from crimes reported to the Public Safety Office, Student Life, and other campus officials with significant student advising responsibility, and local law enforcement agencies. DePauw University maintains a collaborative relationship with local law enforcement agencies to monitor and record criminal activity in which students may engage off campus and within the Greencastle community. The University has a voluntary anonymous reporting program to report crimes confidentially and for inclusion in our annual statistical report via the web page. www.depauw.edu/studentlife/campus-safety/publicsafety/campus-safety-services/silent-witness/

Pastoral and professional mental health counselors are encouraged to refer persons they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary confidential basis for inclusion in the annual crime statistics.

The included crime categories are defined as:

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.

Criminal Homicide – Manslaughter by Negligence

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Criminal Homicide – Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Sex Offenses

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

- **Rape (except Statutory Rape)**

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

- **Sodomy**

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

- **Sexual Assault With An Object**

To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, 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 or physical incapacity

An “object” or “instrument” is anything used by the offender other than the offender’s genitalia, e.g., a finger, bottle, handgun, stick.

- **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 or physical incapacity.

Sex Offenses, Nonforcible

Unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse

- **Incest**

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

- **Statutory Rape**

Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent

If the offender used or threatened the use of force or the victim was incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or mental impairment, either temporary or permanent, law enforcement should classify the offense as Rape, not Statutory Rape.

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. The existence of such a relationship would be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition, dating violence would include, but would not be limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts that meet the definition of "Domestic Violence."

For the purposes of complying with the requirements of the Clery Act, including for statistical purposes, any incident that meets this definition of dating violence would be considered a crime.

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

For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Stalking

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- (i) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- (ii) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purpose of this definition:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- (iii) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Robbery

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

Aggravated assault

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

Burglary

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

Motor vehicle theft

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned – including joyriding.)

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.

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

Drug Abuse Violations

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

Liquor Law Violations

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

Offense definitions relating to hate/bias-related crime

Statistics as per the UCR Hate Crime Reporting Guidelines

Hate crime: A crime reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of this section, the categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability. The following crime categories are reported in the crime statistics

- Murder and Non-negligent manslaughter
- Forcible sex offenses
- Non-forcible sex offenses
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Burglary
- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson
- Larceny-theft
- Simple assault
- Intimidation
- Destruction/damage/vandalism of property

Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

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.

Geographic Locations Defined:

On-campus category is the total number of crimes that occurred on campus, *including* crimes that occurred in student housing facilities. On Campus is defined as:

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 a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls;
and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

On Campus (student housing facility) category is a subset of On Campus. Student housing facility is defined as: any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility.

Non Campus is defined as: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution (Greek Living Units); or Any building or property 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.

Public Property is defined as: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Criminal Offenses						
Type of Offense	Year	On-Campus (Non-Residential Property)	On-Campus (student housing facility)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
Criminal Homicide						
Murder	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses						
Forcible	2011	0	10	3	0	13
	2012	0	7	0	0	7
	2013	0	8	7	0	15
Non- Forcible	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence						
	2013	0	1	1	0	2
Dating Violence						
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking						
	2013	0	1	2	1	4
Robbery						
	2011	0	1	0	0	1
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault						
	2011	0	0	0	1	1
	2012	0	0	1	0	1
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary						
	2011	7	5	8	0	20
	2012	2	11	5	0	18
	2013	1	9	2	0	12
Motor Vehicle Theft						
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	1	0	0	0	1

Type of Offense	Year	On-Campus (Non-Residential Property)	On-Campus (student housing facility)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
Arson						
	2011	0	0	1	0	1
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests and Judicial Referrals						
Type of Offense	Year	On-Campus (Non-Residential Property)	On-Campus (student housing facility)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
Arrests						
Liquor Law Violations	2011	9	2	1	14	26
	2012	3	3	0	9	15
	2013	7	5	2	12	26
Drug Abuse Violations	2011	2	1	0	4	7
	2012	0	6	3	4	13
	2013	9	3	4	12	28
Weapons	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Judicial Referrals						
Liquor Law Violations	2011	17	155	13	22	207
	2012	24	142	7	6	179
	2013	11	135	6	5	157
Drug Abuse Violations	2011	24	19	1	2	46
	2012	2	10	1	2	15
	2013	1	23	0	0	24
Weapons	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes						
Type of Offense	Year	On-Campus (Non-Residential Property)	*On-Campus (student housing facility)	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
Hate Crimes						
	2011	One Non-Campus incident of intimidation characterized by sexual orientation				
	2012	One incident of intimidation characterized by Nationality, private property near campus				
	2013	One incident of stalking on Public Property characterized by Race One incident of Vandalism on Non-Campus Property characterized by Sexual Orientation				

UNIVERSITY POLICIES

Any violation of the laws of the State of Indiana related to alcohol is grounds for both University judicial action and criminal prosecution. Students are personally responsible for understanding the law and University policy. The enforcement of alcohol laws and University policy on campus is the responsibility of DePauw Public Safety and the division of Student Life.

Under the laws of the state of Indiana, it is illegal to possess, consume, or transport any alcoholic beverage if under the age of 21, and it is also illegal to provide an alcoholic beverage to a person under the age of 21. Indiana's Alcohol Laws are contained in the Indiana Code Title 7: <https://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2014/ic/titles/7.1>. Furthermore, University policy states that alcoholic beverages are not permitted in any non-residential University-owned and operated property, nor can they be consumed outdoors in the vicinity of University-owned property or Greek property without prior approval from the Vice President for Student Life. Student organizations must register all events where alcohol may be present, and University alcohol policy governs all events, regardless if they occur during the academic year or outside of it, or on or off campus.

The full DePauw University alcohol policy may be located in the Student Handbook at <http://www.depauw.edu/handbooks/student/>.

Possession, use and sale of illegal drugs and enforcement of federal and state drug laws.

Any violation of the laws of the State of Indiana related to controlled substances is grounds for both University judicial action and criminal prosecution. Students are personally responsible for understanding the law and University policy. The enforcement of controlled substances laws and University policy on campus is the responsibility of DePauw Public Safety and the division of Student Life.

The possession or use of controlled substances without an appropriate prescription is prohibited. Being present where controlled substances are accessible or being used is also a violation of University policy. Additionally, students may be held responsible for the violations of their guests or violations that occur in their residence.

The full DePauw University drug policy may be located in the Student Handbook at <http://www.depauw.edu/handbooks/student/>.

Multiple initiatives are conducted throughout a student's experience to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol. Programs are designed to bring education and awareness to issues revolving around alcohol and other drugs. A complete summary of alcohol and other drugs educational programs and awareness activities is available at: <http://www.depauw.edu/studentlife/campus-safety/alcoholresources/programs-and-activities/>.

