

Annual Security and Fire Safety Report 2024

Evanston, Chicago, Miami, San Francisco,
and Washington, DC



Northwestern

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1. Northwestern locations in Miami, San Francisco, and Washington, DC, are considered separate campuses under the Clery Act and are treated as such for the purposes of this report. However, Northwestern views them as additional locations, in accordance with the standards set by its regional accreditor.

Introduction

Northwestern University (“Northwestern” or the “University”) is committed to promoting the safety and security of the University community—students, faculty, and staff as well as University vendors, contractors, visitors, guests, and third parties.

In compliance with federal laws and regulations—including the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, as amended by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), (collectively referred to as the “Clery Act”) and the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA)—this Annual Security Report (“ASR” or “Report”) contains statistics for the past three years (2021, 2022, and 2023) of crimes reported in certain locations on or near campus as specified by the Clery Act. This Report also contains Northwestern’s policies relating to safety and security, including sexual misconduct, alcohol and drugs, and fire prevention practices and systems, as well as fire-related statistics for student housing on the Evanston campus.

All members of the Northwestern community are encouraged to read this Report. We hope that you will use the information to help foster a safe environment for yourself and others. Safety is a shared responsibility. Northwestern relies on every community member to contribute to safety and security on campus by reporting crime and suspicious activities in a timely manner and by using common sense when going about daily activities.

University-Wide Policy Statements

Preparation of the Annual Security Report

Northwestern's Office of Risk, Internal Audit, and Compliance ("University Compliance") compiles the Annual Security Report in consultation with the Northwestern University Police Department ("Northwestern Police") and other departments including, but not limited to, Student Affairs, the Office of Civil Rights and Title IX Compliance (Office of Civil Rights, OCR), Environmental Health and Safety, and the Office of General Counsel. To prepare this report, University Compliance requests statistics from Northwestern Office of Community Standards, Human Resources, the Office of Civil Rights, Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), and Northwestern Police as well as numerous local law enforcement agencies, including

- the Evanston Police Department;
- the Chicago Police Department;
- the Coral Gables Police Department;
- the San Francisco Police Department;
- the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Police Department; and
- other applicable local law enforcement agencies.

Statistical data received from these sources are aggregated and included in this ASR and in reports available on the US Department of Education website. Incident information that appears in the Daily Crime Log and in this Report, as well as data that is sent to the US Department of Education, does not contain personally identifiable information. Requests for Clery-reportable crimes were made in good faith; some agencies did not respond or could not provide the statistics as requested. The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is published online at www.northwestern.edu/up/your-safety/clery-act-safety-reports.html. Northwestern notifies current Northwestern community members of the Report's publication via email.

Printed copies of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report are available upon request from the University Compliance Office, 2020 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, IL 60208 or clerycoordinator@northwestern.edu.

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

Campus safety depends upon the prompt reporting of crimes, serious incidents, and other emergencies by members of the Northwestern community.

Northwestern University encourages all members of the Northwestern community to report all crimes and other emergencies to the law enforcement entities responsible for safety and security on their respective campuses.

Prompt reporting to Northwestern Police or other Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), as described below, allows the University to evaluate whether there is a serious or continuing threat to the University community for the purpose of issuing a timely warning (see page 7) and promotes accurate tracking and reporting of crime statistics.

Reporting to Law Enforcement

Reporting crimes to law enforcement helps protect the entire University community by ensuring that crimes are investigated and action is taken when appropriate. Contact information for local law enforcement on all of Northwestern's US campuses and sites is listed below:

EVANSTON CAMPUS

Emergency	911
Non-Emergency	
Northwestern Police (24 hours)	847-491-3456
Evanston Police	847-866-5000

CHICAGO CAMPUS

Emergency	911
Non-Emergency	
Northwestern Police (24 hours)	312-503-3456
Chicago Police, 18th District	312-742-5870

MIAMI LOCATION

Emergency	911
Non-emergency	
Coral Gables Police	305-442-1600

SAN FRANCISCO LOCATION

Emergency 911

Non-Emergency

San Francisco Police Department

SFPD Main Number 415-553-0123

Central Station 415-315-2400

WASHINGTON, DC, LOCATION

Emergency 911

Non-Emergency

Metropolitan Police Department 202-727-9099

Confidential Reporting

Due to the potential need to contact the crime-reporting party for follow-up investigative inquiries, Northwestern Police does not typically allow anonymous reporting of crimes, except to Campus Security Authorities (CSA) (see below) where anonymity is permitted. Police reports will often include information such as the names and identifying information related to the reporting party and the suspect or alleged offender and an incident description, as well as names and identifying information of witnesses. Anonymous reports received by Northwestern Police may be investigated under certain circumstances.

While Northwestern prefers that community members promptly report all crimes and other emergencies directly to their campus's local police and/or the Northwestern Police, the University recognizes that some community members may be reluctant to file police reports. In order to encourage reporting of Clery Crimes and other concerning behavior or incidents, the University provides other reporting options that allow for confidential or anonymous reporting. Those reporting methods are described below. Voluntary reporting helps the University accurately track crime statistics and enables Northwestern to alert the campus community when it identifies a serious threat.

Reporting to Campus Security Authorities

Victims and witnesses of crime who do not want to pursue action within the University or the state criminal justice system may report crimes listed in the Clery Act ("Clery Crimes") anonymously to Campus Security Authorities (CSA), who will, in turn, report the incident to Northwestern Police and/or University Compliance. Clery Crimes and their definitions are provided in

Appendix A (see page 77). We recognize that some community members may be hesitant about reporting crimes to the police and may be more inclined to report incidents to other campus-affiliated individuals. Reports made to CSAs that fall into the definitions of Clery Crimes and Northwestern's Clery Geography (Appendix A) are included in the crime data reported by the University.

In reporting a crime to a CSA when the reporter wishes to be anonymous, CSAs will provide a detailed description and occurrence date (or time frame) and location of the crime, without identifying the alleged victim, witnesses, or perpetrator. The purpose of this type of report is to comply with the reporting party's wish to keep the matter anonymous while taking steps to contribute to future campus safety.

Survivors, victims, and witnesses should be aware that Northwestern will strive to protect, to the greatest extent possible, the confidentiality of persons reporting or accused of crimes and related information; however, the University cannot guarantee complete confidentiality where it would conflict with the University's legal obligation to investigate a complaint or take steps to deter further crimes or with its duty to comply with other legal obligations.

Identifying CSAs at Northwestern

The Clery Act identifies four categories of individuals and organizations who may qualify as CSAs:

1. a campus police department;
2. security staff and offices responsible for campus security, but who are not members of the police;
3. people or offices designated under Northwestern University policy as those to whom/which crimes should be reported; and
4. officials with significant, regular responsibility for student and campus activities.

Pastoral or professional counselors and other confidential resources, discussed on page 21, who are functioning within that scope at the time a crime is reported to them are not considered CSAs and are not required to report crimes of which they become aware. However, they are encouraged to review crime-reporting options with the reporting party. Because they are not CSAs, the University is not required to issue a timely warning with respect to crimes reported to confidential resources (see page 21) including pastoral and professional counselors.

While Northwestern has identified a multitude of CSAs, examples of CSAs at Northwestern include

- the dean of students;
- associate and assistant deans of students;
- residential services staff;
- the Title IX coordinator and deputy Title IX coordinators;
- the director and assistant directors of community standards;
- athletic coaches;
- the director of fraternity and sorority life;
- staff in the office of student organizations and activities;
- staff in the office of leadership development and community engagement;
- the director of campus life; and
- Northwestern police and community service officers.

The University offers an online CSA training program that covers, among other things, the duties and responsibilities of CSAs, how to report crimes, and resources and services available to victims of crimes. In-person training is available upon request by contacting the Clery Program Manager at clerycoordinator@northwestern.edu.

The Role of CSAs at Northwestern

CSAs are required to report Clery Crimes they witness or become aware of that occurred on or within Northwestern University's Clery Geography (generally including on-campus, in public areas bordering campus, and in certain non-campus buildings owned or controlled by the University) on a timely basis. Clery Crimes and Clery Geography are defined in Appendix A (page 77). CSAs are encouraged to report all crimes reported to them to Northwestern Police and/or local law enforcement. If the reported crime or incident involves an emergency, the CSA should immediately call 911. If the victim does not want to file a police report, CSAs should use the CSA Crime Report form, which can be found at cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?NorthwesternUniv&layout_id=127. For additional information on the role of CSAs, visit the University Campus Security Authority web page www.northwestern.edu/compliance/clery-act-compliance/campus-security-authorities/.

Reporting to the Behavioral Consultation Team

Members of the Northwestern community are expected to report threatening behavior immediately. Community responsibility and engagement in the reporting process enhances campus safety and the ability to effectively respond to potentially dangerous situations. Community members who prefer to report anonymously may do so by utilizing the Wildcats Aware form at cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?NorthwesternUniv&layout_id=124. Reports of threatening behavior will be reviewed by Northwestern's Behavioral Consultation Team (BCT), which

- conducts threat assessments;
- addresses aberrant, dangerous, or threatening behavior that might impact the safety or well-being of the campus community; and
- provides guidance and best practices for preventing violence and providing support services.

More information on the BCT can be found at northwestern.edu/bc/.

Reports of threatening behavior made to the BCT will be handled as discreetly as possible, with facts made available only to those who need to know to assess and properly intervene in the matter. Please note, however, that disclosure of threatening behavior may be necessary to protect the health and safety of the Northwestern community or as otherwise required by law. Information may be provided to emergency response personnel, police, parents and family members, third party forensic assessment organizations, or, in extreme circumstances, the entire Northwestern community, among others.

Emergencies and situations requiring immediate attention should be reported to the police by dialing 911 on the Evanston campus by dialing 847-491-3456, or on the Chicago campus by dialing 312-503-3456.

Reporting through EthicsPoint

Northwestern has selected Navex Global, Inc. (EthicsPoint) to provide community members with a confidential means for reporting issues or concerns that may involve unethical or illegal activities.

Community members may report their concerns by dialing 866-294-3545 and speaking with an EthicsPoint representative or by completing an online report at secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/7325/index.html. With either method of reporting, community members may choose to remain anonymous. They will receive a report key and password that allows them to continue to communicate with Northwestern's response team without revealing their identity.

EthicsPoint is not a substitute for, nor does it supersede, any existing reporting methods or protocols already in place at Northwestern for reporting suspected problems or complaints. Instead, EthicsPoint provides an additional means of reporting such issues. Any suspected problems or complaints reported via EthicsPoint will be reviewed in accordance with current University procedures, including those described in the faculty, staff, and student handbooks. EthicsPoint is not an emergency service. Reports submitted to EthicsPoint may not receive an immediate response. Northwestern prohibits retaliation against any individual who reports or inquires about potential breaches of University policy or local, state, or federal laws.

Other Ways to Report

Concerns about the wellbeing or behavior of a Northwestern student can be shared by submitting a General Concern Form, which can be found on the NUHelp website at cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?NorthwesternUniv&layout_id=127 or the NUHelp app. Concerns related to hate or bias can be reported by submitting a Hate or Bias Concern Form on the NUHelp website at www.northwestern.edu/nuhelp/share-a-concern.

Additionally, a Community Concerns Report can be made on the NUHelp App (downloadable for free at the App Store or Google Play). The Community Concerns Report may be used to share information with the Office of the Dean of Students about behavior, issues, or concerns regarding Northwestern students. The form should not be used to report sexual misconduct or assault or an incident of hate or bias. In an emergency, dial 911.

Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness

Northwestern believes that safety is everyone's responsibility. In an effort to provide our students, faculty, staff, and community with information about the campus security procedures and practices and with the tools they need to help keep themselves and others safe, Northwestern Police and its University partners provide a variety of educational programs on topics such as sexual assault awareness, domestic/relationship violence, stalking, drugs and alcohol awareness, theft prevention, and response to active violence. All programs are offered to students, faculty, and staff as requested, and most are offered on an annual basis. Some of the available programs offered by the Department of Safety and Security are summarized below. To request a specific program, visit northwestern.edu/up/community-services/presentations.html or call 847-491-3456 and ask to speak with someone regarding a crime prevention program. Safety Education Sessions are available for the Miami, San Francisco, and Washington DC locations virtually, by request.

Programs provided by Northwestern Police include Active Violence Awareness Training, Personal Safety and Security Presentation, and Rape Aggression Defense (RAD).

Active Violence Awareness Training

This program is offered to faculty, staff, and students and includes an overview of the University's efforts surrounding prevention, response, and recovery to an active violence situation affecting the community. The program includes video presentations and provides guidance and options to students, faculty, and staff who may find themselves in an active violence situation.

This training program is conducted once or twice a year for departments throughout the University upon departmental request. For more information, visit www.northwestern.edu/up/your-safety/emergency-procedures/active-violence.html.

Personal Safety and Security Presentation

The program is offered to faculty, staff, and students and includes topics on how to stay safe on and off campus. The training is tailored to the needs of the audience and provides information on how to deal with conflict and avoid violence through knowledge, awareness, avoidance, and escape techniques.

The program is offered throughout the year and upon request.

Rape Aggression Defense Training

Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) is fundamental, hands-on training that teaches people how to defend themselves in the event of an attack. It combines classroom instruction on awareness, prevention, risk reduction, and avoidance with basic hands-on defense tactics. Certified Northwestern Police RAD instructors teach the course. The 10-hour, two-day courses are offered twice a year and are free for students, faculty, and staff.

Campus Safety and Crime Prevention Committee

Northwestern is committed to the safety and security of its students, faculty, staff, and visitors. Along with this commitment, the Northwestern Campus Safety and Crime Prevention Committee (NCSCPC) also fulfills a statutory duty pursuant to the Illinois Campus Security Enhancement Act 2008. The NCSCPC is charged with addressing the University policies and programs dedicated to the prevention, reduction, and management of violence and promoting an atmosphere of safety. The NCSCPC is interdisciplinary and multijurisdictional and focuses on implementing and coordinating campus-wide violence prevention education, programs, and services that are designed to create a campus climate and culture of safety, respect, and emotional support. The NCSCPC meets semi-annually.

In addition, students and employees are made aware of safety, security, and crime prevention publications and related web-based resources. Online crime prevention and safety information is available at www.northwestern.edu/up. Crime prevention and reporting information can also be found in the Student Handbook at www.northwestern.edu/communitystandards/student-handbook.

Information about preventing and responding to sexual violence is available through the Center for Awareness, Response, and Education (CARE) at www.northwestern.edu/care and Northwestern Police at www.northwestern.edu/up.

Printed materials are available at the Evanston and Chicago Northwestern Police stations.

About the Northwestern University Police Department

Northwestern Police provide a full range of services 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. On the Evanston and Chicago campuses, the department has the primary responsibility for crime prevention, law enforcement, parking control, emergency preparedness and response, and security at special events. **Northwestern Police does not have law enforcement authority at the Miami, San Francisco, or Washington, DC, locations.**

Northwestern Police also houses the Threat Assessment and Residential Security Programs. Northwestern Police is a service-oriented department specializing in meeting the needs of our higher education communities.

Examples of specific responsibilities on the Evanston and Chicago campuses include

- responding to emergency and non-emergency calls for service;
- investigating reported criminal incidents and conducting follow-up investigations;
- filing criminal charges and/or sending referrals to Student Affairs, as appropriate;
- patrolling the Evanston and Chicago campuses and designated jurisdictional areas near campus by foot, bicycles, T3 electric vehicles, and police vehicles;
- maintaining a secondary public safety answering point (PSAP) center and dispatching police, fire, medical, and other personnel as needed;
- responding to calls for service received via the emergency call boxes and phones throughout Northwestern campuses; and
- monitoring campus fire, intrusion, and environmental alarms.

Northwestern Police's enforcement authority, their relationship with state and local police agencies, their jurisdiction, and their arrest authority are described in more detail under each specific campus section.

Timely Warnings—Crime Notices

Timely Warnings, in the form of Crime Notices, are issued by the University in a timely manner to members of the affected campus community. Crime Notices are issued for Clery Act reportable crimes occurring on Clery Act Geography when it is determined there is a serious or continuing threat to the campus community. Northwestern Police works with appropriate local law enforcement agencies to ensure these agencies inform Northwestern Police when they learn of a reported incident that may necessitate a Crime Notice. The purpose of issuing a Crime Notice is to give members of the campus community information that will allow them to protect their personal safety and aid in the prevention of similar crimes. The definitions of Clery Crimes and Clery Geography can be found in Appendix A (page 77).

The Clery Act requires the University to issue a Timely Warning (called a Crime Notice at Northwestern) as soon as pertinent information is available. This means that a Crime Notice might be issued even if all facts surrounding an incident that represents a serious or continuing threat to the campus community are not available. Additional information may be provided as it becomes available.

Decisions regarding whether to issue a Crime Notice are made on a case by case basis by the Chief of Police and Senior Associate Vice President, Safety and Security, (or designee) in consultation with other University offices as appropriate taking into account the following:

- whether the incident has been reported to Northwestern Police or a Campus Security Authority (CSA) in a timely manner;
- the nature of the crime reported;
- whether the crime appears to be a one-time occurrence or part of a pattern of reported crimes;
- the location of the crime;
- the continuing danger to the campus community, including whether the perpetrator has been apprehended; and
- the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts.