A violation of any law regarding alcohol or other drugs is also a violation of the University's Code of Conduct and will be treated as a separate action through the Community Standards Process.



Firearms and Weapons

Possession or use of firearms and any weapons, ammunition, explosive materials, pellet guns, bb guns, toy air soft guns or other items deemed to be perceived as dangerous on University property or any student approved living facility is prohibited. Violations of this policy will be processed through the Community Standards Program and are subject to criminal prosecution where applicable. Penalties may include suspension or expulsion.

The full DePauw University firearms and weapons policy may be located in the Student Handbook at <http://www.depauw.edu/handbooks/student/>.

SEX OFFENSES POLICY, PROCEDURES, AND PROGRAMS

Statement

DePauw University takes seriously its responsibility to educate the campus community on issues of sexual harassment and sexual misconduct. As an institution, we prohibit the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The University is committed to ending sexual harassment and sexual violence on campus, supporting victims/survivors and holding those who harm others accountable for their actions. To this end, in January 2011, the University received a grant totaling nearly \$300,000 from the Department of Justice Office of Violence Against Women to start the Violence Intervention/Prevention (VIP) Project in the Office of Student Life. The grant will end in September 2014, but the Office of Student Life, DePauw Public Safety, Human Resources and the VIP Project will continue to provide resources for victim/survivors, promote awareness of sexual misconduct policies and reporting protocols, and sponsor primary prevention programming, such as educational programs and bystander intervention campaigns, throughout the school year.

Overview

DePauw University students are made aware of university resources and policies prohibiting dating and domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking in several ways: online resources, educational campaigns, campus events, and print resources. Prior to the start of classes, new students complete an online module and participate in peer-led discussions on risk reduction, bystander intervention and primary prevention. For the last three years, all first-year students were required to attend a mandatory education program that raises awareness of sexual violence and introduces students to bystander intervention tactics. Information on victim services on- and off-campus are available to students in print format from the Public Safety, Campus and Community Development, the Office of Student Life and the VIP Project. Campus services include staff trained as Sexual Assault Survivor Advocates, SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners) nurses and a fully-sworn, well-trained police force, with full police powers pursuant to the laws of the state of Indiana. These services are provided at no additional charge to students.

Resident Assistants and upper-class mentors receive additional training in university policies, reporting protocols and resources on- and off-campus. For Academic Year 2013-14, DePauw's Title IX Team consisted of representatives from Human Resources (Amy Haug), Academic Affairs (Terry Bonebright), Student Life (Dorian Shager) and Athletics (Kris Huffman). The team has been developing trainings for University employees and present programs upon request. The VIP Project also sponsors several campus-wide educational campaigns each year and offers free presentations on related issues for students, faculty, staff and community upon request.

Resources

Numerous on-campus and local resources exist for survivors of sexual violence, and information on what to do if a sexual assault occurs can be found at <http://www.depauw.edu/studentlife/campus-safety/sexualmisconduct/what-to-do-if-a-sexual-assault-occurs/>. The Sexual Assault Survivors' Advocates, licensed counselors from the Wellness Center and other Student Life staff members are available to explain the reporting process and help victims access appropriate resources. On- and off-campus counseling, mental health or other services for victims of sex offenses are available. DePauw Public Safety Officers and Sexual Assault Survivors' Advocates (SASAs) are available to discuss safety plans/security issues with students. Public Safety can issue "no contact" directives and cooperates fully with local law enforcement and service providers. Staff members in the Wellness Center, who have been trained as Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners, are available to conduct evidence collection exams at any time. Students may access this resource by contacting DePauw Public Safety, 24/7. Print resources, such as DePauw's "I've been assaulted, now what do I do?" posters include information on the importance of preserving evidence for proof of a criminal offense and explain options about involving law enforcement, on-campus disciplinary procedures, rights of the students involved in these procedures, and accommodations that the university can provide, whether or not the student chooses to report. A link to on-campus resources is available here: <http://www.depauw.edu/studentlife/campus-safety/sexualmisconduct/campus-resources/information-and-contacts/>.

Students also have the option to seek resources off campus, including an exam at Putnam County Hospital, mental health and advocacy services from local providers. A list of off-campus resources may be located at <http://www.depauw.edu/studentlife/campus-safety/sexualmisconduct/off-campus-resources/>. Information on resources is also available in brochure and/or poster form. All first year students, mentors and resident assistants are offered a "wallet card" at student orientation events with links and information about sexual assault, dating/domestic violence and stalking resources and the importance of preserving evidence to aid in prosecution (ideally a victim of sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet or change clothing prior to a medical/legal exam.) Additional copies of the "wallet card" are available throughout the year from Public Safety, the VIP Project and at various awareness events/programs.

Reporting Procedures

A report of sexual misconduct involving a current DePauw student can be made to the Office of Student Life, Title IX Coordinator or Public Safety Office at any time by any person (student or non-student – including community members, guests and visitors), regardless of how long it has been since the incident occurred. Students making a report (whether the victim or a witness) will not be charged under the University's Community Standards process for a violation of the University's alcohol or drug policy, so this need not be a barrier to reporting. This exemption is in accordance with Indiana law (Indiana Lifeline Law) and DePauw University Policy (Safe Community Clause).

When a student or employee reports to the institution that the student or employee has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the institution will provide the student or employee a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options. Victims are provided written notification about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement.

DePauw Public Safety Office cooperates fully with local law enforcement and forwards reports of sexual violence to the local prosecutor for review of criminal charges. Students interested in filing criminal charges may also seek assistance directly from other law enforcement agencies. The filing of criminal charges does not preclude pursuing DePauw University policy violation charges.

Sexual Misconduct Hearing Board

The Student Handbook explains the role and composition of the Sexual Misconduct Hearing Board. A general summary of the Sexual Misconduct Hearing Process, (as detailed here <http://www.depauw.edu/handbooks/student>), survivors of sexual violence have rights, including the right to receive assistance from University officials and staff with any necessary adjustments/accommodations to living and/or academic situations if such changes are reasonable, regardless of whether or not they choose to report as explained in Section II. Statement on Reporting, Confidentiality and Resources for Complainants in the Student Handbook (Jan-10-14 Version, page 34). A comprehensive list of rights afforded to the complainant and the accused student may be found in the Student Handbook Section III under Statement on the Rights of Complainants and Section IV. Statement on the Rights of Accused Students.

Definitions

Sexual Misconduct is defined in Section VII of the Student Handbook as: non-consensual sexual contact, relationship violence, sexual battery, rape, deviate sexual conduct, sexual exploitation, stalking and sexual harassment. The University defines sexual misconduct broadly, to include any form of the following conduct:

1. Non-Consensual Sexual Contact: Physical contact of a sexual nature by one person against the will of or without the consent of another.
2. Relationship Violence: One or more than one of the following behaviors directed at a current or former partner: (1) physical behaviors such as slapping, pulling hair, punching; (2) verbal abuse; and (3) threats of physical, sexual or other types of abuse.
 - a. 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.
 - b. Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed –
 - (i) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
 - (ii) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
 - (iii) By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - (iv) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
 - (v) By another 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.
3. Sexual Battery: Intentional touching of another person for the purpose of arousing or satisfying one's own sexual desires or the sexual desires of another person without the consent of or against the will of the person being touched.

4. Rape: Knowing or intentional sexual intercourse or other sexual conduct (as defined below) with another person against the will of or without the consent of that person. Acquaintance rape, commonly referred to as “date rape,” may occur in the context of a single date, a hook-up, an on-going relationship, or any other interaction between two people when one person forces another to have sex, or takes advantage of him/her while she/he is incapacitated. Other sexual conduct means:
 - (a) acts involving a sex organ of one person and the mouth or anus of another person; or
 - (b) the penetration of the sex organ or anus of a person by an object.
5. Sexual Exploitation: Nonconsensual use of sexual contact by one person with another for his/her own advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the person being exploited, and the behavior does not otherwise constitute rape, battery or deviant sexual conduct, or other policy violations. Examples of sexual exploitation include prostituting another student, nonconsensual video or audio taping of sexual activity (such as one person allowing others to secretly watch consensual sex), engaging in voyeurism and knowingly transmitting an STD or HIV.
6. Stalking: A pattern of repeated and unwanted attention, harassment, contact or any other course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress. Stalking can include:
 - a. Repeated, unwanted, intrusive and frightening communications from the perpetrator by phone, mail and/or email.
 - b. Repeatedly leaving or sending the victim unwanted items, presents or flowers.
 - c. Following or lying in wait for the victim at places such as home, school, work or recreation place.
 - d. Making direct or indirect threats to harm the victim, the victim’s family, friends or pets.
 - e. Damaging or threatening to damage the victim’s property.
 - f. Harassing victim through the internet.
 - g. Posting information or spreading rumors about the victim on the internet, in a public place or by word of mouth.
 - h. Obtaining personal information about the victim by accessing public records, using internet search services, hiring private investigators, going through the victim’s garbage, following the victim, contacting victim’s friends, family work or neighbors, etc.
7. Sexual harassment: Unsolicited and unwelcome comments or conduct of a sexual nature as defined under the University’s Harassment Policy

Consent

The Student Handbook includes a lengthy explanation of consent as “clear, knowing and voluntary. Consent is active, not passive. Silence, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create mutually understandable clear permission regarding willingness to engage in (and the conditions of) sexual activity. Consent to any one form of sexual activity does not automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual activity. Previous relationships or prior consent do not imply consent to future sexual acts. When it is unclear whether someone consents to activity, it is the responsibility of the person who initiates the activity to ensure that his/her partner clearly communicates effective consent. To continue to engage in sexual activity without effective consent from his/her partner is a violation of this policy.”

Also included in this section are explanations about force, effective consent, coercion and incapacitation:

- Consent cannot be obtained through force. Force is the use of physical violence and/or imposing on someone physically to gain sexual access. Force also includes threats, intimidation and coercion that overcome resistance or produce consent).
- Effective consent must be mutually understandable. That is, a reasonable person would have to consider the words or actions of the parties to indicate that there was an agreement to engage in the given activity with each other at the same time. Coercion is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity.
- Coercive behavior differs from seductive behavior based on the type of pressure someone uses to get consent from another. When someone makes it clear that they do not want to have sex, that they want to stop, or that they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be coercive.
- Incapacitation is an important and specific concept. A person who is incapacitated is incapable of recognizing what is going on around him/her. An incapacitated person is not able to recognize the sexual nature or extent of the situation she/he is in. To engage in sexual activity with a person one knows or should know is incapacitated is a violation of this policy.

Sexual Misconduct Hearing Board

Section VIII of the Student Handbook explains the role and composition of the Sexual Misconduct Hearing Board. A general summary of the Sexual Misconduct Hearing Process is detailed here <http://www.depauw.edu/handbooks/student>):

Disciplinary Process and Protocols

Associate Dean of Students or the Associate Dean's designee determines whether a charge of sexual misconduct will be forwarded to the DePauw University Sexual Misconduct Hearing Board for a hearing. The Associate Dean shall conduct a preliminary review and investigation of all information gathered or reported. The results of the preliminary review and investigation shall be used by the Associate Dean to determine whether the report warrants the University charging the accused student with a violation of the sexual misconduct policy. The Associate Dean may involve other individuals as he/she determines is appropriate in conducting the preliminary review and investigation.

The Associate Dean of Students or the Associate Dean's designee shall determine whether a charge of sexual misconduct will be forwarded to the Board for a hearing. The Associate Dean of Students may take any action necessary to serve the public safety interest of the University community or to further the prompt resolution of any charges of sexual misconduct. If the determination is made to forward a charge to the Board for a hearing, the Associate Dean will issue a charge in writing to the accused student. The Board shall hold hearings as described in the student handbook to determine facts and responsibility for the conduct charged, and to impose sanctions if the accused student is found responsible. The Board acts only upon presentation of a written charge of sexual misconduct as described in Section VIII.B of the Student Handbook. If the Associate Dean determines that the report warrants a formal charge and a hearing by the Board, he/she will explain the hearing procedure to the complainant and the complainant will then decide whether to participate in a hearing.



Upon receipt of the charge, the chair of the Board shall notify the accused student in writing of the filing of the charge and of the hearing date when possible. The hearing date shall be set not more than 30 days from the date of the notice to the accused student. The Board prescribes the procedures to be followed at the hearing. Such procedures will be made available to the complainant and accused student prior to the hearing.

A comprehensive list of rights afforded to the complainant and the accused student may be found in the Student Handbook under the headings “Statement on the Rights of Complainants” and “Statement on the Rights of Accused Students.”

Historically, the complainant and the accused were entitled to select one member of the DePauw University faculty, staff or student body to act as an advisor during the processing of any charge. In compliance with the VAWA amendments to the Clery Act, we are revising our policy to allow the student’s choice of advisor (both the complainant or the accused) in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding; however, we will establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties. The advisor may not address the panel, but may consult with their advisee prior to, during and after all hearings. The advisor may not be a witness or have a substantial interest in the case or in any related case.