The Chief of Police and Senior Associate Vice President, Safety and Security, (or designee) will consult with the Vice President for Global Marketing and Communications (or designee) about the Crime Notice when time permits. Depending on the situation, the Chief of Police and Senior Associate Vice President, Safety and Security, may also consult with other members of senior leadership including the Vice President for Student Affairs, the Vice President and General Counsel, the Associate Vice President for Civil Rights, the Vice President for Operations, or their designees.

When it is determined that a Timely Warning will be issued, the Chief of Police and Senior Associate Vice President, Safety and Security, (or designee) and the Vice President for Global Marketing and Communications (or designee) will create a Crime Notice and disseminate it to the designated community members via bulk email or the emergency notification system. Crime Notices for incidents occurring on either the Evanston or Chicago campus may be sent to both the Chicago and Evanston campus communities. They are also posted to the Northwestern Police web page www.northwestern.edu/up/your-safety/crime-notices.html. The Office of Global Marketing and Communications posts these alerts on the Northwestern University homepage as well as in the Breaking News feature; they appear in red letters at the top of the University homepage. They usually remain posted there for 24 hours. Crime Notices are not the same as Emergency Notifications (see next section). Emergency Notifications may also be sent via phone calls, text message, outdoor sirens, and other emergency notification mechanisms.

Crime Notices will typically include the date, time, location of occurrence, a description of the incident, and any other pertinent details available at the time of issuing the notice. They will also include additional information that could aid community members in altering their behavior to protect their personal safety and minimize additional incidents from occurring. Crime Notices will not include the names and other personal identifying information of crime victims/survivors.

The Clery Act does not require universities to issue Timely Warnings (Crime Notices) on Clery reportable crimes occurring outside of the Clery defined geographic area or for non-Clery reportable crimes. However, the University may choose to issue a Crime Notice for such crimes when an event represents a serious or continuing threat to the campus community.

Responding to Emergencies and Emergency Preparedness

Emergency Notifications

Northwestern is committed to ensuring the campus community receives timely, accurate, and useful information in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus or in the campus vicinity that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of campus community members. Incidents such as fire, weather emergencies, criminal activity, or a hazardous materials spill could trigger an emergency notification, also known as AlertNU at Northwestern.

Confirming the Existence of a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation

Northwestern Police and/or other campus first responders may become aware of a critical incident or other emergency situation that potentially affects the health and/or safety of the campus community. Generally, Northwestern becomes aware of these situations when they are reported to the Northwestern Police Communications Center or upon discovery during patrol or other assignments. Northwestern Police will take the following steps: (1) confirm the existence of a significant emergency or dangerous situation; (2) determine the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community to notify; (3) determine the content of the emergency notification; and (4) initiate the emergency notification system.

If, in the professional judgment of first responders, issuing a notification potentially compromises efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency, the University may elect to delay issuing an emergency notification. As soon as the condition that may compromise efforts is no longer present, the University will issue the emergency notification to the campus community or applicable segment of the community.

Initiating the Emergency Notification System

Northwestern uses an emergency notification system provided by an outside vendor to disseminate emergency notifications via several different means, including phone calls, text messaging, emails, social media, an outdoor alert system (Evanston campus only), and posting messages on the University's website. When appropriate,

other methods of disseminating information might include activating fire alarms, posting fliers in public places, sending faxes, and notifying local media. On the Qatar (NU-Q) campus, social media messaging is not utilized. All communication and notification methods above are available on all Northwestern University campuses (Chicago, Evanston, Qatar, Miami, San Francisco, and Washington, DC²) unless a limitation is expressly noted here. Northwestern students, faculty, and staff are not required to opt in to receive emergency messages. Email messages are sent to students', faculty members', and staff members' University email addresses. Phone calls and text messages, if utilized, are sent to the numbers provided in the Profile section in CAESAR (students) or the personal details tab in myHR (faculty and staff).

Northwestern University may utilize a multi-layered mass notification approach to include any or all of the methods below:

- **Phone**—In times of an emergency on campus, a recorded message may be sent to each of the numbers that students, faculty, and staff have designated to be used for emergency notification. Northwestern University requires students to confirm or update this information at least once every year.
- **Text**—Provided the cell phone has text messaging capabilities, a text message providing emergency information may be sent to all registered cell phone numbers.
- **Email**—Crime notices or emergency information can be sent to any or all members of either the Evanston or Chicago campuses.
- **Emergency voicemail system**—In the event of an emergency, information may be provided and sent to the University voicemail-box system.
- **Northwestern University Breaking News**—Breaking News can be accessed from any computer at www.northwestern.edu. Emergency information and updates will be posted on the Northwestern University page by the Office of Global Marketing and Communications.

2. Northwestern locations in Miami, San Francisco, and Washington, DC, are considered separate campuses under the Clery Act and are treated as such for the purposes of this report. However, Northwestern views them as additional locations in accordance with the standard set by its regional accreditor.

- **Outdoor siren system**—The emergency outdoor siren alert system consists of roof-mounted speakers at several locations on the main Evanston campus and at the Evanston campus athletic complex at Central and Ashland. The alert system can make the traditional siren sound used by municipalities to warn of severe weather as well as other sounds. It also can produce voice messages.
- **External media contacts**—Northwestern may utilize external media contacts in the form of a news release or news conference to provide emergency information and updates.

Authorization to Direct System Activation

The following individuals or their designees are authorized to direct that the Emergency Notification System and/or Outdoor Alert System (Evanston Campus) be activated:

- President;
- Provost;
- Vice President and General Counsel;
- Vice President for Global Marketing and Communications (or designee);
- Chief of Police and Senior Associate Vice President, Safety and Security;
- Deputy Chief of Police;
- Northwestern Police Commanders or the senior on-duty Northwestern Police supervisor.

Determining the Appropriate Segment or Segments of the Campus Community to Receive an Emergency Notification

Upon confirmation of an emergency or threat, either by emergency personnel or a firsthand witness, the Chief of Police and Senior Associate Vice President, Safety and Security (or designee) will determine if an alert to the entire campus or a segment of the campus is appropriate. This is based on the size, scope, and complexity of the emergency and the potential affected area(s) or persons. Generally, campus community members in the immediate area of the dangerous situation (i.e. the building, adjacent buildings, or surrounding area) will receive the emergency notification first. The University may issue subsequent notifications to a wider group of community members.

Determining the Content of the Emergency Notification

Northwestern Police will determine the content of the emergency notification based on each situation. Northwestern has developed a wide range of template messages addressing several different emergency situations. The exact message content is determined by the Chief of Police and Senior Associate Vice President, Safety and Security (or designee) based upon the particular circumstances of the emergency.

As an emergency situation escalates or is resolved, the University will send additional alert(s) to update the appropriate segment(s) of the campus community. This type of communication may describe the nature of the risk, include specific actions to be taken, or declare the emergency no longer exists (all clear). When possible, an update will be sent every 15 minutes. In situations where time allows, consultation with others, such as representatives of the Office of Global Marketing and Communications or Campus and Student Life, may take place regarding these communications. Typically, an “all-clear” notification will be sent when an immediate threat is past or the situation has ended or at the conclusion of an event when it is helpful to provide an all clear message.

If emergency notification systems fail, the Crisis Management Team will initiate emergency actions and communicate life safety guidance in conjunction with activation of building emergency action plans.

The Chief of Police and Senior Associate Vice President, Safety and Security (or designee, typically the Deputy Chief) develops the content of emergency messages in consultation with the Vice President for Global Marketing and Communications (or designee). Together they agree to initiate any or all of the emergency notification systems. Typically, the Vice President for Global Marketing and Communications (or designee) is responsible for completing processes necessary to disseminate messages on the emergency notification system and the Chief of Police and Senior Associate Vice President, Safety and Security (or designee, typically the Deputy Chief) activates other emergency notification systems. Should the Vice President for Global Marketing and Communications (or designee) be unable to initiate any or all of the emergency notification

systems, then select Northwestern Police administrators or Communications Center staff (Police Commander, Director of Security Systems/Technical Services, and Communications Officers) have the ability to initiate any or all emergency notification systems.

Initial emergency notification and timely warning messages are posted on the University and Northwestern Police websites as an emergency alert or crime notice. For all issued community emergency notifications, the University may send at least one follow-up message to provide additional information to the affected community. Members of the larger community (including parents, visitors, contractors, vendors, and external community members) can enroll in AlertNU by texting “AlertNU” to 226787. They will receive a confirmation text indicating that they have successfully subscribed. Texting “stop” to the same number will remove the subscriber from the system. Those that will be on campus for a shorter duration of time may subscribe for 7 days by texting “AlertNU7” to 226787 or for 30 days by texting “AlertNU30” to the same number. If emergency notification systems fail, the Crisis Management Team (CMT) will initiate emergency actions and communicate life safety guidance in conjunction with activation of building emergency action plans.

In those cases where Northwestern issues an emergency notification in response to an incident on campus that represents a significant threat to the health and safety of the campus community, the University is not required to also issue a Timely Warning, as long as it provides applicable updates regarding the nature of the situation.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The Office of Emergency Management at Northwestern, a division of the Department of Safety and Security, is responsible for crisis management at the University. More information on how to prepare for and respond to certain emergencies can be found at www.northwestern.edu/emergency-management/index.html. The University has a plan—the Emergency Response Framework (ERF)—for managing threats, incidents, disasters, and associated events that threaten the University community

and viability. The ERF can be found at www.northwestern.edu/emergency-management/campus-safety-plan/index.html. The ERF is designed to be an all-hazards disaster response and emergency management plan that complies with FEMA guidelines for higher education and includes planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions. Northwestern’s ERF identifies key decision makers and their roles during a campus emergency. The plan establishes planning cycles for emergency-command-center incident management that will be utilized during identified emergencies and crisis events.

In the event of an emergency, the University has established this order of priorities:

1. **People:** The highest priority is the safety of those who live, study, and work within the Northwestern campus community.
2. **Property:** Our property collectively constitutes an extraordinarily important resource. As it is intended to support the academic mission of the institution, it must be protected and preserved by any means that do not require our people to assume undue risks.
3. **Business Continuity:** Beyond the more quantifiable priorities discussed above, there are values, rights, processes, and operations that are essential to the identity, reputation, and sustainability of the University. That is, the elements of who we are, how we fulfill our responsibilities to each other, and the appropriate means to our common goals.

The Threat Assessment Group is an incident response team made up of leadership, operational, and Crisis Management Team personnel who assess impending or actual incidents affecting Northwestern University’s students, faculty, staff, visitors, facilities, and operations. The Threat Assessment Group includes representatives from the following departments:

- Northwestern Police
- Facilities
- Risk Management
- Research Safety
- Environmental Health and Safety
- Emergency Management
- Threat Assessment

- Information Technology
- Student Health Services
- Student Affairs
- Athletics
- Human Resources
- Global Marketing and Communications
- Pritzker School of Law
- Feinberg School of Medicine
- Office of the Provost
- Financial Operations
- Ad hoc members as needed

The Emergency Planning Group is the principal body responsible for addressing maintenance and management of the ERF. The group handles corrective actions and critical review of after-action reports, lessons learned, and significant changes to the ERF. Members include representatives from:

- Northwestern Police
- Facilities
- Risk Management
- Research Safety
- Environmental Health and Safety
- Global Marketing and Communications
- Emergency Management
- Information Technology
- Student Health Services
- Student Affairs
- Center for Comparative Medicine
- Athletics
- Office of the Provost
- Human Resources
- Financial Operations
- NU-Q
- Pritzker School of Law
- Feinberg School of Medicine

Information on the Threat Assessment and Emergency Planning groups can be found at www.northwestern.edu/emergency-management/campus-safety-plan/crisis-management-teams/index.html.

Training and Testing

All Northwestern University departments identified as a primary lead for an Emergency Support Function conduct annual training to ensure their designated primary and alternate staff are trained in their function. This training may be accomplished through organized training sessions, staff meetings, computer-based training, or other means designated and deemed appropriate by the department. The Office of Emergency Management conducts a minimum of one table top exercise annually. Exercise development support is also offered to Northwestern University departments, schools, and senior leadership as requested.

Northwestern University recognizes the importance of participation in local jurisdiction and departmental exercises to build strong partnerships with local, county, state, and federal agencies. Northwestern University and the City of Evanston have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to share Northwestern's state-of-the-art Emergency Operations Center located in the Northwestern Police headquarters. The Emergency Operations Center serves as a safe and secure location for incident command, and the MOU enhances collaboration between Northwestern and local crisis management teams.

The emergency notification system is tested monthly within the police department and quarterly within the Office of Global Marketing and Communications through normal use and after-action evaluation. The tests are announced at least once annually. The Outdoor Alert system is tested at 10 a.m. on the first Tuesday of each month. Any other testing of the system may only be authorized by the Chief of Police and Senior Associate Vice President, Safety and Security. The emergency notification system and the Outdoor Alert system testing information is maintained by and available from the Northwestern Department of Safety and Security, Emergency Management Division.

The University provides public-facing campuswide building evacuation procedures (www.northwestern.edu/environmental-health-safety/docs/workplace-safety-docs/general-emergency-evacuation-plan.pdf). In addition, individual schools, units, and departments are

provided with an avenue to develop more comprehensive building-specific evacuation procedures to address unique building characteristics and operational needs, when necessary.

University and campus-specific web-based evacuation training is available to Northwestern community members (students, staff, and faculty). For more information see www.northwestern.edu/environmental-health-safety/workplace-safety/building-evacuations.html.

Evacuation drills are routinely conducted at select buildings on the Chicago and Evanston campuses to ensure fire alarm equipment and procedures are effective. Environmental Health and Safety coordinates evacuation drills with stakeholders including designated building managers, Facilities Operations, University Police, and local fire departments. All evacuation drills are planned and typically unannounced to the general building population to preserve the effectiveness of the drills. Following evacuation drills, surveys are distributed to solicit feedback from building occupants and analyzed to gauge drill effectiveness and identify opportunities for improvement.

Environmental Health and Safety maintains evacuation drill documentation including the date, time, location, whether it was announced or unannounced, estimated number of evacuees, time to evacuate the building, and whether the drill was satisfactory.

Environmental Health and Safety Policy

The University Environmental Health and Safety Policy provides the framework to protect the University community from injuries and illnesses, prevent accidents, and protect property and the environments. Northwestern has a robust health and safety program developed in compliance with federal, state, and local laws. The full Policy can be found at policies.northwestern.edu/docs/university-ehs-policy-final.pdf.

Alcohol and Other Drug Policies and Programs

A caring, safe, and well-informed community fosters an environment in which we can all live and learn. To that end, the Northwestern community shares responsibility for promoting healthy behavior. In supporting each individual's health and wellbeing, we assist students, staff, and faculty in understanding the risks associated with consuming alcohol and other drugs while seeking to minimize the harm to self and others caused by the misuse and abuse of these substances.

Northwestern University policy prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by its students and employees on University property, as part of any University activities, in vehicles owned or operated by the University, or at any work site or other location at which University duties are being performed by Northwestern employees.

Northwestern University fully supports federal laws requiring academic and working environments be free from illicit drug and alcohol use. Northwestern University is committed to maintaining a drug-free workplace in compliance with applicable laws. For employees (including student employees), violation of this policy may result in the imposition of employment disciplines defined for specific employee categories by existing University policies, statutes, rules, regulations, employment contracts, and labor agreements. Any employee convicted of a drug offense involving the workplace will be subject to employee discipline up to and including termination of employment and/or will be required as a condition of continued employment to satisfactorily complete a drug rehabilitation program.

Northwestern's full Policy on Drugs and Alcohol can be found at policies.northwestern.edu/docs/drugs-and-alcohol-policy.pdf. Various state and US laws govern the possession and distribution (trafficking) of drugs and alcohol. The penalties for violation of state and federal laws are enumerated in the appendices of Northwestern's Policy on Drugs and Alcohol. The primary policies relating to employees are outlined in the Human Resources *Staff Handbook* which can be found at www.northwestern.edu/hr/essentials/policies-procedures/staff-handbook.html.

The primary policies affecting students are delineated in the *Northwestern Student Handbook*, which can be found at www.northwestern.edu/communitystandards/student-handbook. These resources outline sanctions for the unlawful possession, sale, and use of drugs and alcohol and describe a variety of assistance programs for students and employees.

Northwestern Police and other surrounding law enforcement agencies enforce local, state, and federal drug and liquor laws, including underage drinking violations. Individuals found in violation may be issued a citation, arrested, and/or (if an employee or student) referred for disciplinary action.

Education and Assistance Programs

Health Promotion and Wellness (HPaW), a unit of Northwestern University Health Service, focuses on empowering students to make healthy decisions that enhance their own success and the community's well-being. Alcohol and other drug misuse prevention is an area of focus. HPaW uses evidence-informed and innovative strategies to develop students' knowledge, attitudes, and skills and to foster a campus environment that supports healthy behaviors and reduces harmful behaviors. More information about HPaW can be found at www.northwestern.edu/hpaw.