Any report of alleged sexual misconduct shall be reported in accordance with the Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act of 1990. These reports will be made without disclosing the names of either the complainant or the accused student. If the Associate Dean determines that matters of public safety are involved, the Associate Dean may disclose such information as is necessary to address that issue. The complainant and the accused student shall have the opportunity to attend the hearing and to hear and respond to evidence. In the event the complainant or the accused student is unable or unwilling to attend, the panel may proceed with the hearing if it determines that proceeding with the hearing is in the best interest of the

University community; provided, however, any determination of facts and responsibility for the conduct charged shall be based upon evidence presented at the hearing through testimony, written statements or summaries of interviews. Hearings shall not be publicized or open to the public. Panel members and all others present during the hearing (respective advisors, complainant, accused student, witnesses) shall hold matters relating to the hearing in strict confidence. Witnesses are not permitted to attend hearings other than to testify.

Witnesses shall be limited to members of the DePauw faculty, staff or student body, unless the chair of the panel rules that others may appear. The complainant and the accused student shall submit the names of witnesses to the chair of the panel in writing at least 48 hours prior to the hearing. The complainant and the accused student shall have access to the names of all witnesses. The panel may call additional witnesses or seek further evidence. A majority of the panel selected to hear a charge shall determine the facts and whether the accused student is responsible for the conduct charged. The threshold for determining responsibility is a preponderance of evidence (more likely than not that the conduct charged happened). Having found the facts and made a determination on the issue of responsibility, the panel shall at the same time also impose the appropriate sanction, if any. The decision of the panel shall be in writing, and the complainant and the accused student shall be notified of the decision by the chair of the panel. The findings and any sanction shall be made a part of the accused student's permanent file.

Findings, Sanctions and Appeals Process

If the panel finds the accused student to be responsible for the charge of sexual misconduct, it shall impose sanctions, which may include expulsion. Sanctions of suspension or expulsion carry with them a forfeiture of tuition, fees and residence hall room and board.

The decision of the panel shall be in writing, and the complainant and the accused student shall be notified simultaneously of the decision by the chair of the Board. Both parties have the right to appeal the decisions made by the Board. An appeal of a determination of any fact found, conclusion regarding responsibility made, or sanction imposed by the panel may be filed with the Vice President for Student Life and Dean of Students in writing by the complainant or the accused student within 72 hours of the date of the letter of notification from the chair of the panel, unless that time is extended in writing by the Vice President. Appeals may be based only on the following reasons: New evidence not reasonably available at the time of the original hearing, the absence of which is likely to have affected the outcome; Procedural error likely to have affected the outcome; or, Appropriateness of sanction. The Appeals process is outlined in Section X of the Sexual Misconduct policy in the student handbook.

Both the complainant and the accused student will be notified in writing of the outcome of a Sexual Misconduct hearing and of any appeal decisions following a hearing. Statistics citing the number of reports of sexual misconduct and disposition of such reports are included in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report which can be found on the Public Safety Website. DePauw takes steps to maintain the confidentiality of the information developed during any investigation or hearing process.

A student's right to be free from any form of retaliation is addressed in the handbook under the Statement on the Rights of Complainants and the Statement on the Rights of Accused Students.

Primary Prevention

The University takes seriously its responsibility to educate the campus community on issues of sexual harassment and sexual misconduct. In January 2011, the University received a grant totaling nearly \$300,000 from the Department of Justice Office of Violence Against Women to start the Violence Intervention/Prevention (VIP) Project. With support from the Office of Student Life, DePauw Public Safety, Human Resources, the VIP Project provides resources for victim/survivors, promote awareness of sexual misconduct policies and reporting protocols, and sponsors primary prevention programming, such as educational programs and bystander intervention campaigns, throughout the school year. Prior to the start of classes, new students complete an online module and participate in peer-led discussions on risk reduction, consent, healthy, mutually respectful relationships and bystander intervention. Throughout the year, the VIP Project sponsors educational campaigns that promote positive social norms and healthy, respectful relationships. With help from Student Life, the VIP Project has been working to engage students on healthy masculinity, risk reduction and bystander skills.

New students and university employees learn in their orientation processes that the university prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking as defined by the laws of the state of Indiana (<http://www.in.gov/legislative/ic/code/title35/ar42/ch4.html>) and DePauw University policy. Students and employees have ready access to the online handbook, which defines “consent,” in reference to sexual activity, according university policy (as Indiana legal code does not define or elaborate on the meaning of consent). This policy also explains that when it is unclear whether someone consents to activity, it is the responsibility of the person who initiates the activity to ensure that his/her partner clearly communicates effective consent. To continue to engage in sexual activity without effective consent from his/her partner is a violation of the sexual misconduct policy (see: <http://www.depauw.edu/handbooks/student> for the full policy). The VIP Project and the DePauw Wellness Center provide programs on healthy relationships, negotiating consent and healthy masculinity upon request. VIP and DePauw Public Safety can also lead programs on risk reduction upon request and routinely include risk reduction and safety awareness in their print materials and general presentations. In Spring 2014, Athletics sponsored a self-defense program for students, faculty and staff that included information on stalking prevention. General safety guidelines for Acts of violence on campus are found here: <http://www.depauw.edu/studentlife/campus-safety/publicsafety/education-and-awareness/violence-on-campus/>

Bystander Intervention

DePauw has a comprehensive approach to increasing awareness and promoting bystander intervention in situations of high-risk alcohol use, potential harassment and sexual violence. New print resources for FY2013-14 included a graphic novel, which was created and disseminated to all first-year students, along with wallet cards and other materials to help them recognize situations of potential harm, understand institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcome barriers to intervening, and identify safe and effective intervention options.

Each fall, all first-year students are required to attend a mandatory education program that raises awareness of sexual violence and introduces students to bystander intervention tactics. Students in FY2014-15 were required to completed an extensive online module called “Every Choice Matters”. Interactive workshops on safe and positive options for bystander intervention are offered by request and have been provided to student, faculty and staff groups. For example, Resident

Assistants and upper-class mentors receive additional training in bystander intervention, university policies, reporting protocols and resources on- and off-campus. Educational campaigns promoting bystander intervention in potential dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking situations are displayed throughout campus at various times of the year. For FY2013-14, we used several commercial campaigns (“Red Flag”, “Bringing in the Bystander”, “No More” and Stalking Awareness Month), as well as designed in-house, campus-specific campaigns for specific audiences. Educational campaigns are displayed in academic buildings and living units on campus, and campus grounds (if appropriate/weather permitting). Guest speakers for FY2013-14 included Dr. Alan Berkowitz, Leah Hegge from Green Dot and law enforcement trainer Tiombe Preston, among others. Speakers planned for FY2014-15 include the founder of the Green Dot Strategy, Dorothy Edwards, and representatives from Men Can Stop Rape.

Institutional Commitment to Ongoing Training for Campus Officials

University law enforcement, the Title IX coordinator and members of the Hearing Board receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as well as training on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. With support from a campus grant from the United States Department of Justice Office of Violence Against Women, the VIP Project exceeded the minimal grant requirements and brought in DOJ-approved technical assistance providers to review university policies that pertain to sexual violence and harassment. Grant funding was used to increase the capacity of local providers to serve victims, and to provide additional training to campus law enforcement, campus service providers (such as advocates and forensic nurses) and the Sexual Misconduct Hearing Board members. For FY2013-14, this included additional sessions on bystander intervention, serving diverse populations, interview techniques/question strategies, and improving the campus hearing process.

Three DePauw University Sexual Assault Survivor Advocates (SASA's) have begun participating in an eighteen month training course, sponsored by the Advocacy Learning Center in Minnesota, and funded in part by the Department of Justice campus violence prevention grant and the Office of Student Life. The grant has also underwritten basic SANE nurse training for one area nurse and advanced training for two campus, SANE-certified health providers. All of these examples speak to ongoing institutional support for addressing sexual violence, promoting prevention and increasing capacity, on-campus and off, for victim/survivors.

Applicable Indiana Law

The following information on recently revised Indiana laws regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking is provided in accordance with the VAWA Amendments to the Clery Act. IC 35-42-4-1 Rape (effective July 1, 2014)

Sec. 1. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a person who knowingly or intentionally has sexual intercourse with another person or knowingly or intentionally causes another person to perform or submit to other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5) when:

- (1) the other person is compelled by force or imminent threat of force;
- (2) the other person is unaware that the sexual intercourse or other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5) is occurring; or

(3) the other person is so mentally disabled or deficient that consent to sexual intercourse or other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5) cannot be given; commits rape, a Level 3 felony.

(b) An offense described in subsection (a) is a Level 1 felony if:

- (1) it is committed by using or threatening the use of deadly force;
- (2) it is committed while armed with a deadly weapon;
- (3) it results in serious bodily injury to a person other than a defendant; or
- (4) the commission of the offense is facilitated by furnishing the victim, without the victim's knowledge, with a drug (as defined in IC 16-42-19-2(1)) or a controlled substance (as defined in IC 35-48-1-9) or knowing that the victim was furnished with the drug or controlled substance without the victim's knowledge.

* Indiana legal code does not define or elaborate on the meaning of "consent."

IC 35-31.5-2-221.5 "Other sexual conduct" (effective July 1, 2014)

Sec. 221.5. "Other sexual conduct" means an act involving:

- (1) a sex organ of one (1) person and the mouth or anus of another person; or
- (2) the penetration of the sex organ or anus of a person by an object.

IC 35-42-4-8 Sexual battery (effective July 1, 2014)

Sec. 8. (a) A person who, with intent to arouse or satisfy the person's own sexual desires or the sexual desires of another person:

- (1) touches another person when that person is:
 - (A) compelled to submit to the touching by force or the imminent threat of force; or
 - (B) so mentally disabled or deficient that consent to the touching cannot be given; or
- (2) touches another person's genitals, pubic area, buttocks, or female breast when that person is unaware that the touching is occurring; commits sexual battery, a Level 6 felony.

(b) An offense described in subsection (a) is a Level 4 felony if:

- (1) it is committed by using or threatening the use of deadly force;
- (2) it is committed while armed with a deadly weapon; or
- (3) the commission of the offense is facilitated by furnishing the victim, without the victim's knowledge, with a drug (as defined in IC 16-42-19-2(1)) or a controlled substance (as defined in IC 35-48-1-9) or knowing that the victim was furnished with the drug or controlled substance without the victim's knowledge.

IC 35-45-10-1 "Stalk" defined

Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "stalk" means a knowing or an intentional course of conduct involving repeated or continuing harassment of another person that would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or threatened and that actually causes the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or threatened. The term does not include statutorily or constitutionally protected activity.

IC 35-45-10-5 Criminal stalking (effective July 1, 2014)

Sec. 5. (a) A person who stalks another person commits stalking, a Level 6 felony.

(b) The offense is a Level 5 felony if at least one (1) of the following applies:

- (1) A person:
 - (A) stalks a victim; and
 - (B) makes an explicit or an implicit threat with the intent to place the victim in reasonable fear of:
 - (i) sexual battery (as defined in IC 35-42-4-8);
 - (ii) serious bodily injury; or
 - (iii) death.
 - (2) A protective order to prevent domestic or family violence, a no contact order, or other judicial order under any of the following statutes has been issued by the court to protect the same victim or victims from the person and the person has been given actual notice of the order:
 - (A) IC 31-15 and IC 34-26-5 or IC 31-1-11.5 before its repeal (dissolution of marriage and legal separation).
 - (B) IC 31-34, IC 31-37, or IC 31-6-4 before its repeal (delinquent children and children in need of services).
 - (C) IC 31-32 or IC 31-6-7 before its repeal (procedure in juvenile court).
 - (D) IC 34-26-5 or IC 34-26-2 and IC 34-4-5.1 before their repeal (protective order to prevent abuse).
 - (E) IC 34-26-6 (workplace violence restraining orders).
 - (3) The person's stalking of another person violates an order issued as a condition of pretrial release, including release on bail or personal recognizance, or pretrial diversion if the person has been given actual notice of the order.
 - (4) The person's stalking of another person violates a no contact order issued as a condition of probation if the person has been given actual notice of the order.
 - (5) The person's stalking of another person violates a protective order issued under IC 31-14-16-1 and IC 34-26-5 in a paternity action if the person has been given actual notice of the order.
 - (6) The person's stalking of another person violates an order issued in another state that is substantially similar to an order described in subdivisions (2) through (5) if the person has been given actual notice of the order.
 - (7) The person's stalking of another person violates an order that is substantially similar to an order described in subdivisions (2) through (5) and is issued by an Indian:
 - (A) tribe;
 - (B) band;
 - (C) pueblo;
 - (D) nation; or
 - (E) organized group or community, including an Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.);that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their special status as Indians if the person has been given actual notice of the order.
 - (8) A criminal complaint of stalking that concerns an act by the person against the same victim or victims is pending in a court and the person has been given actual notice of the complaint.
 - (c) The offense is a Level 4 felony if:
 - (1) the act or acts were committed while the person was armed with a deadly weapon; or
 - (2) the person has an unrelated conviction for an offense under this section against the same victim or victims.

IC 35-42-2-1.3 Domestic battery (effective July 1, 2014)

Sec. 1.3. (a) A person who knowingly or intentionally touches an individual who:

- (1) is or was a spouse of the other person;
- (2) is or was living as if a spouse of the other person as provided in subsection (c); or
- (3) has a child in common with the other person;

in a rude, insolent, or angry manner that results in bodily injury to the person described in subdivision (1), (2), or (3) commits domestic battery, a Class A misdemeanor.