Health Promotion and Wellness offers confidential and nonjudgmental screenings (in-person in Evanston or online) that allow students to explore their alcohol and/or drug use. For more information, contact Health Promotion and Wellness at 847-491-2146 or at www.northwestern.edu/wellness/hpaw/services under Individual Services.

The following services and programs are among the presentations and training sessions that address alcohol and other drug use. Additional trainings and outreach efforts occur throughout the year by request for various groups of faculty, staff, and students.

- **AlcoholEdu for College** is a web-based alcohol education program required of all incoming undergraduate students before matriculation. In-person conversations with HPaW staff and Peer Advisers occur during Wildcat Welcome to continue the dialogue regarding campus culture, social norms, and creating a community of care.

- **BASICS** (Brief Alcohol/drug Screening and Intervention for College Students) is a confidential, nonjudgmental personal “check-up” about alcohol and other drug use. Students may self-refer to BASICS by contacting HPaW at 847-491-2146 or hpaw@northwestern.edu.
- **Community partner referrals** for drug and/or alcohol education and treatment are available when resources beyond the scope of the University's programs are needed.
- **Red Watch Band Training** is a bystander intervention program presented by WATCH. Red Watch Band provides students with the knowledge and skills necessary to identify and intervene effectively in an alcohol-related medical emergency. Students may register for training at www.northwestern.edu/wellness/hpaw/services/outreach-education/programs-trainings/index.html.
- **eCheckUpToGo for Alcohol and Marijuana** are brief online assessments available on the HPaW website. Students can complete these free, anonymous assessments at any time and receive immediate personalized feedback on their consumption patterns.
- **The alcohol resources website**, www.northwestern.edu/alcohol-resources provides students, parents, faculty, staff, and neighbors with a hub for information, policies, programs, community data, and services related to alcohol and other drugs.
- **Drinking Culture Close UP** is designed for groups (Greek organizations, athletic teams, student organizations, residence hall floors, etc.) and can help groups safely identify and discuss positive and negative perspectives, attitudes, and impacts of drinking or other drug use. It encourages peer conversation about whether—and if so, how—to make adjustments in one's drinking/drugging culture for the benefit of all. The discussion is facilitated with the use of an anonymous survey that is completed by members of the group prior to the program.

Counseling Assistance

Northwestern's Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) provides counseling, crisis intervention, consultation, and outreach services for the University's students, including services related to drug and alcohol abuse. CAPS offers a variety of treatment alternatives depending upon the level of intervention needed. Students who would like more information should contact CAPS at 847-491-2151 or visit their website at www.northwestern.edu/counseling.

Any employee of Northwestern who has a drug or alcohol problem is invited to contact the Northwestern Employee Assistance Program to obtain confidential information about assistance. Assistance includes referrals for assessment, comprehensive inpatient and outpatient treatment programs, and follow-up programs, including self-help groups. The Northwestern Employee Assistance Program counselors can also meet with Northwestern departments to provide substance abuse education programs. These programs include information on risk factors and resources that can provide assistance. Offices are located near the Evanston and Chicago campuses and throughout the metropolitan Chicago area and northwestern Indiana. Counselors are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Additional information can be found at www.northwestern.edu/hr/benefits/well-being/programs/employee-assistance-program/index.html.

Northwestern's Faculty Wellness Program offers assistance to full-time faculty members who are experiencing difficulties in their professional or personal lives, including drug or alcohol abuse. The program offers free consultations for Northwestern faculty members to identify appropriate resources for personal and professional concerns. Resources may be offered over the phone or the faculty member can meet with the director for further discussion, including referral for mental health or substance abuse services. Faculty may contact the Faculty Wellness Program at facultywellness@northwestern.edu. Additional information can be found at www.northwestern.edu/faculty-wellness.

Disciplinary Hearings

As applicable, students are held accountable to state law, city ordinances, and the Northwestern Student Code of Conduct. The University Hearing and Appeals System (UHAS) is used to resolve reported violations of University policy. The purpose of UHAS is to promote integrity, civility, respect, and accountability within the University community and provide prompt, fair, and impartial means for resolving situations in which a Northwestern student(s) or student group(s) are alleged to have violated a nonacademic standard or policy of the University.

Northwestern University will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a nonforcible sex offense the results of any student conduct proceeding involving a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

Sexual Misconduct Policies, Procedures, and Training

Northwestern prohibits all forms of sexual misconduct, including but not limited to, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking, dating or domestic violence, and sexual harassment. Such conduct violates Northwestern's values and disrupts the living, learning, and working environment for students, faculty, staff, and other community members. Pursuant to the Department of Education's 2020 regulations implementing Title IX, the University has adopted an Interim Policy on Title IX Sexual Harassment, which governs certain instances of sexual misconduct. Allegations of sexual misconduct that do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Interim Policy on Title IX Sexual Harassment may fall under the University's Policy on Discrimination, Harassment, and Sexual Misconduct. These policies apply equally to all regardless of the sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression of any of the individuals involved.

On April 19, 2024 the Department of Education released a final set of Title IX regulations set to be enacted on August 1, 2024. At the time of publication a legal injunction prevented these regulations from becoming active. When further guidance is received, Northwestern University will ensure that its Title IX Policy is compliant with that guidance. Full text for the current policy and any future updates to the policy can be found online at www.northwestern.edu/civil-rights-office/policies-procedures. The following is a summary of the current policies.

It is the policy of Northwestern to comply with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and its implementing regulations (and all other applicable laws regarding unlawful discrimination and harassment including, but not limited to, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Illinois Human Rights Act), which prohibits discrimination (including sexual harassment and sexual violence) based on sex in the University's educational programs and activities. It is also Northwestern's policy to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crimes Statistics Act, as amended by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Northwestern has designated the Title IX Coordinator, with assistance of the Deputy Title IX Coordinators, to coordinate Northwestern's compliance with Title IX and VAWA and to respond to

reports of violations. The University has directed its Clery Program Manager to coordinate Northwestern's compliance with the Clery-reporting-related VAWA requirements. For more information about sexual misconduct, including VAWA and Title IX, please visit www.northwestern.edu/sexual-misconduct.

Definitions

The following is a list of definitions from the University's policies, which were drafted in accordance with Illinois law. For the definitions of VAWA crimes (sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking) under the Clery Act, see Appendix A; and for the definitions of those crimes in Illinois, California, Florida, and Washington, DC, please visit www.northwestern.edu/sexual-misconduct/title-ix/relevant-laws.html and Appendix B.

Title IX Sexual Harassment

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

Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment: Unwelcome conduct on the basis of sex determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to Northwestern's Education Program or Activity.

Title IX Sexual Assault: Title IX Sexual Assault as defined in 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(v). Under 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(v), the term "sexual assault" means an offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Uniform Crime Reporting System includes the following seven offenses as forcible or nonforcible sex offenses:

- **Rape:** The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object or instrument, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim or where the victim is incapable of giving consent, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. Attempted rape is included. An "object" or "instrument" is anything used by the offender other than the offender's genitalia.

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

Title IX Dating Violence: “dating violence” as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10). Under 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10), the term “dating violence” means violence committed by a person—(A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) The length of the relationship. (ii) The type of relationship. (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Title IX Domestic Violence: “domestic violence” as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8). Under 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8), the term “domestic violence” includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, 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.

Title IX Stalking: “stalking” as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30). Under 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30), the term “stalking” means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to— (A) fear for their safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress

Sexual Assault

Sexual penetration without consent: Any penetration of the sex organs or anus of another person when consent is not present; any penetration of the mouth of another person with a sex organ when consent is not present; or performing oral sex on another person when consent is not present. This includes penetration or intrusion, however slight, of the sex organs or anus of another person by an object or any part of the body.

Sexual contact without consent: Knowingly touching or fondling a person’s genitals, breasts, or anus, or knowingly touching a person with one’s own genitals, breasts, or buttocks, when consent is not present. This includes contact done directly or indirectly through clothing, bodily fluids, or with an object. It also includes causing or inducing a person, when consent is not present, to similarly touch or fondle oneself or someone else.

Statutory rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent under the laws of the state in which the incident occurred. In Illinois, the age of consent is 17 years old. However, if the offender is in a position of authority or trust over the victim, the age of consent is 18.

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

Stalking

Knowingly engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that one knows or should know would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety (or the safety of a third party) or suffer substantial emotional distress. “Substantial emotional distress” means significant mental suffering, anxiety, or alarm.

Conduct that can amount to stalking may include two or more actions directed at another person, whether done directly, indirectly, through others, via devices, or via any other methods or means (specifically including electronic means, e.g. cyberstalking), including but not limited to

- following a person;
- being or remaining in close proximity to a person;
- entering or remaining on or near a person’s property, residence, or place of employment;

- monitoring, observing, or conducting surveillance of a person;
- threatening (directly or indirectly) a person;
- communicating to a person;
- giving gifts or objects to, or leaving items for, a person;
- interfering with or damaging a person's property (including pets); or
- engaging in other unwelcome contact.

Dating/Domestic Violence

Dating violence is any violence (including but not limited to emotional, physical, sexual, and financial abuse or threat of abuse) between two people who are or have been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship will depend on the length and type of the relationship and the frequency of interactions between the persons involved.

Domestic violence is violence between two people who are or have been in an intimate or romantic relationship, who share a child in common, or who live or have lived together as spouses or intimate partners. Violence against any person by that person's caretaker or guardian (such as abuse against an elderly, young, or disabled person) may also be considered domestic violence. Examples of domestic violence include but are not limited to physical, emotional, sexual, and financial abuse or threat of abuse.

Consent

Consent represents the cornerstone of respectful and healthy intimate relationships.

Northwestern expects its community members to communicate—openly, honestly, and clearly—about their actions, wishes, and intentions when it comes to sexual behavior and to do so before engaging in intimate conduct. It is always the requirement of the individual initiating sexual contact or initiating a new type of sexual activity within an encounter to ensure that consent is present before acting and that consent is ongoing during sexual activity.

Consent is present when clearly understandable words or actions manifest a knowing, active, voluntary, and present and ongoing agreement to engage in specific sexual or intimate contact.

Consent is not present when an individual does not have the capacity to give consent, voluntarily or involuntarily, due to age (generally, the age of consent is 17 in Illinois), physical condition, or disability that impairs the individual's ability to give consent. When determining whether a person has the capacity to provide consent, the University will consider whether a sober, reasonable person in the same position knew or should have known whether the other party could or could not consent to the sexual activity.

For additional information about consent, please see the University's Interim Policy on Title IX Sexual Harassment and/or the Policy on Institutional Equity, available at www.northwestern.edu/civil-rights-office/policies-procedures/policies.

Reporting to the University

The University encourages reporting of sexual misconduct. Members of the University community who believe they have experienced sexual misconduct have the right to choose whether to report the incident to the University or law enforcement and have the right to choose whether to engage with the University once the University receives a report. The information below is for individuals who wish to report incidents of sexual misconduct.

An individual who has experienced sexual misconduct may choose to report the incident to the Office of Civil Rights. Anyone wishing to make a report of sexual misconduct to the Office of Civil Rights may do so in person, by email, by regular mail, by phone, or electronically as explained below. While anonymous reports will be reviewed by the Office of Civil Rights, the University's ability to address alleged misconduct reported by anonymous sources is significantly limited. Individuals impacted by sexual misconduct may contact the Office of Civil Rights to receive support, resources, and information even if they do not wish to move forward with pursuing a complaint.

The staff identified below are specially trained to work with individuals who report or are accused of sexual misconduct and have knowledge about on- and off-campus resources, services, and options—including the availability of interim measures.

Upon receipt of a report, an Office of Civil Rights staff member will contact the person who may have experienced sexual misconduct and provide written notification of rights and options. The outreach from the Office of Civil Rights staff member will generally include information about medical and confidential counseling and support resources (including resources regarding health, counseling, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, and student financial aid); options for pursuing a complaint and/or reporting the incident to law enforcement; how to request a protective order or no-contact directive; how to request interim measures from the University; how to preserve evidence; and where to access more information. The outreach will also include an invitation to meet with or provide additional information to an Office of Civil Rights staff member.

TITLE IX COORDINATOR

Contact: Emily Babb
Office of Civil Rights and Title IX Compliance,
1800 Sherman, Suite 4-500, Evanston
847-467-6165
emily.babb@northwestern.edu
ocr@northwestern.edu

To File a Report Electronically

Individuals may file a report of sexual misconduct with the Office of Civil Rights by using the form found at www.northwestern.edu/NUReportSexualMisconduct.

An immediate auto-response email with information about resources and options will be sent in response to reports filed electronically.

Other University Reporting Options

ETHICSPPOINT

Third-party service for reporting complaints, including anonymous complaints, by phone or online

866-294-3545
<https://bit.ly/NUEthicsPoint>

Reporting Incidents to Law Enforcement

An individual who has experienced sexual misconduct has the right to choose whether to file a police report. Northwestern University encourages individuals to report incidents of sexual misconduct to Northwestern Police or local law enforcement. Filing a police report can result in the investigation of whether sexual violence or related crimes occurred and the prosecution of the perpetrator. Timely reporting to the police is an important factor in successful investigation and prosecution of crimes, including sexual violence.

The Office of Civil Rights provides information on contacting local and campus law enforcement and will assist an individual in doing so. However, the Office of Civil Rights will not compel an individual to go to law enforcement.

The Northwestern University Police Department has a written guarantee for sexual violence survivors (www.northwestern.edu/up/your-safety/sexual-violence/university-police-guarantee.html) that reflects its commitment to sensitivity and privacy. Northwestern Police can also assist in reviewing options with survivors and identifying and facilitating resources related to

- seeking medical attention;
- seeking support, advocacy, and counseling services;
- seeking protective orders from a court;
- pursuing options under the University's sexual misconduct investigation process.

Employees of the Northwestern University Police Department are University employees and therefore are obligated to promptly report incidents of sexual misconduct of which they become aware during the scope of their work. Employees of the Northwestern University Police Department will make reports to the Office of Civil Rights regardless of whether the individual who experienced the sexual misconduct chooses to pursue criminal charges.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Evanston Campus

1201 Davis Street, Evanston
847-491-3456 (24 hours)

Chicago Campus

211 East Superior Street, Chicago
312-503-3456 (24 hours)
www.northwestern.edu/up

EVANSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

(covers Evanston Campus)

1454 Elmwood Avenue, Evanston
911 or 847-866-5000 (24 hours)
www.cityofevanston.org/police

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT—18TH DISTRICT

(covers Chicago Campus)

1160 North Larrabee Ave., Chicago
911 or 312-744-4000 (24 hours)
www.chicagopolice.org/about/police-districts/18th-district-near-north

CORAL GABLES POLICE

(covers Miami Campus)

2801 Salzedo St, Coral Gables
911 or 305-442-1600

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE

(covers San Francisco Campus)

1245 3rd Street, San Francisco
Emergency 911 or 415-553-0123

WASHINGTON, DC, POLICE

(covers Washington, DC, location)

300 Indiana Avenue, NW, Room 5059, Washington, DC
911 or 202-727-9099

Supportive Measures

Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, nonpunitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education programs or activities without unreasonably burdening the

other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the University's educational environment, or deter sexual misconduct. Supportive measures may include counseling; extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments; modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services; mutual restrictions on contact between the parties; changes in work or housing locations; leaves of absence; increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus; other changes to academic, living, dining, transportation, and working situations; honoring an order of protection or no contact order entered by a state civil or criminal court; and other similar measures. In providing supportive measures, the Office of Civil Rights will make every effort to avoid depriving any student of their education or access to the University's program or activities. The supportive measures needed by each party may change over time, and the Office of Civil Rights will communicate with parties to ensure that any Supportive Measures in place are necessary and effective based on the parties' evolving needs.

The University will maintain the confidentiality of supportive measures provided to either a complainant or respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality does not impair the University's ability to provide the supportive measures in question. An individual may request to receive support—including the supportive measures mentioned in this section—even if they do not choose to participate in the University's complaint resolution process.

University Sexual Misconduct Complaint Resolution Process

All reports of sexual misconduct will be handled in a prompt, fair, and impartial manner following the procedures outlined in the policy under which the complaint was brought.

- The University strives to resolve all cases in a prompt and timely manner, though the timeline varies based on the circumstances of the case.
- The University will investigate complaints through a formal resolution process, involving one or more trained investigators.

- The resolution process will operate under a standard of fairness, including providing the complainant with the opportunity to describe their allegations and providing the respondent with notification of the alleged misconduct, the policy violations under consideration, and an opportunity to be heard.
- Both parties will have equal opportunities to share information and have their information considered.
- Both parties will have the opportunity to present names of witnesses they suggest the investigator(s) solicit information from and questions that they request that the investigator(s) ask the other party.
- In matters brought under the Policy on Discrimination, Harassment, and Sexual Misconduct, the Office of Civil Rights will determine whether the Policy on Discrimination, Harassment, and Sexual Misconduct has been violated. In the event a policy violation is found, the findings of the investigation will be provided to the appropriate University office for sanctioning.
- In matters brought under the Interim Policy on Title IX Sexual Harassment, a live hearing will be conducted and a decision maker will determine whether any policy violation has occurred. In the event a policy violation is found, the decision maker will consult with the appropriate University officials for sanctioning.
- Both parties will be notified simultaneously of the outcome and rationale of the investigation.
- Both parties will be simultaneously notified of any avenue for appeal and when results become final. Both parties may appeal the findings and, if sanctions are imposed, a determination of sanctions.

These resolution processes can be found in their entirety in the policy documents available at www.northwestern.edu/civil-rights-office/policies-procedures/policies.

Advisors: For matters brought under the Policy on Discrimination, Harassment, and Sexual Misconduct:

An advisor is a support person who is present to provide support to a complainant or respondent throughout an investigation and/or sanctioning process. Complainants and respondents may be accompanied by one advisor throughout the investigation and any sanctioning process, provided that the involvement of the advisor does not result in an undue delay of the process. It is the responsibility of each party to coordinate scheduling with their advisor for any meetings. An advisor may not speak, write,

or otherwise communicate with an investigator, panelist, or appeal reviewer on behalf of the complainant or respondent. Advisors may not engage in behavior or advocacy that harasses, abuses, or intimidates either party, a witness, or individuals involved in resolving the complaint. Advisors who do not abide by these guidelines may be excluded from the process.

In any matter involving a complaint of sexual assault, stalking, or dating or domestic violence, the advisor may be any person of the party's choosing, including an attorney. However, an advisor may not also serve as a witness in the same matter. Further, the advisor is still limited to the supportive and non-participatory role described above. A representative from the University's Office of General Counsel may attend any proceeding where an attorney serving as an advisor is present. In matters not involving a complaint of sexual assault, stalking, or dating or domestic violence, advisors cannot be a witness or party in the matter or a related matter. A union representative may serve as an advisor, where applicable.

For matters brought under the Interim Policy on Title IX

Sexual Harassment: From the point a formal complaint is made, and until an investigation, adjudication, and appeal are complete, the complainant and respondent will have the right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice to all meetings, interviews, and hearings that are part of the investigation, adjudication, and appeal process. The advisor may be, but is not required to be, an attorney. Except for the questioning of witnesses during the hearing, the advisor will play a passive role and is not permitted to communicate on behalf of a party, insist that communication flow through the advisor, or communicate with the University about the matter. In the event a party's advisor of choice engages in material violation of the parameters specified, the University may preclude the advisor from further participation, in which case the party may select a new advisor of their choice.

Advisors: For all matters: While a party has the right to attend and participate in the hearing with an advisor, an advisor who materially and repeatedly violates the rules of the hearing in such a way as to be materially disruptive, may be barred from further participation and/or have their participation limited, as the case may be, in the discretion of the decision maker. In the event a party is not able to secure an advisor to attend the live hearing, the University will provide the party an advisor, without fee or charge, who will conduct questioning on behalf of

the party at the hearing. The University will have sole discretion to select the advisor it provides. The advisor the University provides may be, but is not required to be, an attorney. The University is not required to provide a party with an advisor in any circumstance except where the party does not have an advisor present at the hearing and requests that the University provide an advisor.

Standard of Proof: The University uses the preponderance of the evidence standard to determine responsibility of violations of the Interim Policy on Title IX Sexual Harassment and the Policy on Discrimination, Harassment, and Sexual Misconduct.

Sanctions

Violations of Northwestern's Interim Policy on Title IX Sexual Harassment or the Policy on Discrimination, Harassment, and Sexual Misconduct may result in sanctions and corrective actions, which can include, but are not limited to

- verbal warning
- written warning
- advisory letter
- conduct review
- disciplinary hold on academic and/or financial records
- degree hold
- degree revocation
- performance improvement/management process
- required counseling or coaching
- required training or education
- campus access restrictions
- referral to the Fitness for Duty process
- no trespass order issued by the Northwestern University Police Department (with respect to campus locations)
- no contact directive (with respect to an individual)
- loss of privileges
- loss of title and/or honors
- loss of oversight, teaching, or supervisory responsibility
- probation
- demotion
- loss of pay increase
- decrease in pay
- transfer (employment)

- revocation of offer (employment or admissions)
- disciplinary suspension
- suspension with pay
- suspension without pay
- expulsion
- termination of employment
- revocation of tenure
- termination of contract (for contractors)

The University may assign other sanctions as appropriate in each particular situation. Sanctions and corrective actions will be imposed in accordance with relevant policies and/or procedures and other requirements set forth in the applicable *Staff Handbook*, *Faculty Handbook*, *Student Handbook*, other policies or handbooks that may be developed over time, or contracts. In addition to imposing sanctions, the University may take steps to remediate the effects of a violation on the impacted parties and others.

Privacy and Sharing of Information

The University considers reports and investigations to be private matters for the parties involved. All participants in an investigation will be informed that privacy helps enhance the integrity of the investigation, protect the privacy interests of the parties, and protect the participants from statements that might be interpreted to be retaliatory or defamatory. Witnesses and advisors will be asked to keep any information learned in an investigation meeting confidential, to the extent consistent with applicable law. While the University will maintain confidentiality as specified, the University will not limit the ability of the parties to discuss the allegations at issue in a particular case. Parties are advised, however, that the manner in which they communicate about, or discuss a particular case, may constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment or Retaliation in certain circumstances and be subject to discipline pursuant to the processes specified in this policy. Note that certain types of sexual misconduct are considered crimes for which the University must disclose crime statistics in its Annual Security Report that is provided to the campus community and available to the public. These disclosures will be made without including personally identifying information.

Confidential Resources

Confidential resources are not obligated to disclose reports of sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator for the University (under any circumstance) or law enforcement (except in very limited situations, such as when failure to disclose the information would result in imminent danger to the individual or to others or as otherwise required by law). Confidential resources can provide information about University and off-campus resources, support services, and other options. A person consulting with a confidential resource may later decide to make a report to the University or law enforcement.

The following is a list of confidential resources available at the University.

CENTER FOR AWARENESS, RESPONSE, AND EDUCATION (CARE)

Evanston Campus

633 Emerson Street, 3rd Floor
847-491-2054

care@northwestern.edu
www.northwestern.edu/care

Chicago Campus (by appointment only)

400 Abbott Hall
710 N Lake Shore Drive

care@northwestern.edu
www.northwestern.edu/care

COUNSELING AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES (CAPS)

Evanston Campus

633 Emerson Street, 2nd Floor
847-491-2151 (24-hours)

www.northwestern.edu/counseling

Chicago Campus

Abbott Hall, 5th Floor
710 N. Lake Shore Drive
847-491-2151 (24-hours)

www.northwestern.edu/counseling

RELIGIOUS AND SPIRITUAL LIFE

Evanston Campus

1870 Sheridan Road
847-491-7256
847-864-7865 (after hours)

spiritual.life@northwestern.edu
www.northwestern.edu/religious-life

FACULTY WELLNESS PROGRAM

Director: Gaurava Agarwal, MD
facultywellness@northwestern.edu
www.northwestern.edu/faculty-wellness

EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

www.northwestern.edu/hr/benefits/well-being/programs/employee-assistance-program

Preserving Evidence and Legal Remedies

Many sexual misconduct offenses also are crimes in the state or locality in which the incident occurred. For that reason, survivors of sexual misconduct often have legal options that they can pursue. For example, a survivor may seek a protective order from a court against the perpetrator(s), pursue a civil action against the perpetrator(s), and/or participate in a law enforcement investigation and criminal prosecution of the perpetrator(s). Regardless of whether an incident of sexual misconduct is reported to the police or the University, Northwestern strongly encourages individuals who have experienced sexual misconduct to preserve evidence to the greatest extent possible, as this will best preserve all legal options for them in the future.

Additionally, such evidence may be helpful in pursuing a complaint with the University. While the University does not conduct forensic tests for parties involved in a complaint of sexual misconduct, results of such tests that have been conducted by law enforcement agencies and medical assistance providers may be submitted as evidence that may be considered in a University investigation or proceeding, provided they are available at the time of the investigation or proceeding.

For additional suggestions regarding preserving evidence in an incident of sexual misconduct, please see www.northwestern.edu/sexual-misconduct/file-a-report-or-complaint/preserving-evidence.html.

For additional information regarding orders of protection, including information regarding obtaining an order of protection (or similar court-ordered protective measure) in Illinois, California, Florida, and Washington, DC, and how the University can assist with this process, please see pages 25–26.

Education and Prevention Programs

The University offers a variety of training, awareness, and prevention programs through the Center for Awareness, Education, and Prevention (CARE) to help prevent sexual misconduct within the Northwestern community. The University strives to ensure that such programming is developed to be culturally relevant; trauma informed; inclusive of diverse communities and identities; sustainable; responsive to community needs; informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, and outcome; and considerate of environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.

The University provides new faculty and staff with valuable education and resources through an online course. The interactive, web-based course educates participants about sexual misconduct, the associated laws and University policies, and available resources at Northwestern. Topics such as sex discrimination, sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating and domestic violence, and stalking are covered. All incoming undergraduate students are required to complete Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates, an online sexual assault prevention program. All other students are required to annually complete an online sexual misconduct prevention training. In addition, the Office of Civil Rights produces and distributes throughout the University a number of posters and brochures. Copies of these can be found at www.northwestern.edu/sexual-misconduct/education/resource-materials-and-guides.html.

On both the Evanston and Chicago campuses, the Center for Awareness, Response, and Education (CARE) provides to staff, faculty, and student leaders training about responding to incidents of sexual violence, bystander intervention, and other topics. In addition, CARE provides in-person trainings to all new students through presentations of “Student Body” during Wildcat Welcome (new student week).

CARE staff also provide trainings on a variety of topics to students, faculty, and staff upon request. More information can be found on CARE’s website at www.northwestern.edu/care/get-involved/request-a-program/index.html. CARE

provides training for approximately 7000 community members annually. Most of those trainings are customized and may include the following programs or a combination of topics addressed in those programs:

- **NU Bystander Intervention:** This is a bystander intervention training program that aims to create a more engaged Northwestern community by providing students, faculty, and staff with the basic tools to safely and effectively intervene in situations where someone might be in danger.
- **Support Starts Here:** This program gives participants the skills to effectively support a survivor of sexual violence, relationship violence, and stalking.
- **NU Men:** This 6-week program challenges participants to critically examine the systemic connections between traditional masculinity and gender-based violence.
- **SHAPE:** Sexual Health Assault Peer Educators present on a variety of topics, including consent, healthy relationships, rape culture, and bystander intervention.
- **Consent: It Starts with a Question:** This is a program where students ask questions about consent, including Northwestern’s Sexual Misconduct policy, alcohol and drug use, and tips for communicating.
- **Connecting the Dots: Recognizing and Understanding Stalking:** This program teaches participants how to identify stalking behaviors and understand their impact.
- **Know Your IX:** This program provides a forum for participants to ask questions about the Title IX process at Northwestern from CARE advocates who know the process.

In affiliation with CARE, two peer educator groups—Sexual Health and Assault Peer Educators (SHAPE) and Masculinity, Allyship, Reflection, Solidarity (MARS)—provide numerous trainings throughout the year to student groups, including fraternities and sororities.

Additionally, the University provides annual training to investigators and training to sanctioning panel members on issues related to sexual misconduct, investigation, and resolution, including how to conduct an investigation and resolution process that protects the safety of the victims and promotes accountability.

Bystander Intervention

Northwestern's educational programs include safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of sexual misconduct or other immediate harm against another person.

Bystanders are individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence, and they can play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it. Education about sexual and relationship violence can help bystanders recognize the conditions and circumstances and provide suggestions on how to intervene. The basic tenets of the NU bystander intervention training are

- Notice the event—pay attention
- Interpret as a problem—learn more
- Assume responsibility—get involved
- Know what to do—learn more
- Do something—Step Up!

While bystander intervention can take many forms, The Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN) (www.rainn.org) suggests the following bystander intervention actions:

- **Create a distraction.** Do what you can to interrupt the situation. A distraction can give the person at risk a chance to get to a safe place.
- **Ask directly.** Talk directly to the person who might be in trouble and ask questions like “Who did you come here with?” or “Would you like me to stay with you?”
- **Refer to an authority.** Sometimes the safest way to intervene is to refer to a neutral party with the authority to change the situation, like an RA or security guard.
- **Call 911** if you are concerned for someone else's safety.
- **Enlist others to support you.**

Harm Reduction

Education about sexual violence, domestic violence, and stalking helps change behaviors and attitudes about sexual assault and creates a culture of consent. Training helps people recognize potentially harmful situations and identify safe and effective options to address those situations.

Abusers are responsible for their abusive behaviors and victims are never at fault for another's abusive actions. If you find yourself in a situation where someone is pressuring you or making you uncomfortable, RAINN (www.rainn.org) suggests some potential strategies:

- **Remind yourself this isn't your fault.** You did not do anything wrong. It is the person who is pressuring you who is responsible.
- **Trust your gut.** Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. It doesn't matter why you don't want to do something. Simply not being interested is reason enough
- **Have a code word.** Develop a code with friends or family that means “I'm uncomfortable” or “I need help.”
- **It's okay to lie.** If you are concerned about angering or upsetting this person, you can lie or make an excuse to create an exit.
- **Think of an escape route.** If you had to leave quickly, how would you do it? Locate the windows, doors, and any others means of exiting the situation.

Information and Options for Survivors of Sexual Misconduct Abroad

Northwestern's Policy on Discrimination, Harassment, and Sexual Misconduct prohibits sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking, dating and domestic violence, and sexual harassment, whether on campus or off campus. Community members abroad are covered under this policy and the procedures it provides. The University has resources and advocacy services available to community members abroad. As the accessibility of resources and applicable local laws and policies vary abroad, Northwestern will work closely with the student to create a safe environment and prioritize healing.

For additional information, see www.northwestern.edu/global-safety-security/emergencies-abroad/sexual-misconduct.

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (Sex Offender Registration)

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. The State of Qatar does not maintain a sex offender registry. Persons convicted of certain sex offenses are required by law to register with the State. A current listing of registered sex offenders is available at

National: www.nsopw.gov
Illinois: isp.illinois.gov/Sor/Disclaimer
Florida: offender.fdle.state.fl.us/offender/sops/home.jsf
California: www.meganslaw.ca.gov
Washington, DC: mpdc.dc.gov/service/sex-offender-registry

For further assistance you can also contact the Northwestern University Police Department at 847-491-3456.

Orders of Protection

What is an Order of Protection?

A civil order of protection is a court order issued by a judge and designed to provide protection from certain behaviors, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. An order of protection directs the individual engaging in such behavior to do something or stop doing something. For example, an order of protection can order someone to stay away from another person, stop contacting them, or provide other forms of safety and relief.

Obtaining an Order of Protection

As feasible, the University will honor orders of protection entered by a court if the University has been notified of the existence of the order and its terms. Please contact the Northwestern University Police Department or the Office of Civil Rights if you have received an order of protection from a court or are interested in obtaining an order of protection through the court system. Northwestern Police and the Office of Civil Rights will assist in obtaining an order of protection.

NORTHWESTERN POLICE, EVANSTON CAMPUS

1201 Davis Street, Evanston
847-491-3456 (24 hours)
www.northwestern.edu/up

NORTHWESTERN POLICE, CHICAGO CAMPUS

211 East Superior Street, Chicago
312-503-3456 (24 hours)
www.northwestern.edu/up

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND TITLE IX COMPLIANCE

1800 Sherman, Suite 4-500, Evanston
847-467-6165
www.northwestern.edu/sexual-misconduct

If you are interested in obtaining an order of protection and would prefer to go directly to the relevant court where you are located, please visit:

EVANSTON AND CHICAGO

Domestic Violence Court Facility
555 West Harrison Street
Chicago, IL 60607

Criminal 312-325-9500
Civil 312-325-9006 or 9037

For additional information, please see
www.cookcountyclerkofcourt.org/?section=SERVRESPage&SERVRESPage=order_prot

MIAMI

Lawson E. Thomas Courthouse Center
Domestic Violence Office
175 NW First Avenue, Mezzanine Level
Miami, FL 33128

Domestic Violence Advocacy Unit 305-349-5677
Office Domestic Violence Unit 305-349-5813

For additional information, please see www.miami-dadeclerk.com/families_domestic_violence_filing.asp

SAN FRANCISCO

Civic Center Courthouse, ACCESS Center
400 McAllister Street, Room 509
San Francisco, CA 94102

Information Line 415-551-5880

For additional information, please see
www.sfsuperiorcourt.org/divisions/ufc/domestic-violence

WASHINGTON, DC

Domestic Violence Unit
Police Headquarters
300 Indiana Avenue NW, Room 3156
Washington, DC 20001

Phone 202-727-7137
Fax 202-727-6491

For additional information, please see mpdc.dc.gov/page/keeping-yourself-safe-protection-orders

Campus-Specific Policy Statements and Statistics

Evanston and Chicago



Evanston and Chicago Campuses

About the Evanston and Chicago Campuses

Northwestern's main campus is located in Evanston, Illinois, and comprises approximately 240 acres. Most undergraduate programs and many graduate programs are located on the Evanston campus. The 25-acre Chicago campus is located in the heart of the Streeterville neighborhood and houses the Pritzker School of Law, the School of Professional Studies, the Feinberg School of Medicine, and a branch of the Kellogg School of Management. The Medill School of Journalism, Media, and Integrated Marketing Communications also offers programs at its location on Wacker Drive, south of the Chicago River. Northwestern students, faculty, and staff can travel between the Evanston and Chicago campuses using the free intercampus shuttle.