(b) However, the offense under subsection (a) is a Level 6 felony if the person who committed the offense:

(1) has a previous, unrelated conviction:

(A) under this section (or IC 35-42-2-1(a)(2)(E) before that provision was removed by P.L.188-1999, SECTION 5); or

(B) in any other jurisdiction, including a military court, in which the elements of the crime for which the conviction was entered are substantially similar to the elements described in this section;

or

(2) committed the offense in the physical presence of a child less than sixteen (16) years of age, knowing that the child was present and might be able to see or hear the offense.

(c) In considering whether a person is or was living as a spouse of another individual for purposes of subsection (a)(2), the court shall review:

- (1) the duration of the relationship;
- (2) the frequency of contact;
- (3) the financial interdependence;
- (4) whether the two (2) individuals are raising children together;
- (5) whether the two (2) individuals have engaged in tasks directed toward maintaining a common household; and
- (6) other factors the court considers relevant.

IC 35-42-2-1 Battery (effective July 1, 2014)

Sec. 1. (a) As used in this section, "public safety official" means:

- (1) a law enforcement officer, including an alcoholic beverage enforcement officer;
- (2) an employee of a penal facility or a juvenile detention facility (as defined in IC 31-9-2-71);
- (3) an employee of the department of correction;
- (4) a probation officer;
- (5) a parole officer;
- (6) a community corrections worker;
- (7) a home detention officer;
- (8) a department of child services employee;
- (9) a firefighter; or
- (10) an emergency medical services provider.

(b) Except as provided in subsections (c) through (j), a person who knowingly or intentionally:

- (1) touches another person in a rude, insolent, or angry manner; or
- (2) in a rude, insolent, or angry manner places any bodily fluid or waste on another person;

commits battery, a Class B misdemeanor.

(c) The offense described in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) is a Class A misdemeanor if it results in bodily injury to any other person.

(d) The offense described in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) is a Level 6 felony if one (1) or more of the following apply:

(1) The offense results in moderate bodily injury to any other person.

(2) The offense is committed against a public safety official while the official is engaged in the official's official duty.

(3) The offense is committed against a person less than fourteen (14) years of age and is committed by a person at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(4) The offense is committed against a person of any age who has a mental or physical disability and is committed by a person having the care of the person with the mental or physical disability, whether the care is assumed voluntarily or because of a legal obligation.

(5) The offense is committed against an endangered adult (as defined in IC 12-10-3-2).

(6) The offense is committed against a family or household member (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-128) if the person who committed the offense:

(A) is at least eighteen (18) years of age; and

(B) committed the offense in the physical presence of a child less than sixteen (16) years of age, knowing that the child was present and might be able to see or hear the offense.

(e) The offense described in subsection (b)(2) is a Level 6 felony if the person knew or recklessly failed to know that the bodily fluid or waste placed on another person was infected with hepatitis, tuberculosis, or human immunodeficiency virus.

(f) The offense described in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) is a Level 5 felony if one (1) or more of the following apply:

(1) The offense results in serious bodily injury to another person.

(2) The offense is committed with a deadly weapon.

(3) The offense results in bodily injury to a pregnant woman if the person knew of the pregnancy.

(4) The person has a previous conviction for battery against the same victim.

(5) The offense results in bodily injury to one (1) or more of the following:

(A) A public safety official while the official is engaged in the official's official duties.

(B) A person less than fourteen (14) years of age if the offense is committed by a person at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(C) A person who has a mental or physical disability if the offense is committed by an individual having care of the person with the disability, regardless of whether the care is assumed voluntarily or because of a legal obligation.

(D) An endangered adult (as defined in IC 12-10-3-2).

(g) The offense described in subsection (b)(2) is a Level 5 felony if:

(1) the person knew or recklessly failed to know that the bodily fluid or waste placed on another person was infected with hepatitis, tuberculosis, or human immunodeficiency virus; and

(2) the person placed the bodily fluid or waste on a public safety official.

(h) The offense described in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) is a Level 4 felony if it results in serious bodily injury to an endangered adult (as defined in IC 12-10-3-2).

(i) The offense described in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) is a Level 3 felony if it results in serious bodily injury to a person less than fourteen (14) years of age if the offense is committed by a person at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(j) The offense described in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) is a Level 2 felony if it results in the death of one (1) or more of the following:

(1) A person less than fourteen (14) years of age if the offense is committed by a person at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(2) An endangered adult (as defined in IC 12-10-3-2).

IC 35-45-2-1 Intimidation (effective July 1, 2014)

Sec. 1. (a) A person who communicates a threat to another person, with the intent:

- (1) that the other person engage in conduct against the other person's will;
- (2) that the other person be placed in fear of retaliation for a prior lawful act; or
- (3) of:

(A) causing:

- (i) a dwelling, building, or another other structure; or
- (ii) a vehicle;

to be evacuated; or

(B) interfering with the occupancy of:

- (i) a dwelling, building, or other structure; or
- (ii) a vehicle;

commits intimidation, a Class A misdemeanor.

(b) However, the offense is a:

(1) Level 6 felony if:

(A) the threat is to commit a forcible felony;

(B) the person to whom the threat is communicated:

- (i) is a law enforcement officer;
- (ii) is a witness (or the spouse or child of a witness) in any pending criminal proceeding against the person making the threat;
- (iii) is an employee of a school or school corporation;
- (iv) is a community policing volunteer;
- (v) is an employee of a court;
- (vi) is an employee of a probation department;
- (vii) is an employee of a community corrections program;
- (viii) is an employee of a hospital, church, or religious organization; or
- (ix) is a person that owns a building or structure that is open to the public or is an employee of the person;

and, except as provided in item (ii), the threat is communicated to the person because of the occupation, profession, employment status, or ownership status of the person as described in items (i) through (ix) or based on an act taken by the person within the scope of the occupation, profession, employment status, or ownership status of the person;

(C) the person has a prior unrelated conviction for an offense under this section concerning the same victim; or

(D) the threat is communicated using property, including electronic equipment or systems, of a school corporation or other governmental entity; and

(2) Level 5 felony if:

(A) while committing it, the person draws or uses a deadly weapon; or

(B) the person to whom the threat is communicated:

- (i) is a judge or bailiff of any court; or
- (ii) is a prosecuting attorney or a deputy prosecuting attorney.

(c) "Communicates" includes posting a message electronically, including on a social networking web site (as defined in IC 35-42-4-12(d)).

(d) "Threat" means an expression, by words or action, of an intention to:

- (1) unlawfully injure the person threatened or another person, or damage property;
- (2) unlawfully subject a person to physical confinement or restraint;

- (3) commit a crime;
- (4) unlawfully withhold official action, or cause such withholding;
- (5) unlawfully withhold testimony or information with respect to another person's legal claim or defense, except for a reasonable claim for witness fees or expenses;
- (6) expose the person threatened to hatred, contempt, disgrace, or ridicule;
- (7) falsely harm the credit or business reputation of the person threatened; or
- (8) cause the evacuation of a dwelling, a building, another structure, or a vehicle.