Campus Facilities and Building Security

Access to and Security of Student Housing

Only the Evanston campus has student housing. There are currently no residential facilities maintained by the University on the Chicago campus or at the Miami, San Francisco, or Washington, DC, locations. Access to student housing is limited to residential staff, residents, and their invited guests through a building's main entrance. On the Evanston campus, a residential security program includes a combination of overnight lobby staffing (by a team of Community Service Officers [CSO] and/or contract security officers), video surveillance of residence hall lobbies and some unalarmed secondary doors, and alarms on secondary doors without video cameras. CSOs, a part of the Northwestern Police staff, are stationed at posts inside the 11 largest undergraduate residential facilities (those with 150 or more occupants). Additionally, contract security officers are assigned to the eight residence halls with occupancies of 50 to 149. Students living on campus are responsible for making their guests aware of campus policies. Residents may be held responsible for the conduct of their guests and for failing to monitor or control the behavior of their guests.

In some large residence halls with dining facilities, lobbies are open during dining hours, but interior doors leading to the residential areas are locked. CSOs or security officers monitor the buildings and permit overnight access to only those individuals—such as residents, visitors, and Northwestern Facilities staff—who have legitimate activities there. Access to Evanston campus fraternities and sororities is limited to members and their invited guests and visitors and is controlled by the fraternities and sororities.

Access to and Security of Other Facilities

Many athletic and cultural events on campus are open to the public. University bookstores, libraries, and cafeterias are also open to the public. Academic and administrative facilities generally are open only to students, faculty, staff, and their visitors. Northwestern has campus-wide standard building hours subject to limited exception. The full building access time-frames can be viewed at www.northwestern.edu/fm/campus/building-access.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Northwestern University is committed to campus safety and security. Exterior lighting and landscape control is a critical part of that commitment. Facilities maintains the University buildings and grounds, including lighting, walks, roadways, and landscaping, and conducts routine checks of lighting on campus. Northwestern Police regularly patrols each campus and reports malfunctioning lighting and unsafe physical conditions to Facilities for correction. Community members are encouraged to report any deficiency in lighting (such as dim, obstructed, or non-operational lights) or other unsafe facility conditions to Facilities at 847-491-5201 in Evanston or 312-503-8000 in Chicago. Facilities maintenance staff are available at all times to respond to requests regarding any unsafe facility conditions.

Reporting Maintenance and Safety Hazards

To report any maintenance issue and/or safety or security hazard, contact Facilities at 847-491-5201 in Evanston or 312-503-8000 in Chicago or Northwestern Police at 847-491-3456 in Evanston or 312-503-3456 in Chicago. Residential Services can also be contacted for non-emergency maintenance and/or safety or security hazard concerns in the residential halls at 847-467-HOME (4663). For maintenance or safety or security hazard concerns, residence hall staff members should be contacted immediately.

Emergency Evacuation

Buildings on the Chicago and Evanston campuses have a notification system for emergency evacuation. In most buildings, this is a fire alarm system. Some systems have only an audible and visual alarm while others have a visual alarm with voice evacuation directions or announcements. Whenever the alarm system sounds and/or voice command for evacuation is sounded, everyone must leave the building or move to a safe location. All buildings are required to have an evacuation plan, which explains evacuation procedures, and the plan must be readily available to all occupants. Buildings may use the University General Evacuation Plan (www.northwestern.edu/environmental-health-safety/docs/workplace-safety-docs/general-emergency-evacuation-plan.pdf) to meet this requirement, or elect to develop their own, so long as it meets the minimum requirements of the General Evacuation Plan and does not conflict with other plans.

In high hazard and/or high-occupancy buildings where several departments co-exist, evacuation committees and teams may be established to ensure that all departments work together during an emergency evacuation.

Environmental Health and Safety provides evacuation plan consultation and Evacuation Training to individual departments upon request. Contact Environmental Health and Safety at ehs@northwestern.edu to set up training or for assistance in development of an evacuation plan. Student Affairs distributes the following documents to students residing in University and Greek housing: Residence Hall Safety Procedures and Rules or Greek Housing Safety Procedures and Rules. These documents contain emergency evacuation and safety procedures for natural disasters.

Safety, Security, and Risk Reduction

Transportation

To promote safety at night on the Evanston and Chicago campuses, Northwestern University provides several shuttles that operate during the academic year until the early morning hours. The shuttle system utilizes a GPS bus-tracker system which shows where the bus is. The system is available both online and through a mobile app. For information about shuttle routes, schedules, and GPS tracker information please visit www.shuttle.northwestern.edu. Transportation Services may be contacted at 312-503-8129 or shuttle@northwestern.edu.

Evanston Safe Ride

Safe Ride is a service provided to Northwestern students during the academic year, when classes are in session, as a safe and free alternative to walking alone after dark. Northwestern Safe Ride partners with Via transportation service to provide rides to and from campus and surrounding off-campus destinations within a specified service coverage area. Safe Ride operates from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m. seven days a week. The service is available through the Via rider app (which can be downloaded from the App Store for Apple devices or the Google Play Store for Android devices) or by phone at 309-753-7786. For additional information, email saferide@northwestern.edu or visit www.northwestern.edu/saferide.

Light and Safety Walk

Every year, the Associated Student Government's (ASG) Vice President for Community Relations organizes a Light and Safety Walk for Northwestern's Student Affairs, Northwestern and Evanston PD Officers, City of Evanston officials, students, and Evanston residents to survey lighting and safety conditions in areas immediately adjacent to the Evanston campus. The findings are compiled in an action report for the University and city.

For additional information, contact the Associate Vice President and Dean of Students at 847-491-8430.

Blue Light Phones

Emergency Police “Blue Light” telephones (call boxes) are situated in strategic locations on both the Chicago and Evanston campuses to facilitate quickly reaching Northwestern Police to report crimes, suspicious activity, medical emergencies, or concerns about personal safety. When a person activates an emergency telephone, the location of the emergency telephone is displayed to the Northwestern Police Communications Officer and an appropriate responder is dispatched to that location. The phones are housed in bright yellow boxes or black towers with a blue light overhead. When activated these phones provide direct access to Northwestern Police. Campus maps highlighting the locations of Blue Light Police Emergency Phones are available online at www.northwestern.edu/campus-life/visiting-campus/maps.html.

Community members are encouraged to visit the Northwestern Police website at www.northwestern.edu/up to access a variety of information on safety, security, and crime prevention.

Law Enforcement

Northwestern Police personnel derive their law enforcement authority from Section 110 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes (ILCS) (110 ILCS 1005/0.01-3.0/Private College Act and 110 ILCS 1020/Private College Campus Police Act) and the trustees of Northwestern University. Northwestern Police officers have the same law enforcement responsibilities and powers (including the power to arrest) under state law as municipal police officers and county sheriffs. Sworn police officers must complete a state-approved police academy and receive certification as a police officer from the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board prior to being assigned to fulfill any of the responsibilities of a police officer.

Jurisdiction

Northwestern Police has primary jurisdiction on the Evanston campus. On the Chicago campus, Northwestern Police has primary jurisdiction on the academic campus (except for the Medill location on Wacker Drive) as well as certain University-owned or controlled parking lots. The Chicago Police Department (CPD) has primary jurisdiction for all other buildings and property located within the Chicago campus jurisdiction, including all medical facilities and the Medill location on Wacker Drive. Evanston and Chicago Police Departments jointly investigate on-campus incidents with Northwestern Police when requested or when the incident investigation is dictated by a mutual aid agreement.

The Evanston or Chicago Police Department or other local police department has primary jurisdiction in all areas off campus, including Non-Campus Property as defined in Appendix A (page 77).

Northwestern Police Officers can and do respond to student-related incidents that occur in close proximity to the Evanston and Chicago campuses. As appropriate, Northwestern Police may also assist police departments in the neighborhood and business areas surrounding the campuses. If the Evanston or Chicago Police are contacted about criminal activity occurring off campus involving Northwestern students, Evanston or Chicago Police may notify Northwestern Police. However, there is no official Evanston or Chicago Police Department policy requiring such notification.

When a Northwestern student is involved in an off-campus offense, Northwestern Police officers may assist with the investigation in cooperation with any local, state, or federal law enforcement agency. Students involved in criminal activity may be subject to arrest and/or University disciplinary procedures.

Mutual Aid

The Northwestern University Police Department has entered into certain mutual aid agreements with other law enforcement agencies. These include an Agreement for Mutual Cooperation with the Evanston Police Department and the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System Mutual Aid Agreement (ILEAS).

The Agreement for Mutual Cooperation with the Evanston Police Department outlines jurisdictional boundaries, limits of law enforcement authority, and primary authority for investigations. The Evanston Police maintain primary investigatory responsibility for all on-campus death investigations and sexual assault or abuse cases involving children. Under this agreement, Northwestern Police has authority to affect an arrest or execute a search warrant within the agreed jurisdictional boundaries.

The Northwestern Police membership in ILEAS provides for reciprocal service to protect the communities of Illinois in the event of a critical incident.

The Northwestern Police also maintains working relationships with the Chicago Police Department, Illinois State Police, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Northwestern Police does not have a written or otherwise agreed-upon memorandum of understanding or agreement with any law enforcement agency other than the Evanston Police Department.

With the exception of the FBI, Northwestern annually requests that the noted police departments provide timely notification of situations on or off campus that could pose a serious or continuing threat and/or any incidents that are considered an immediate threat to the health and/or safety of the Evanston and Chicago campus communities.

University Community Service Officers and Contract Security

In addition to Northwestern Police, Northwestern deploys Community Service Officers (CSO) and contract security personnel to supplement the safety and security services for the University community. Although they are not sworn law enforcement officers, CSOs are an integral part of the Northwestern Department of Safety and Security and are in radio communication with the Northwestern Police dispatch center. CSOs are readily identifiable by the patches on all jackets and shirts that read “Northwestern University Community Service Officer.” They also wear badges that say “Community Service Officer.”

Contract security personnel are used to supplement security in residence halls, parking facilities, public areas, and academic buildings. They are also deployed to enhance security at large events (such as Commencement and sporting events). Contract security personnel are identifiable by uniforms. They are not sworn law enforcement officers nor are they University employees. However, they are in radio contact with Northwestern Police when working in the residence halls and special events. Contract security personnel who work in residence halls report to and are in direct contact with Northwestern Community Service Officer Supervisors as well as the Northwestern Police dispatch center.

Crime Log/Daily Blotter

The Northwestern Police maintains a log (the Blotter) of incidents occurring on the Evanston and Chicago campuses and reported to Northwestern Police. The Evanston Campus Blotter also tracks fire incidents in campus housing. The Chicago and Evanston Blotters are updated Monday through Friday. More information on the Blotter as well as links to the Chicago and Evanston Blotters can be found at www.northwestern.edu/up/facts-and-figures/campus-crime/daily-blotter/index.html.

Campus Safety and Wellness Committee

The departments of Student Affairs and Safety & Security created a forum for ongoing dialogue regarding safety and wellness, with representatives from undergraduate and graduate student groups, postdoctoral candidates, faculty, and staff. This new forum, cochaired by the Senior Associate Vice President for Safety & Security and Chief of Police and Assistant Vice President for Wellness and Dean of Students, reimagines and replaces the former Campus Safety & Crime Prevention Committee. The committee’s purpose is to promote optimal services for the community, to monitor important changes already in place, and to discuss trends and recommendations including data related to transparency and accountability.

Missing Student Protocols

Northwestern has established a policy on reporting a student missing from on-campus student housing, including how students can designate a missing-person contact person and how that missing person contact information will be used. That policy is available online at www.northwestern.edu/up/how-to-report/missing-students.html and is included here.

If a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student is missing, that member must immediately notify Northwestern Police. Northwestern Police (also referred to as “UP”) will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation and, if the person is determined to be missing, will initiate the required notifications as per federal and state laws.

1. If any person believes or receives notice that a Northwestern University student (student) has been missing, the person must immediately make a report to UP at 847-491-3456.
2. Students have the option to identify a missing-person contact to be notified by Northwestern University in the event the student is determined to be missing for 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, Northwestern University will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing.
3. Students may confidentially register a missing-person contact in the student system, www.caesar.northwestern.edu (CAESAR). Students may add or update missing person contact information at any time in CAESAR.
4. Northwestern Police accepts any report, including a telephone report, of a missing student. If UP determines that a student for whom a missing-person report has been filed has been missing for 24 hours, then, no later than 24 hours after the student has been determined to be missing, UP will:
 - Notify the individual(s) identified by the student in CAESAR to be contacted in such circumstances.
 - Notify a parent or guardian (if the student is less than 18 years old and not emancipated) if a parent or guardian is not identified by the student as their missing person contact in CAESAR.
 - Notify appropriate law enforcement agencies in compliance with all statutory requirements.
 - Notify the Dean of Students or Vice President of Student Affairs.
5. The student-provided missing-person contact information will be registered confidentially and will be accessible only to authorized campus officials (such as UP, the Registrar, and Student Affairs) and may not be disclosed except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.
6. In the event UP makes a missing-student determination, UP will investigate and follow procedural protocols outlined in UP’s internal Missing Persons Procedure.
7. Each fall, the Registrar reminds students of the opportunity to register a missing-student contact and provides directions on how to do so. The Registrar may issue additional registration reminders at its discretion.
8. The Registrar maintains student-provided emergency and missing-student contact information. The Registrar is responsible for maintaining missing-person contact notice documentation in accordance with record retention requirements outlined in the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC 1092(f)).
9. Regardless of whether the student has named a confidential missing-student contact person under this Policy, UP will notify any appropriate law enforcement agencies in compliance with all statutory requirements and in no event later than 24 hours after the time the individual is determined missing.
10. Northwestern University may issue community notice(s), including photograph(s) of the student, to assist in locating a missing student.

Off-Campus Evanston and Chicago Area Resources

Program or Organization	Contact Information or Location	Service Offered
RESILIENCE (FORMERLY KNOWN AS RAPE VICTIM ADVOCATES)	Main Office: 180 N. Michigan Ave, Suite 600 Chicago, IL 60601 312-443-9603 www.ourresilience.org	Services include medical and legal advocacy and counseling services (individual and group). Services are free for survivors or friends/partners of survivors.
LIFE SPAN CENTER FOR LEGAL SERVICES AND ADVOCACY	70 E. Lake Street, Suite 600 Chicago, IL 60601 312-408-1210 life-span@life-span.org www.life-span.org	Services available for survivors of dating and domestic violence, sexual violence, and stalking include legal services, legal advocacy (i.e. assistance with Orders of Protection, etc.), and counseling.
YWCA-EVANSTON	1215 Church Street Evanston, IL 60201 847-864-8445 www.ywca-ens.org	Services include counseling and support for survivors of dating/ domestic violence, legal advocacy, and residential services (emergency shelter)

Evanston Campus / Crime Data

Offense (Reported by Hierarchy) ¹	Year	Crime Occurrence Locations				
		On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities (a subset of On Campus) ²	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
Rape ³	2023	3	3	0	0	3
	2022	8	8	0	0	8
	2021	5	4	0	0	5
Fondling ³	2023	2	2	0	0	2
	2022	4	4	0	1	5
	2021	2	2	0	0	2
Incest ³	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape ³	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	1	0	0	0	1
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	4	4	0	0	4

1. Hierarchy Rule for Multiple Offenses—When counting multiple Clery Act reportable offenses, the FBI’s UCR Hierarchy Rule is applied. This rule requires that only the most serious offense be counted when more than one offense was committed during a single incident. The hierarchy rule does not apply to incidents involving Arson, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and any incidents involving Hate Crimes. These crimes are always counted in addition to, and regardless of the nature of, any other Clery reportable offenses that were committed during the same incident.

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

3. To view additional reports related to sexual assaults, visit the Northwestern Office of Civil Rights website at www.northwestern.edu/sexual-misconduct/about-us/reports.html.

Crime Occurrence Locations

Offense (Reported by Hierarchy) ¹	Year	Crime Occurrence Locations				Total
		On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities (a subset of On Campus) ²	Non-Campus	Public Property	
Burglary	2023	18	2	0	0	18
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	2	1	0	0	2
Motor Vehicle Theft³	2023	101	6	0	2	103
	2022	16	2	0	2	18
	2021	4	4	0	0	4
Liquor Law Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Arrests	2023	0	0	0	2	2
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	1	0	2	3
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2023	201	190	0	0	201
	2022	243	226	1	0	244
	2021	185	175	0	0	185
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action⁴	2023	4	3	0	0	4
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0

1. Hierarchy Rule for Multiple Offenses—When counting multiple Clery Act reportable offenses, the FBI’s UCR Hierarchy Rule is applied. This rule requires that only the most serious offense be counted when more than one offense was committed during a single incident. The hierarchy rule does not apply to incidents involving Arson, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and any incidents involving Hate Crimes. These crimes are always counted in addition to, and regardless of the nature of, any other Clery reportable offenses that were committed during the same incident.

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

3. In 2023, 96 of the 103 total reported motor vehicle thefts are represented by motorized scooters, hoverboards, and ebikes. 5 of the 103 total reported motor vehicle thefts are represented by golf carts.

4. Effective August 2016, possession of less than 10 grams of marijuana is a civil offense in Illinois. The Clery Act requires institutions to report disciplinary referrals for incidents that involved less than 10 grams of marijuana that would be a violation of criminal law and other drug offenses that violate the law. Possession of less than 10g of marijuana violates University policy; however those referrals are not reported here.

Crime Occurrence Locations

Offense (Crimes Not Reported by Hierarchy) ¹	Year	Crime Occurrence Locations				Total
		On Campus	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities (a subset of On Campus) ²	Non-Campus	Public Property	
Arson	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	1	0	0	0	1
	2021	1	0	0	0	1
Domestic Violence	2023	2	0	0	0	2
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	0	0	0	1
Dating Violence	2023	4	1	0	0	4
	2022	3	2	0	0	3
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2023	6	2	1	1	8
	2022	19	7	0	0	19
	2021	1	0	0	0	1

1. Hierarchy Rule for Multiple Offenses—When counting multiple Clery Act reportable offenses, the FBI’s UCR Hierarchy Rule is applied. This rule requires that only the most serious offense be counted when more than one offense was committed during a single incident. The hierarchy rule does not apply to incidents involving Arson, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and any incidents involving Hate Crimes. These crimes are always counted in addition to, and regardless of the nature of, any other Clery reportable offenses that were committed during the same incident.

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

Hate Crimes

The Hate Crime statistics are crimes where the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his/her bias against the victim’s race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.

2023: One on-campus intimidation characterized by race.

2022: Two on-campus intimidation characterized by sexual orientation. One on-campus intimidation characterized by gender identity.

2021: One non-campus intimidation characterized by race.

Unfounded Crime

A crime is considered unfounded for Clery Act purposes if a sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel make a formal determination that the report is false or baseless.

2023: Zero unfounded crimes

2022: Zero unfounded crimes

2021: One unfounded crime

Chicago Campus / Crime Data

Offense (Reported by Hierarchy) ¹	Year	Crime Occurrence Locations			
		On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	2	2
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Rape	2023	0	0	5	5
	2022	0	0	4	4
	2021	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2023	0	0	1	1
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Incest	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	13	13
	2022	1	0	7	8
	2021	4	0	6	10
Aggravated Assault	2023	1	0	7	8
	2022	0	0	5	5
	2021	1	0	6	7
Burglary	2023	1	0	1	2
	2022	2	0	0	2
	2021	1	0	0	1

1. Hierarchy Rule for Multiple Offenses: When counting multiple Clery Act reportable offenses, the FBI's UCR Hierarchy Rule is applied. This rule requires that only the most serious offense be counted when more than one offense was committed during a single incident. The hierarchy rule does not apply to incidents involving Arson, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and any incidents involving Hate Crimes. These crimes are always counted in addition to, and regardless of the nature of, any other Clery reportable offenses that were committed during the same incident.

Offense (Reported by Hierarchy) ¹	Year	Crime Occurrence Locations			
		On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	2	0	24	26
	2022	5	0	27	32
	2021	8	0	9	17
Liquor Law Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2023	1	0	2	3
	2022	0	0	1	1
	2021	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Arrests	2023	0	0	14	14
	2022	1	0	16	17
	2021	1	0	13	14
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

1. Hierarchy Rule for Multiple Offenses: When counting multiple Clery Act reportable offenses, the FBI's UCR Hierarchy Rule is applied. This rule requires that only the most serious offense be counted when more than one offense was committed during a single incident. The hierarchy rule does not apply to incidents involving Arson, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and any incidents involving Hate Crimes. These crimes are always counted in addition to, and regardless of the nature of, any other Clery reportable offenses that were committed during the same incident.

Offense (Crimes Not Reported By Hierarchy) ¹	Year	Crime Occurrence Locations			
		On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
Arson	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0	10	10
	2022	2	0	10	12
	2021	0	0	5	5
Dating Violence	2023	1	0	7	8
	2022	0	0	12	12
	2021	1	0	5	6
Stalking	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	1	0	1	2
	2021	1	0	0	1

1. Hierarchy Rule for Multiple Offenses: When counting multiple Clery Act reportable offenses, the FBI's UCR Hierarchy Rule is applied. This rule requires that only the most serious offense be counted when more than one offense was committed during a single incident. The hierarchy rule does not apply to incidents involving Arson, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and any incidents involving Hate Crimes. These crimes are always counted in addition to, and regardless of the nature of, any other Clery reportable offenses that were committed during the same incident.

Hate Crimes

The Hate Crime statistics are crimes where the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his/her bias against the victim's race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.

2023: One intimidation on campus characterized by ethnicity

2022: One simple assault on campus characterized by gender.

2021: One robbery on public property characterized by sexual orientation.

Unfounded Crime

A crime is considered unfounded for Clery Act purposes if sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel make a formal determination that the report is false or baseless.

2023: Two unfounded crimes

2022: Zero unfounded crimes

2021: Zero unfounded crimes

Annual Fire Safety Report— Evanston Campus

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110-315) became law in August of 2008, requiring all United States academic institutions to produce an annual fire safety report outlining fire safety practices, standards, and all fire-related on-campus statistics for residential facilities. The following public disclosure report details all information required by this law as it relates to Northwestern University. Northwestern's Evanston campus is the only campus or location with on-campus student housing.

General Statement of University Owned/Controlled Student Housing

Residence Life student staff participate in annual fire extinguisher and fire safety training each fall. Residential students are provided basic instructions related to paths of egress, building evacuation expectations, and building evacuation locations during their first floor meeting each fall. All residential students are also informed of policies governing prohibited items, including all those with heating elements in order to minimize fire hazards.

Residential fire drills are conducted at the beginning of the fall academic quarter, after spring break, and during summer sessions.

Northwestern University residential facilities are covered by an integrated automatic sprinkler and fire alarm system, which is monitored 24 hours/day, seven days/week. Hard-wired smoke detection devices with battery backup are located in every room in every residence hall and are in compliance with local fire code. Every room in every residence hall is also equipped with fire sprinkler protection.

Information about fire drills and fire safety mechanisms for each residential facility are contained in the charts on pages 42 and 50–53.

Specific Fire Prevention Related Policies

It is the policy of Northwestern University to provide faculty, staff, students, and visitors with the safest possible environment, free from potential fire hazards. The primary goal of the University's Fire Prevention Program

(www.northwestern.edu/environmental-health-safety/workplace-safety/fire-prevention.html) is to recognize hazardous conditions and take appropriate action before such conditions result in a fire emergency. This goal is accomplished by (1) conducting periodic fire safety inspections (www.northwestern.edu/environmental-health-safety/workplace-safety/building-inspections.html) of all University buildings and (2) increasing the fire safety awareness of employees and students by conducting periodic training on basic fire safety.

Regarding fire and life safety inspections, fire and life safety features of the buildings must be in compliance with all applicable standards, including but not limited to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), City of Evanston, City of Chicago, International Fire Code (IFC), and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The Office of Environmental Health and Safety conducts fire and life safety inspections of all University buildings on the Evanston and Chicago campuses. Some buildings may be inspected more frequently as deemed necessary. An inspection report containing corrective actions for each building is sent to the party responsible for maintaining fire safety compliance in that building (e.g., Facility Operations, building manager), who is expected to correct any deficiencies. Environmental Health and Safety conducts follow-up inspections to verify that correction actions are completed, and a follow-up inspection report containing the status of each corrective action is sent to the appropriate parties (e.g., building managers). Environmental Health and Safety is responsible for maintaining all inspection reports and corrective action status.

To minimize the potential for fires in residential facilities, Northwestern University implements numerous strategies, including but not limited to, prohibiting open burning, the use of certain types of appliances, and the use of combustible decorations. The University also prohibits the misuse and tampering of fire prevention, detection, alarm, and extinguisher systems. Refer to the most recent student handbook (www.northwestern.edu/communitystandards/student-handbook) for details.

Smoking is prohibited in all University buildings. The non-smoking policy is included in the faculty, staff, and student handbooks.

Procedures for students and employees to follow in case of fire:

1. Stay calm.
2. Always sound the building fire alarm immediately. If the alarm fails to operate, warn other occupants by knocking on doors and shouting warnings.
3. Call 911 from a safely located phone. Give as much information as possible to the dispatcher. Do not assume that someone else has already notified the Northwestern Police. The Northwestern Police will immediately notify the Fire Department and dispatch officers to the scene. Do not hang up until told to do so by the dispatcher.
4. Before opening the door, feel it with the back of your hand. If it is not hot, go to step 5. If it is hot, do the following:
 - Do not open the windows, unless you are having trouble breathing.
 - Seal cracks around the door with towels, tape, bed clothing, or similar items to keep out the smoke.
 - If you are trapped, hang out the window a sheet, jacket, shirt, or other object that will attract attention. Shout for help. Call the Northwestern Police on the phone and tell them that you are unable to get out of your room. The Northwestern Police will be in direct radio contact with officers at the fire. Remain calm until firefighters reach you from the hallway or window. Their first duty upon arriving at a fire is to search for persons trapped in the burning building.
5. If you are able to leave the room, do so immediately and
 - Take your key with you in case you are forced to return. Close all doors behind you as you exit. This will retard the spread of smoke and lessen damage.
 - Go to the nearest exit or stairway. **Do not use the elevator.**
 - If smoke, heat, or fire blocks your exit, go to an alternate exit. If all exits from a floor are blocked, go back to your room and follow the procedures described above in step 4.

6. If smoke is present, keep low to the floor. Take short breaths to avoid inhaling any more smoke than necessary.
7. Leave the building immediately. When the Northwestern Police and/or firefighters arrive, direct them to the fire.
8. After exiting the building, do not congregate at or around the building exits. Follow the directions of Northwestern Police and firefighters.
9. Do not reenter the building for any reason until the fire department has declared it safe.

Student Housing Evacuation Procedures

In Case of a Fire

- If you hear the fire alarm, immediately evacuate the building using the nearest available exit. Do not attempt to fight a fire unless you have been trained to do so.
- Awaken any sleeping roommates or suite-mates. Prepare to evacuate by putting on shoes and coat if necessary. Feel the doorknob and the door. If they are hot, do not open the door. If they are cool, open slowly; if heat or heavy smoke rushes in, close the door immediately and remain inside.
- When leaving your room, be sure to take your key in case it is necessary to return to the room should conditions in the corridor deteriorate. Make sure to close the door tightly when evacuating.
- Residential life staff members who are present on their floors should facilitate the evacuation of their floor/section if possible. When the alarm sounds, they should shout (example: there is an emergency in the building leave by the nearest exit) and knock on doors as they make their way to the nearest exit and out the building.
- When exiting in smoky conditions, keep your hand on the wall and crawl to the nearest exit. Always know more than one path out of your location and the number of doors between your room and the exit.

- **Do not use elevators.** Elevator shafts may fill with smoke or the power may fail, leaving you trapped. Elevators have features that recall and deactivate the elevator during an alarm. Standing and waiting for an elevator wastes valuable time.
- Each resident should report to their assigned assembly area. Residential life staff should report to their assigned assembly area and make sure that students have cleared the building. They should conduct a head count and should not allow reentry into the building until directed to do so by emergency personnel.

Fire Evacuations

Designated academic and office building managers are responsible for coordinating fire evacuation drills with the Office of Environmental Health and Safety. Fire evacuation testing may be announced or unannounced. For each fire evacuation drill, the University documents a description of the exercise, the date and time, whether it was announced or unannounced, and the number of students participating. Test documentation (fire evacuation drills) is maintained and available from the Office of Environmental Health and Safety.

Plans for Future Improvements in Fire Safety

Northwestern University continually evaluates the fire protection systems in residential facilities. Upgrades occur through planned replacements or building renovations. At this time, the University is surveying installed fire alarm/detection equipment in all residential facilities; it is developing a replacement schedule based on newer technologies and age of installations.

Statistical Report

	2023	2022	2021
Fire drills conducted in residential facilities	116	103	78
Persons participating in fire drills	5,811	5,959	4,602
Fires in residential facilities	1	1	1

Per federal law, Northwestern University is required to annually disclose statistical data on all fires that occur in on-campus student housing facilities (page 43) and list the building fire systems in University Residential Facilities (page 50). Listed below is the non-emergency number to call to report fires in campus student housing that have already been extinguished. These are fires for which you are unsure whether Northwestern Police may already be aware. If you find fire or if you hear about such a fire, please contact Northwestern Police at 847-491-3456 (Evanston campus) or 312-503-3456 (Chicago campus) or dial 456 from any campus phone.

For additional information on Chicago and Evanston campus fire safety, contact Environmental Health and Safety at ehs@northwestern.edu. The Northwestern Police Blotter northwestern.edu/up/facts-and-figures/campus-crime/daily-blotter serves as the student housing residential fire log. Blotter records associated with fires occurring in on-campus student housing include the nature, date, time, and general location of each reported fire.

Evanston Campus / Fires in University Residential Facilities

Residential Facility Address	Year	Total Fires in Each Building	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
630 Emerson (Phi Mu Alpha) 630 Emerson Street	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Allison Hall 1820 Chicago Avenue	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alpha Chi Omega 637 University Place	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alpha Epsilon Pi 584 Lincoln Street	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alpha Phi 701 University Place	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ayers College of Commerce and Industry 2324 Campus Drive	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Benjamin W. Slivka Residence Hall 2332 Campus Drive	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Beta Theta Pi 2349 Sheridan Road	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bobb-McCulloch Hall 2305 Sheridan Road	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Evanston Campus / Fires in University Residential Facilities continued

Residential Facility Address	Year	Total Fires in Each Building	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Chapin Hall 726 University Place	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	1	Unintentional Cooking	0	0	\$0–99
Chi Omega 1870 Orrington Avenue	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
College of Cultural and Community Studies 2303 Sheridan Road	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delta Delta Delta 625 University Place	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delta Gamma 618 Emerson Street	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delta Tau Delta 2317 Sheridan Road	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delta Upsilon 2307 Sheridan Road	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delta Zeta 717 University Place <i>(Residence Hall closed from fall 2021 to fall 2023)</i>	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East Fairchild 1855 Sheridan Road	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Evanston Campus / Fires in University Residential Facilities continued

Residential Facility Address	Year	Total Fires in Each Building	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Elder Hall 2400 Sheridan Road	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Engelhart Hall 1915 Maple Avenue	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Evans Scholars 721 University Place	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foster-Walker Complex 1927 Orrington Avenue	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	1	Unintentional Cigarette	0	0	\$0–99
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gamma Phi Beta 640 Emerson Street	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Garrett Place Apartments–East 605 Garrett Place	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Garrett Place Apartments–West 615 Garrett Place	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Garrett Place Apartments–South 621 Garrett Place	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Garrett Place Apartments–North 623 Garrett Place	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Evanston Campus / Fires in University Residential Facilities continued

Residential Facility Address	Year	Total Fires in Each Building	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Goodrich House 2321 Sheridan Road	2023	1	Unintentional Cooking	0	0	\$0–99
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jones Residential College 1820 Sheridan Road	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kappa Alpha Theta 619 University Place	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kappa Delta 711 University Place	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kappa Kappa Gamma 1871 Orrington Avenue	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kemper Hall 2420 Campus Drive	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lambda Chi Alpha 2339 Sheridan Road	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lindgren House 2309 Sheridan Road	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McManus Learning Center (KGSM Apartments) 1725 Orrington Avenue	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Evanston Campus / Fires in University Residential Facilities continued

Residential Facility Address	Year	Total Fires in Each Building	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
North Midquads Hall 650 Emerson Street	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NU Residence 1856 Orrington Avenue	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NU Residence 1835 Hinman Avenue	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phi Delta Theta 2347 Sheridan Road	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phi Gamma Delta 2331 Sheridan Road	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phi Kappa Psi 2247 Sheridan Road <i>(Residence Hall has been closed since fall 2021)</i>	2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pi Beta Phi 636 Emerson Street	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pi Kappa Alpha 2313 Sheridan Road	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Affairs Residential College 1838 Chicago Avenue	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Evanston Campus / Fires in University Residential Facilities continued

Residential Facility Address	Year	Total Fires in Each Building	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Rogers House 647 University Place	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sargent Hall 2245 Sheridan Road	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schapiro Hall 560 Lincoln Street	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Shepard Hall 626 University Place	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sigma Alpha Epsilon 2325 Sheridan Road	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sigma Alpha Iota 720 Emerson Street	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sigma Chi 2249 Sheridan Road <i>(Residence Hall closed from fall 2021 to fall 2023)</i>	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sigma Nu 2335 Sheridan Road	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sigma Phi Epsilon 2341 Sheridan Road	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Evanston Campus / Fires in University Residential Facilities continued

Residential Facility Address	Year	Total Fires in Each Building	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
South Midquads Hall 655 University Place	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Fairchild 1861 Sheridan Road	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Willard Hall 1865 Sherman Avenue	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zeta Beta Tau 2251 Sheridan Road <i>(Residence Hall has been closed since fall 2022)</i>	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zeta Tau Alpha 710 Emerson Street	2023	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Evanston Campus / Fire Systems in University Residential Facilities