IC-35-45-10-2 "Harassment" defined

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "harassment" means conduct directed toward a victim that includes but is not limited to repeated or continuing impermissible contact that would cause a reasonable person to suffer emotional distress and that actually causes the victim to suffer emotional distress. Harassment does not include statutorily or constitutionally protected activity, such as lawful picketing pursuant to labor disputes or lawful employer-related activities pursuant to labor disputes.

IC 35-45-2-2 Harassment; "obscene message"

Sec. 2. (a) A person who, with intent to harass, annoy, or alarm another person but with no intent of legitimate communication:

- (1) makes a telephone call, whether or not a conversation ensues;
- (2) communicates with a person by telegraph, mail, or other form of written communication;
- (3) transmits an obscene message, or indecent or profane words, on a Citizens Radio Service channel; or
- (4) uses a computer network (as defined in IC 35-43-2-3(a)) or other form of electronic communication to:

(A) communicate with a person; or

(B) transmit an obscene message or indecent or profane words to a person;

commits harassment, a Class B misdemeanor.

(b) A message is obscene if:

- (1) the average person, applying contemporary community standards, finds that the dominant theme of the message, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest in sex;
- (2) the message refers to sexual conduct in a patently offensive way; and
- (3) the message, taken as a whole, lacks serious artistic, literary, political, or scientific value.

INDIANA SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY

The campus community should be advised that law enforcement agency information provided by the state may be obtained by accessing to the Indiana Sex Offender Registry is available at: http://www.state.in.us/serv/cji_sor.

MISSING PERSONS

Definition of a Missing Student: any person who is a student of DePauw University who resides in a facility owned, operated or approved by the institution and is reported missing from his or her residence.

If it is believed that a student is missing, immediate referral to the University's police (Public Safety) is required. Public Safety Officers are trained in the investigation of crimes, including missing persons.

Reporting Procedure:

- Dial 911 and/or
- Public Safety 101 E. Seminary St.
Phone..... X5555 or (765) 658-5555
(Calling Public Safety will put you in contact with a Police Officer.)

You may also choose to contact:

- Dean of Students Office..... Room 210 Union Building
Phone..... X4270 or (765) 658-4270
- Campus Living and Community Development Office1st Floor of Anderson St. Hall
Phone..... X4500 or (765) 658-4500

Both of these Offices will make immediate notice to the Public Safety Office when a student has been reported missing.

Missing Student Procedure:

- Upon receipt of information concerning a possible missing student from any office on campus, the Public Safety Office should be notified.
- Immediate attempts will be made to locate the student
- Officials will attempt to determine the last known whereabouts of the student using resources available to them, including but not limited to:
 1. Questioning roommates, friends, Faculty/Staff
 2. Calling and/or texting the student's "local" number, in most cases this is the student's cell number provided on the "Student Verification Form"
 3. Determining the location and time of the most recent use of the Card Access System
 4. Email: Determining the most recent log in to this service
 5. Eservices: Determining the most recent access to this site
 6. Novell: Determining the most recent log in
 7. Vehicle location: Checking of parking registrations, tickets, etc.
- Consulting with a Dean from the Student Life Division in order to update them and receive additional consultation. The Dean of Students will ascertain if/when other members of the Cabinet and/or University CIRT team will be notified.
- Public Safety Police Officers will follow any information that may lead to determining the current location of the student.
- No later than 24 hours after determining that the student is missing, notification must be made to the "Emergency Contact."
- For those students who are under age 18, and not emancipated, the institution must notify a custodial parent or guardian when the student is missing, in addition to any additional contact person designated by the student.
- Regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is below the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor, if a student is missing, the Public Safety Office should be notified.
- Public Safety will notify Greencastle City Police, the Putnam County Sheriff's Office and the Indiana State Police, no later than 24 hours after determination of a missing person from campus. If abduction is suspected, a thorough and aggressive investigation will commence immediately utilizing all the resources of all agencies.

- Once the student has been located, notification will be made to those University Offices involved, as well as any additional Law Enforcement Agencies that have been made aware of the missing student.

Students have the option to provide an Emergency Contact Person and a Missing Contact Person. The Missing Contact person may be the same or different from Emergency Contact Person. The Missing Person contact is the person that will be contacted in the event the student is reported missing, within 24 hours of the report.

Students may designate their Emergency Contact Person and their Missing Contact Person via their “Student Enrollment Verification” on e-services. Students may also update their “Student Profile” on e-services to update that contact information. This information will be registered confidentially and the information will be accessible only to authorized campus officials and will not be disclosed except to law enforcement individuals in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

If a student is under the age of 18 and not emancipated, the institution must notify a custodial parent or guardian when the student is missing, in addition to any additional contact person designated by the student.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – RESPONSE AND EVACUATION

The DePauw Public Safety office coordinates university and community emergency response agencies utilizing the University “All Hazards Response Plan.” Each year the Emergency Planning Committee and “CIRT” (Critical Incident Response Team) conducts annual testing of response and evacuation procedures via a table top exercise, functional exercise and /or a practical exercise. DePauw Public Safety provides training and information on how to report an emergency, preparedness, response, evacuation, and recovery to University departments and all new employees via orientation training. Each division is charged with development and implementation of response, evacuation and business continuity in conjunction with University Emergency Plans. DePauw Public Safety conducts announced campus wide annual testing of our Emergency Notification System, and further conducts fire safety and evacuation drills each semester in residential units including training on how to report an emergency. All tests and drills are documented with date, times, and circumstances involved with the tests.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

A comprehensive list of Emergency Procedures including what to do in the event of imminent threat is included on the Public Safety website. Some examples of emergencies include; **Harassment and Threats of Violence, Building Evacuation, Shelter-In-Place, Fire, Bomb Threats, Weather Emergencies, and Medical Emergencies.**

See the University’s Emergency Procedures at <http://www.depauw.edu/studentlife/campus-safety/emergencyplanning/emergency-procedures> or by contacting the DePauw Public Safety at 765-658-5555, or visiting our office located at 101 E. Seminary St.

FIRE SAFETY

DePauw University strives to maintain a “fire wise” campus with the expectation that fire safety is everyone’s responsibility. Fire safety on college campuses is a growing concern to the point The Department of Education adopted the Campus Fire Safety Act (August 14, 2008). Following is information about Fire Safety efforts and procedures on campus.

Fire Safety Education and Training Programs Provided to Students and Employees

Fire safety education programs for all students living in on-campus student housing are held at the beginning of each academic year. These programs are designed to: familiarize everyone with the fire safety system in each housing facility, train everyone on the procedures to be followed in case there is a fire and ensure all are informed about where to find comprehensive fire safety policies. Awareness is provided that helps everyone identify emergency egress routes, knowing at least “two ways out”, and the locations of fire alarm pull stations and extinguishers. Fire safety education and training are a combined effort between DePauw Facilities Management, DePauw Public Safety staff, Greencastle Fire Department and Campus Living and Community Development staff.