Residential Facility Address	Full Sprinkler Protection	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done On Site by UP	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans	Number of Evacuation Drills Per Year
630 Emerson (Phi Mu Alpha) 630 Emerson Street	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Allison Hall 1820 Chicago Avenue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3
Alpha Chi Omega 637 University Place	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Alpha Epsilon Pi 584 Lincoln Street	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Alpha Phi 701 University Place	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Ayers College of Commerce and Industry 2324 Campus Drive	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Benjamin W. Slivka Residence Hall 2332 Campus Drive	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
Beta Theta Pi 2349 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
Bobb-McCulloch Hall 2305 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Chapin Hall 726 University Place	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Chi Omega 1870 Orrington Avenue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
College of Cultural and Community Studies 2303 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Delta Delta Delta 625 University Place	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Delta Gamma 618 Emerson Street	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Delta Tau Delta 2317 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Delta Upsilon 2307 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Delta Zeta 717 University Place	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
East Fairchild 1855 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2

Evanston Campus / Fire Systems in University Residential Facilities continued

Residential Facility Address	Full Sprinkler Protection	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done On Site by UP	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans	Number of Evacuation Drills Per Year
Elder Hall 2400 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Engelhart Hall 1915 Maple Avenue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3
Evans Scholars 721 University Place	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Foster-Walker Complex 1927 Orrington Avenue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Gamma Phi Beta 640 Emerson Street	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Garrett Place Apartments–East 605 Garrett Place	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
Garrett Place Apartments–West 615 Garrett Place	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
Garrett Place Apartments–South 621 Garrett Place	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3
Garrett Place Apartments–North 623 Garrett Place	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3
Goodrich House 2321 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Jones Residential College 1820 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Kappa Alpha Theta 619 University Place	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Kappa Delta 711 University Place	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Kappa Kappa Gamma 1871 Orrington Avenue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Kemper Hall 2420 Campus Drive	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3
Lambda Chi Alpha 2339 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Lindgren House 2309 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
McManus Learning Center (KGSM Apartments) 1725 Orrington Avenue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3

Evanston Campus / Fire Systems in University Residential Facilities continued

Residential Facility Address	Full Sprinkler Protection	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done On Site by UP	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans	Number of Evacuation Drills Per Year
North Midquads Hall 650 Emerson Street	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
NU Residence 1856 Orrington Avenue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
NU Residence 1835 Hinman Avenue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
Phi Delta Theta 2347 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Phi Gamma Delta 2331 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Phi Kappa Psi¹ 2247 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
Pi Beta Phi 636 Emerson Street	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Pi Kappa Alpha 2313 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Public Affairs Residential College 1838 Chicago Avenue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Rogers House 647 University Place	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Sargent Hall 2245 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Schapiro Hall 560 Lincoln	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
Shepard Hall 626 University Place	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Sigma Alpha Epsilon 2325 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Sigma Alpha Iota 720 Emerson Street	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Sigma Chi 2249 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
Sigma Nu 2335 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Sigma Phi Epsilon 2341 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2

1. Phi Kappa Psi was unoccupied in 2022.

Evanston Campus / Fire Systems in University Residential Facilities continued

Residential Facility Address	Full Sprinkler Protection	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done On Site by UP	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans	Number of Evacuation Drills Per Year
South Midquads Hall 655 University Place	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
West Fairchild 1861 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Willard Hall 1865 Sherman Avenue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Zeta Beta Tau 2251 Sheridan Road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
Zeta Tau Alpha 710 Emerson Street	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1

Location-Specific Policy Statements and Statistics

Miami



Miami

About the Miami Location

The Miami location administrative and classroom areas are located on the first and second floors in the Alhambra Plaza building (90 Alhambra Plaza) and Alhambra West (95 Merrick Way) in Coral Gables. The school is primarily a commuter campus. The Hyatt Regency Coral Gables Hotel (adjacent to the Miami location) is typically utilized several weekends each month by the Kellogg School of Management to house students participating in the program. Clery Act reported crimes occurring during the time frame Northwestern University students are in residence at the Hyatt Hotel are included in the non-campus crime data table category. The University does not own or lease any student residences at this location, and there are no buildings or property owned or controlled by officially recognized non-campus student organizations.

Law Enforcement

The Miami location does not have Northwestern University Police Department or security personnel on site. The Northwestern University Police Department has no law enforcement authority or jurisdiction at the Miami location. The Northwestern University Police Department does not have formal written memoranda of understanding with the Coral Gables Police Department or other local or state of Florida law enforcement agencies. Northwestern Police annually requests that the Coral Gables Police Department provide timely notification of on- or off-site situations that could pose a serious or continuing threat and/or any incidents that are considered an immediate threat to the health and/or safety of the Miami Northwestern community. Northwestern Police, as notified, will maintain communication with local law enforcement and request status reports on these types of incidents. In addition, Northwestern Police will collaborate with the Coral Gables Police Department and/or other local or state law enforcement agencies as formally requested by the investigating agency. The Alhambra Plaza building management provides security and is responsible for safety, security, and maintenance issues in Northwestern buildings. Additionally, the building management operates an alert and notification system (Preparis).

The Miami location is not a sanctuary from crime. Conditions that encourage criminal activities prevail in highly populated metropolitan areas. Realizing you could be a victim is the first step in self-protection.

The Northwestern University Police Department does not offer in-person crime prevention or safety/security education programs at the Miami location. Students and employees are encouraged to participate in safety, security, and crime prevention programs offered during orientations and which may be offered locally. Students and employees are made aware of safety, security, and crime prevention publications and related web-based resources. Online crime prevention and safety information is available at www.northwestern.edu/up. Printed materials on various topics (including copies of this Report) are available on site or upon request.

Local Law Enforcement Contact Information

CORAL GABLES POLICE DEPARTMENT

2801 Salzedo Street
Coral Gables, FL 33134
305-442-1600
www.coralgables.com/departments/Police

CITY OF MIAMI POLICE DEPARTMENT

400 NW 2nd Avenue
Miami, FL 33128
305-579-6111
www.miami-police.org/index.asp

SOUTH MIAMI POLICE DEPARTMENT

6130 Sunset Drive South
Miami, FL 33143
305-663-6301
www.southmiamifl.gov/index.aspx?NID=184

MIAMI-DADE POLICE DEPARTMENT

9105 NW 25 Street
Doral, FL 33172
305-476-5423
www.miamidade.gov/police

Emergency Response and Evacuation—Miami Location

The Miami location building is not owned and controlled by Northwestern University. For this reason, Northwestern University does not conduct tests of evacuation procedures on site. Any such tests are coordinated by the Alhambra building property management office. Northwestern University has requested that Alhambra building property management test evacuation procedures on at least an annual basis (with tests being announced or unannounced); publicize its evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year; and maintain documentation for each test, describing the exercise, the date and time, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

Alhambra building evacuation is necessary when a fire alarm signal is sounded. Each tenant is obligated to follow approved/established Alhambra building emergency preparedness and evacuation plans. Evacuation drills are conducted, at a minimum, on an annual basis by building management. All building occupants are required to participate in the drills. Alhambra building drills are unannounced. Only the fire warden from each office is aware of the drill date and time. Alhambra building management provides all emergency preparedness procedures to Kellogg's fire warden during an annual fire warden meeting. Drill records are maintained by the Alhambra building property manager and are accessible upon request. Alhambra building management issues the *Tenant Handbook and Emergency Manual* to each tenant. A copy of the *Tenant Handbook and Emergency Manual* is available in Office 124, 95 Merrick Way, 305-441-7187.

Several Kellogg staff members are members of the Alhambra building emergency and evacuation team. Per the Alhambra *Tenant Handbook and Emergency Manual*, all members of the emergency and evacuation team must attend informational meetings and forums offered by the Fire Department, Police Department, and the Alhambra Building Management office. These sessions are designed to illustrate the need for a fire action plan, demonstrate the proper use of building fire suppression equipment, and familiarize everyone with the specific evacuation plan of the building. The emergency and evacuation team

is responsible for disseminating safety and emergency information to Northwestern students, faculty, and staff, and verifying that they have safely evacuated the building during an evacuation.

Kellogg students and employees are encouraged to review the Alhambra *Tenant Handbook and Emergency Manual* and Hurricane Warning Information guide for specific information on fire safety, bomb threats, natural disasters, medical emergencies, civil disturbances, power failures, and related emergency building response and evacuation procedures. For additional information, contact the Alhambra building property manager. The Miami location is currently exploring development of a comprehensive emergency plan in conjunction with University officials and local resources.

Access to and Security of the Miami Facility

The Alhambra building lobby security station is located in the first floor lobby of the building. A security officer is stationed at 95 Merrick Way lobby during business hours. Twenty-four-hour security service is stationed at Two Alhambra Plaza and is available at any time. Any emergencies, crimes, and suspicious activity should be immediately reported to the Coral Gables Police Department at 305-442-1600 or in an emergency 911 and to the Alhambra Management Office at 305-447-9191 (during regular business hours, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.) or the Security Dispatch Office at 305-446-2041 (after business hours). Per the Alhambra *Tenant Handbook and Emergency Manual*, "security guard services are on behalf of the building owners and are for the protection of their interests in public (common) areas only" and "on-site security guards are generally powerless to assist or take police action in criminal matters in a tenant space, unless the guard personally witnesses a crime that constitutes a breach of the peace or unless a serious crime (felony) is involved." All criminal activities should be reported immediately to the police and the building Safety/Evacuation Director so property management personnel can be ready to escort police personnel directly to the incident location.

Access to the Miami location space is limited to students participating in the program, employees, and those persons designated as guests. The main entrance doors to the Alhambra building are open weekdays (excluding holidays) 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. and are closed on weekends. Access to the building is available year round, 24-hours a day. An access card is required to gain entrance to the building after hours. Card readers are located at all Miami location entrances, including the elevator and garage entrance. To gain access to the lobby or garage, simply place the card within 6 inches of the reader. Once the reader has validated your card, the door will unlock. The door will close and lock following your entry into the building. To gain access to your floor from the elevators, present your card to the reader inside the elevator and press the button to your corresponding floor. The building also includes security cameras throughout the facility.

Reporting Maintenance and Safety Hazards

The Alhambra building has a staff of engineers and day porters on duty during normal business hours. Per the *Alhambra Tenant Handbook and Emergency Manual*, all non-emergency requests for lighting and maintenance services (including building and suite security-related concerns) should be made in a timely manner directly to the Miami location tenant contact who will notify the property management office. The tenant contact is identified by the Miami location administration. On weekends, after hours, and on holidays, the security dispatch office should be contacted.

Off-Site Miami Area Resources

Program or Organization	Contact Information or Location	Service Offered
HOTLINES (not staffed by or affiliated with Northwestern)	RAINN: Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network 800-656-HOPE hotline.rainn.org/online (online hotline) Florida Domestic Violence Hotline 800-500-1119 National Domestic Violence Hotline 800-799-7233	All hotlines provide 24 hour (7 days/week) confidential services.
CORAL GABLES POLICE DEPARTMENT	2801 Salzedo Street Coral Gables, FL 33134 305-442-1600	Provides law enforcement in addition to victim advocacy services.
THE FLORIDA BAR—MIAMI BRANCH	Suite M100, Rivergate Plaza 444 Brickell Avenue Miami, FL 33131-2404 305-377-4445	Legal assistance.
ROXY BOLTON RAPE TREATMENT CENTER	1611 NW 12th Avenue Miami, FL 33136 305-585-7273	Provides comprehensive medical treatment and crisis counseling by a team of doctors, nurses, and therapists who are trained to work with rape victims. All services are at no cost and are completely confidential regardless of police involvement.
JACKSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL—MIAMI	1611 NW 12th Avenue Miami, FL 33136 305-585-1111	Medical services. Also provides for physical evidence recovery/ collection and access to forensic services.
VICTIM'S RIGHTS	Florida Office of the Attorney General www.myfloridalegal.com/victim-programs 800-226-6667	Information about victim's rights and a directory of victim's services.

Miami Location / Crime Data

Crime Occurrence Locations

Offense (Reported by Hierarchy) ¹	Year	Crime Occurrence Locations			Total
		On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Incest	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

1. Hierarchy Rule for Multiple Offenses: When counting multiple Clery Act reportable offenses, the FBI's UCR Hierarchy Rule is applied. This rule requires that only the most serious offense be counted when more than one offense was committed during a single incident. The hierarchy rule does not apply to incidents involving Arson, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and any incidents involving Hate Crimes. These crimes are always counted in addition to, and regardless of the nature of, any other Clery reportable offenses that were committed during the same incident.

Crime Occurrence Locations

Offense (Reported by Hierarchy) ¹	Year	Crime Occurrence Locations			Total
		On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

1. Hierarchy Rule for Multiple Offenses: When counting multiple Clery Act reportable offenses, the FBI's UCR Hierarchy Rule is applied. This rule requires that only the most serious offense be counted when more than one offense was committed during a single incident. The hierarchy rule does not apply to incidents involving Arson, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and any incidents involving Hate Crimes. These crimes are always counted in addition to, and regardless of the nature of, any other Clery reportable offenses that were committed during the same incident.

Crime Occurrence Locations

Offense (Crimes Not Reported by Hierarchy) ¹	Year	Crime Occurrence Locations			Total
		On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	
Arson	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

1. Hierarchy Rule for Multiple Offenses: When counting multiple Clery Act reportable offenses, the FBI's UCR Hierarchy Rule is applied. This rule requires that only the most serious offense be counted when more than one offense was committed during a single incident. The hierarchy rule does not apply to incidents involving Arson, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and any incidents involving Hate Crimes. These crimes are always counted in addition to, and regardless of the nature of, any other Clery reportable offenses that were committed during the same incident.

Hate Crimes

The Hate Crime statistics are crimes where the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his/her bias against the victim's race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.

2023: Zero Hate crimes

2022: Zero Hate crimes

2021: Zero Hate crimes

Unfounded Crime

A crime is considered unfounded for Clery Act purposes if a sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel make a formal determination that the report is false or baseless.

2023: Zero unfounded crimes

2022: Zero unfounded crimes

2021: Zero unfounded crimes

Location-Specific Policy Statements and Statistics

San Francisco



San Francisco

About the San Francisco Location

Northwestern University San Francisco's administrative and classroom areas are located on the 18th floor of an office building located at 44 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California. The school is a commuter campus. Northwestern University does not own or lease any student residences at this location, and there are no buildings or property owned or controlled by officially recognized non-campus student organizations.

Law Enforcement

The San Francisco location does not have Northwestern University Police Department or security personnel on site. The Northwestern University Police Department has no law enforcement authority or jurisdiction at the San Francisco location. The Northwestern University Police Department does not have formal written memoranda of understanding with the San Francisco Police Department, other local or state law enforcement agencies, or the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding the formal investigation of criminal incidents. Northwestern annually requests that the San Francisco Police Department provide timely notification of on- or off-site situations that could pose a serious or continuing threat and/or any incidents that are considered an immediate threat to the health and/or safety of the Northwestern San Francisco community. University Police, as notified, will maintain communication with local law enforcement and request status reports on these types of incidents. In addition, Northwestern Police will collaborate with the San Francisco Police Department and/or other local or state law enforcement agencies as formally requested by the investigating agency.

The Northwestern University Police Department does not offer in-person crime prevention or safety/security education programs at the San Francisco location. Students and employees are encouraged to participate in safety, security, and crime prevention programs that are offered during orientations and which may be offered locally. Students and employees are made aware of safety,

security, and crime prevention publications and related web-based resources. Online crime prevention/safety information is available at www.northwestern.edu/up. Printed materials on various topics (including copies of this Report) are available onsite or upon request.

The 44 Montgomery Street Building management provides onsite security and is responsible for safety, security, and maintenance issues. Should you need to contact the Northwestern University Police Department, call 847-491-3456 or email universitypolice@northwestern.edu. The Northwestern University Police Department is available 24 hours a day/7 days a week.

Local Law Enforcement and Safety and Security Contact Information

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Central Station

766 Vallejo St
San Francisco, CA 94133
415-315-2400 (Direct Line)
415-553-0123 (Non-Emergency)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

450 Golden Gate Avenue, 13th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102
415-553-7400

SAN FRANCISCO LOCATION

415-619-3141
Site Manager, J.P. Salvador
415-619-3141
44 Montgomery Street Building Manager
415-433-4163

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT ATTORNEY HATE CRIMES HOTLINE

415-551-9595

Emergency Response and Evacuation—San Francisco Location

The San Francisco location building is not owned and controlled by Northwestern University. For this reason, Northwestern University does not conduct tests of evacuation procedures on site.

Any such tests are coordinated by the 44 Montgomery Street Building property management office. Northwestern University has requested that 44 Montgomery Street Building property management test evacuation procedures on at least an annual basis (with tests being announced or unannounced); publicize its evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year; and maintain documentation for each test, describing the exercise, the date and time, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

For additional information, San Francisco community members should contact the 44 Montgomery Street Building property management office.