If a fire occurs, students are instructed to leave hazardous areas per the nearest accessible evacuation routes, sound a verbal alert as well as pulling a fire alarm (if not already sounding), and report to a predetermined location before calling 911 for help. Students are to remain in that location to account for and ensure all students have left the building.

FIRE AND EMERGENCY EVACUATION DRILLS

Fire and Emergency Evacuation Drills are conducted in all Residence Halls (with occupancy of 15 or more residents) and Greek Living Units at or near the beginning of each semester. Drills are conducted by Public Safety and Facilities Management. Discussions during the drill include any safety issues that arise, safe building evacuation procedures, alarm notification procedures, awareness of locations of extinguishers, etc. Each drill is documented with date, time and circumstances.

STUDENT HOUSING EVACUATION

In the event of a fire or fire alarm residents and guests must immediately vacate the residence unit. Residents are expected to evacuate via the nearest accessible exit, alert others while exiting (by activating the nearest alarm station and vocally alerting others), and assemble at predetermined assembly points. Once outside they are to notify “911” and the DePauw Public Safety Office. They are further instructed to remain outside of the building at a safe distance until permitted to return to the unit by a member of the Campus Living & Community Development staff, Public Safety, or Greencastle Fire Department. Students are instructed on the following points for evacuation:

- Always Know “2 ways Out” for emergency egress, and location of fire exits
- The location of fire alarm pull stations, and fire extinguishers
- How to report a fire calling “911”, and Public Safety (765) 658-5555
- Predetermined assembly points
- How to “shelter in place” if trapped, and signal Fire Dept. their location



HOUSING POLICIES ON PORTABLE ELECTRIC APPLIANCES, SMOKING AND OPEN FLAMES

The Office of Campus Living staff performs Residence Hall and Greek Unit health and safety inspections at least three times each year generally in the Fall, Spring and once in the Summer. Additional unannounced inspections may also be conducted. Common area inspections are primarily designed to find and eliminate safety violations. The inspections include, but are not limited to, a visual examination of electrical cords, sprinkler heads, smoke detectors, fire extinguishers and other life safety systems. In addition, individual rooms may be examined for the presence of prohibited items (e.g., sources of open flames, such as candles; non-surge protected extension cords; halogen lamps; portable cooking appliances with exposed heating element, etc.) or prohibited activity (e.g., smoking in the room; tampering with life safety equipment; possession of pets; etc.). Prohibited items will be immediately disabled and /or confiscated. Violations are subject to review and sanctions by University Community Standards Office.

A complete summary of Policies Relating to Fire Safety for University Owned Housing can be found at: <http://www.depauw.edu/files/resources/campus-living-policies-regarding-fire-safety-in-un-2.pdf>.

HOUSING FACILITY FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS

DePauw University maintains a record of approved University Owned and Greek Student Housing Units and their respective fire safety systems related to the detection of a fire, the warning resulting from a fire, or the control of a fire. Reports include sprinkler systems or other fire suppression and extinguishing systems, fire detection devices, stand-alone smoke alarms, devices that alert one to the presence of a fire. A complete listing of University Owned Residential Facilities and Greek owned residential facilities' fire safety systems can be found at: <http://www.depauw.edu/files/resources/updated-fire-safety---university-owned-properties--3.pdf>.

OFFICIALS TO WHOM STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES SHOULD REPORT THAT A FIRE OCCURRED

Per federal law, DePauw University is required to annually disclose statistical data on all fires that occur in on-campus and Greek unit student housing facilities. Listed below are the **non-emergency** numbers to call to report fires that have already been extinguished. These are fires for which you are unsure whether the DePauw University Public Safety Office may already be aware. If you find evidence of such a fire or if you hear about such a fire, please contact one of the following:

- DePauw Public Safety (765) 658-4261
- DePauw Campus Living & Community Development (765) 658-4500
- DePauw Facilities Management Office (765) 658-4233
- DePauw Office of Student Life (765) 658-4270

When calling, please provide as much information as possible about the location, date, time and cause of the fire. All incidents of fire will be investigated by the DePauw Public Safety Office, Facilities Management in collaboration with the Greencastle Fire Department.

2013 STATISTICS AND RELATED INFORMATION REGARDING FIRES IN RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries	Deaths	Property Damage Value
Little Rock Apartments	2	1	Cooking	0	0	0-\$99
		2	Cooking	0	0	0
Phi Gamma Delta	1	1	Smoking ash – trash can fire	0	0	\$100-999
Phi Psi	1	1	Outside – furniture	0	0	0-\$99
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1	1	Outside – furniture	0	0	0-\$99

2012 STATISTICS AND RELATED INFORMATION REGARDING FIRES IN RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries	Deaths	Property Damage Value
414 S. Indiana	1	1	Oven Fire-Cooking	0	0	\$100-999
105 W. Hanna	1	1	Stove Fire – Cooking	0	0	\$100-999
Delta Tau Delta	1	1	Toilet Paper – Vandalism	0	0	\$100-999
Union Building Dock	1	1	Car Fire – Engine	0	0	\$100-999
Chabraja Hall	1	1	Stove Fire – Cooking	0	0	\$100-999
SAE	1	1	Couch Fire – Smoking	0	0	\$100-999

2011 STATISTICS AND RELATED INFORMATION REGARDING FIRES IN RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries	Deaths	Property Damage Value
Alpha Tau Omega 504 E. Seminary St.	1 (outside)	1	Students attempting to melt ice with gasoline fire on sidewalk	0	0	0
Alpha Tau Omega 504 E. Seminary St.	1	2	Dryer in basement, lint caught on fire and smoke filled room	0	0	\$100-999
Bishop Roberts Hall 807 S. College St.	1	1	Oven in basement - cardboard box and container inside	0	0	\$100-999
Delta Tau Delta 1 Taylor Place	1	1	Cardboard statue on patio, fire damaged windows (unknown)	0	0	\$1,000-9,999
UOAH Duplex Residence 304 S. Indiana St.	1	1	Grease fire on oven / extinguished by residents	0	0	0
Pi Beta Phi 303 S. Locust St.	1	1	AC Unit attached to house caught on fire by cigarette	0	0	\$100-999
Alpha Chi Omega 403 E. Seminary St.	1	1	Electrical Fire caused by overheated / faulty ice machine	0	0	\$100-999
Bloomington St. Hall 225 S. Bloomington St.	1	1	Basement oven caught on fire caused by residue in oven	0	0	\$100-999

OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY
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police@depauw.edu

www.depauw.edu