During an evacuation of the 44 Montgomery Street Building, building occupants will be directed to a predetermined assembly area. Northwestern San Francisco tenants have selected a “fire marshal,” usually the Site Manager, who is responsible for disseminating safety and emergency information to Northwestern students, faculty, and staff, and verifying that all Northwestern San Francisco students, faculty, and staff members have safely evacuated the building. Northwestern San Francisco community members should remain at the assembly area until an authorized property manager informs them to move to a new location or return to the building. If Northwestern San Francisco occupants are instructed to remain in the building, a supply of bottled water and battery-powered flashlights are available from the Northwestern San Francisco suite storage room.

The 44 Montgomery Street Building management holds evacuation drills once per year. The drills are unannounced with the exception of courtesy notice to persons with disabilities. The 44 Montgomery Street Building does not publish emergency preparedness procedures in conjunction with drills. The 44 Montgomery Street Building management records the drill date and time and the length of time until all clear. Building security maintains incident reports of unplanned evacuations.

Northwestern community members are encouraged to review and become familiar with the 44 Montgomery Street Building tenant handbook for specific information on fire safety, bomb threats, natural disasters, medical emergencies, and related emergency building response and evacuation procedures. Questions on emergency preparedness issues should be directed to the 44 Montgomery Street Building office manager. A copy of the 44 Montgomery Street Building *Tenant Handbook* is available from the San Francisco Site Manager office at 415-392-8844.

Access to and Security of San Francisco Location Facility

Access to the San Francisco location program space is limited to students participating in the program, faculty, staff members, and those persons designated as guests. Northwestern San Francisco space security is dependent upon the teamwork of all members of the community. The building’s regular business hours are 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Friday, during which time Northwestern San Francisco guests can sign in at the lobby security station.

The only way to access the building during non-business hours, weekends, and on holidays is with a building access keycard. During those times, all entrances are closed to the public and elevators will not operate without a valid keycard. Students can obtain a keycard from the Northwestern San Francisco Site Manager. All faculty and staff have keycards.

The building security station is located in the 44 Montgomery Street Building lobby and is staffed 24 hours a day/7 days a week. There are several security points before being able to enter the suite:

1. The building entry where the access keycard must be scanned on weekends and after regular business hours.
2. Lobby security for those who do not have an access keycard.
3. The elevator requires keycard scanning in order to access floors on weekends and after regular business hours.
4. The doors to the suite are locked after regular business hours and an access keycard must be scanned to enter.
5. The only access to the 18th floor suite is through the front entrance. Two emergency exits in the suite can be used for exit only.

Reporting Maintenance and Safety Hazards

The 44 Montgomery Street Building management office is responsible for addressing building maintenance and safety issues. On a timely basis, community members should report building safety, maintenance, lighting, and building physical security issues to the building management office (during business hours) or the lobby security station (after business hours).

Off-Site San Francisco Area Resources

Program or Organization	Contact Information or Location	Service Offered
HOTLINES (not staffed by or affiliated with Northwestern)	Rape Treatment Center 2727 Mariposa Street Suite 100 415-437-3000	Rape Treatment Center Hotline only available during business hours
	National Domestic Violence Hotline 800-799-7233	
SEXUAL OFFENDER UNIT	Hall of Justice 850 Bryant Street Room 436 San Francisco, CA 94103 Office: 415-553-9203	
ZUCKERBERG SAN FRANCISCO GENERAL HOSPITAL	1001 Potrero Avenue San Francisco, CA 94110 628-206-8000	Emergency Care

San Francisco Location / Crime Data

Offense (Reported by Hierarchy) ¹	Year	Crime Occurrence Locations		
		On Campus	Public Property	Total
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Rape	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Fondling	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	1	1
	2021	0	1	1
Incest	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	3	3
	2021	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	1	1
	2021	0	2	2
Burglary	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	2	2
	2021	0	0	0

1. Hierarchy Rule for Multiple Offenses: When counting multiple Clery Act reportable offenses, the FBI's UCR Hierarchy Rule is applied. This rule requires that only the most serious offense be counted when more than one offense was committed during a single incident. The hierarchy rule does not apply to incidents involving Arson, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and any incidents involving Hate Crimes. These crimes are always counted in addition to, and regardless of the nature of, any other Clery reportable offenses that were committed during the same incident.

Offense (Reported by Hierarchy) ¹	Year	Crime Occurrence Locations		
		On Campus	Public Property	Total
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	2	2
	2021	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests ²	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests ²	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	1	1
	2021	0	0	0
Weapon Law Arrests ²	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0

1. Hierarchy Rule for Multiple Offenses: When counting multiple Clery Act reportable offenses, the FBI's UCR Hierarchy Rule is applied. This rule requires that only the most serious offense be counted when more than one offense was committed during a single incident. The hierarchy rule does not apply to incidents involving Arson, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and any incidents involving Hate Crimes. These crimes are always counted in addition to, and regardless of the nature of, any other Clery reportable offenses that were committed during the same incident.

2. San Francisco Police Department (SFPD) does not have an Arrest database. However, any arrests that appeared on the spreadsheet provided by the SFPD were included if they occurred at a Clery location.

Offense (Crimes Not Reported by Hierarchy) ¹	Year	Crime Occurrence Locations		
		On Campus	Public Property	Total
Arson	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	1	1
Dating Violence	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Stalking	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0

1. Hierarchy Rule for Multiple Offenses: When counting multiple Clery Act reportable offenses, the FBI's UCR Hierarchy Rule is applied. This rule requires that only the most serious offense be counted when more than one offense was committed during a single incident. The hierarchy rule does not apply to incidents involving Arson, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and any incidents involving Hate Crimes. These crimes are always counted in addition to, and regardless of the nature of, any other Clery reportable offenses that were committed during the same incident.

Hate Crimes

The Hate Crime statistics are crimes where the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his/her bias against the victim's race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.

2023: Zero Hate crimes

2022: Zero Hate crimes

2021: Zero Hate crimes

Unfounded Crime

A crime is considered unfounded for Clery Act purposes if a sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel make a formal determination that the report is false or baseless.

2023: Zero unfounded crimes

2022: Zero unfounded crimes

2021: Zero unfounded crimes

Location-Specific Policy Statements and Statistics

Washington, DC



Washington, DC

About the Washington, DC, Location

Medill's Washington, DC, administrative and classroom areas are located on the second floor of an office building located at 1301 K Street NW in Washington, DC. The school is a commuter campus. Northwestern University does not own or lease any student residences at this location, and there are no buildings or property owned or controlled by officially recognized non-campus student organizations.

Law Enforcement

The Northwestern University Police Department has no law enforcement authority or jurisdiction at the Washington, DC, location. The 1301 K Street NW building management provides onsite security and is responsible for safety, security, and maintenance issues. Should you need to contact the Northwestern University Police Department, call 847-491-3456 or email universitypolice@northwestern.edu. The Northwestern University Police Department is available 24 hours a day/7 days a week.

The Northwestern University Police Department does not have formal written memoranda of understanding with the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Police Department, other local or District of Columbia law enforcement agencies, or the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding the formal investigation of criminal incidents. Northwestern annually requests that the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Police Department provide timely notification of on- or off-site situations that could pose a serious or continuing threat and/or any incidents that are considered an immediate threat to the health and/or safety of the

Northwestern Washington, DC, community. Northwestern Police, as notified, will maintain communication with local law enforcement and request status reports on these types of incidents. In addition, Northwestern Police will collaborate with the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Police Department and/or other local or state law enforcement agencies as formally requested by the investigating agency.

In an emergency, community members should dial 911. Calling 911 from the Washington, DC, location or within the city limits of Washington, DC, connects the caller to a Washington, DC, Government Unified Communication Command Center call taker who receives the call and contacts dispatch, who then dispatches both police and fire-rescue calls for service around the clock, year round.

The Washington, DC, location is not a sanctuary from crime. Conditions that encourage criminal activities prevail in highly populated metropolitan locations. Realizing you could be a victim is the first step in self-protection.

Northwestern University Police Department does not offer in-person crime prevention or safety/security education programs at the Washington, DC, location. Students and employees are encouraged to participate in safety, security, and crime prevention programs that are offered during orientations and which may be offered locally. Students and employees are made aware of safety, security, and crime prevention publications and related web-based resources. Online crime prevention/safety information is available at www.northwestern.edu/up. Printed materials on various topics (including copies of this Report) are available onsite or upon request.

Non-Emergency Contact Information and Other Resources

WASHINGTON, DC, METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

300 Indiana Avenue, NW, Room 5059
Washington, DC 20001
Phone: 202-727-9099/Non-Emergency: 311
Fax: 202-727-4106/TTY: 711
Email: mpd@DC.gov

BUILDING MANAGER AND LOBBY SECURITY

1301 K Street NW Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202-371-1330

CRIME SOLVERS TIP LINE

202-727-9099 or Text to 50411

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS, AND EXPLOSIVES TIPLINE

Reachable via reportit app

HATE CRIMES HOTLINE

202-727-0500

Emergency Response and Evacuation—Washington, DC, Location

The Washington, DC, location building is not owned and controlled by Northwestern University. For this reason, Northwestern University does not conduct tests of evacuation procedures on site. Any such tests are coordinated by the property management office for 1301 K Street NW. Northwestern University understands that the property management for 1301 K Street NW tests evacuation procedures on at least an annual basis (with tests being announced or unannounced); publicizes its evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year; and maintains documentation for each test, describing the exercise, the date and time, and whether it was announced or unannounced. For additional information, Washington, DC, location community members should contact the 1301 K Street NW property management office.

During an evacuation of 1301 K Street NW, building occupants are directed to a predetermined assembly area. Building management requires two “fire marshals” be designated (the program/office manager and director); they are responsible for disseminating safety and emergency information to Northwestern students, faculty, and staff, and verifying that all Northwestern students, faculty, and staff members have safely evacuated the building. Washington, DC, location community members should remain at the assembly area until an authorized property manager informs them to move to a new location or return to the building. If Washington, DC, location occupants are instructed to remain in the building, a supply of bottled water and battery-powered flashlights are available from the Washington, DC, location suite storage room.

Northwestern Washington, DC, community members are encouraged to review and become familiar with the tenant handbook emergency procedures for 1301 K Street NW for specific information on fire safety, bomb threats, natural disasters, medical emergencies, and related emergency building response and evacuation procedures. Questions on emergency preparedness issues should be directed to the Northwestern Washington DC Program Coordinator or Director. A copy of the 1301 K Street NW building *Tenant Handbook* is available from the Washington, DC, location manager’s office (202-661-0101).

Access to and Security of Washington, DC, Location Facility

Access to the Washington, DC, location program space is limited to students participating in the program, faculty, staff members, and those persons designated as guests. Washington, DC, space security is dependent upon the teamwork of all members of the Northwestern community. The building's regular business hours are 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, during which time guests can sign in at the lobby security station.

The only way to access the building during non-business hours and on weekends is with a building access keycard. During those times, all entrances are closed to the public and elevators will not operate without a valid keycard. The keycard is also used to access the front and rear doors of the Northwestern suite. Each student is assigned and given a numbered keycard for use during their tenure in Washington. All faculty and staff have keycards.

Building security stations are located in both the east and west lobbies of the building at 1301 K Street NW and are staffed 24 hours a day/7 days a week. During overnight hours, building security performs routine checks for any activity within the Northwestern suite.

Reporting Maintenance and Safety Hazards

The building management office for 1301 K Street NW is responsible for addressing building maintenance and safety issues. On a timely basis, community members should report building safety, maintenance, lighting, and building physical security issues to the building management office (202-371-1330) during business hours or the lobby security station after business hours.

Off-Site Washington, DC, Area Resources

Program or Organization	Contact Information or Location	Service Offered
HOTLINES (not staffed by or affiliated with Northwestern)	RAINN: Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network 800-656-HOPE hotline.rainn.org/online (online hotline) National Domestic Violence Hotline 800-799-7233	All hotlines provide 24 hour (7 days/week) confidential services.
WASHINGTON, DC, METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT	300 Indiana Avenue NW Room 5059 Washington, DC 20001 Phone: 202-727-9099 Fax: 202-727-4106 TTY: 711 Email: mpd@DC.gov	MPD members assist crime victims by providing information about their rights and available programs and services that can help victims cope with physical injury, emotional trauma, and economic loss. Information about specialized programs and services are provided.
DC RAPE CRISIS CENTER	Hotline: 202-333-RAPE (7273) Phone: 202-232-0789 Fax: 202-470-1529 Email: DCrcc@DCrcc.org	24-hour hotline, counseling for childhood and adult sexual assault, advocacy services.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INTAKE CENTER	United Medical Center 1328 Southern Avenue SE Washington, DC 20032 202-561-3000	The DVIC provides a single access point for domestic violence victims by conducting intake evaluations, safety planning, providing counseling, and assisting victims in drafting pleadings and other documents necessary for acquisition of free legal representation and protective orders.
MEDSTAR WASHINGTON HOSPITAL CENTER	110 Irving St NW Washington, DC 20010 202-877-7000	Provides medical services and physical evidence recovery/ collection and access to forensic services.

Washington, DC, Location / Crime Data

Offense (Reported by Hierarchy) ¹	Year	Crime Occurrence Locations		
		On Campus	Public Property	Total
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Rape	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Fondling	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Incest	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	1	1
Burglary	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0

1. Hierarchy Rule for Multiple Offenses: When counting multiple Clery Act reportable offenses, the FBI's UCR Hierarchy Rule is applied. This rule requires that only the most serious offense be counted when more than one offense was committed during a single incident. The hierarchy rule does not apply to incidents involving Arson, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and any incidents involving Hate Crimes. These crimes are always counted in addition to, and regardless of the nature of, any other Clery reportable offenses that were committed during the same incident.

Offense (Reported by Hierarchy) ¹	Year	Crime Occurrence Locations		
		On Campus	Public Property	Total
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	1	1
	2021	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	2	2
	2021	0	0	0
Weapon Law Arrests	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0

1. Hierarchy Rule for Multiple Offenses: When counting multiple Clery Act reportable offenses, the FBI's UCR Hierarchy Rule is applied. This rule requires that only the most serious offense be counted when more than one offense was committed during a single incident. The hierarchy rule does not apply to incidents involving Arson, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and any incidents involving Hate Crimes. These crimes are always counted in addition to, and regardless of the nature of, any other Clery reportable offenses that were committed during the same incident.

Offense (Crimes Not Reported by Hierarchy) ¹	Year	Crime Occurrence Locations		
		On Campus	Public Property	Total
Arson	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	1	1
	2021	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0
Stalking	2023	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0

1. Hierarchy Rule for Multiple Offenses: When counting multiple Clery Act reportable offenses, the FBI’s UCR Hierarchy Rule is applied. This rule requires that only the most serious offense be counted when more than one offense was committed during a single incident. The hierarchy rule does not apply to incidents involving Arson, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and any incidents involving Hate Crimes. These crimes are always counted in addition to, and regardless of the nature of, any other Clery reportable offenses that were committed during the same incident.

Hate Crimes

The Hate Crime statistics are crimes where the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his/her bias against the victim’s race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.

- 2023: Zero Hate crimes
- 2022: Zero Hate crimes
- 2021: Zero Hate crimes

Unfounded Crime

A crime is considered unfounded for Clery Act purposes if a sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel make a formal determination that the report is false or baseless.

- 2023: Zero unfounded crimes
- 2022: Zero unfounded crimes
- 2021: Zero unfounded crimes

Appendix A

Definitions of Clery Act Crimes and Clery Geography

Clery Act Crimes

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of a human being by another. Note: Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, traffic fatalities, fetal deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded.

Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence. Note: Deaths caused by the person's own negligence, accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence, and traffic fatalities are excluded.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

- *Fondling* is the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- *Incest* is sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- *Statutory Rape* is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent

Dating Violence: Dating Violence is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall 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 includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence: Domestic Violence is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed

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

Stalking: Stalking is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others or to suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition,

- course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Clery Act Reportable Arrests and Referrals

Drug/Narcotic 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 drug

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.

Weapons Violation: Violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

Clery Act Reportable Hate Crimes

Hate Crimes

A criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

Although there are many possible categories of bias, under the Clery Act, only the following eight categories are reported:

- **Disability.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.
- **Ethnicity.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry.
- **Gender.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.
- **Gender Identity.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals.
- **National Origin.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth.
- **Race.** A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, Blacks or African Americans, whites.
- **Religion.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or non-existence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.
- **Sexual Orientation.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

For Clery Act purposes, Hate Crimes include any of the following offenses that are motivated by bias:

- Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- Sexual Assault
- 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. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.
- **Simple Assault:** An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.
- **Intimidation:** To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
- **Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property:** To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Clery Geography

Under the Clery Act, reported crimes must have occurred on or within what is referred to as the institution's "Clery Geography." This includes property located in the following areas:

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

Non-Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is being used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequented by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution

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

Appendix B

State Law Definitions of Certain Sexual Misconduct Crimes

Because some of the offenses in the Sexual Misconduct Policy are also crimes under state law, the University provides excerpts of relevant terms and definitions under Illinois, California, Florida, and Washington, DC, law as a resource. Community members who are involved in legal action related to a sexual crime or offense should consider speaking with an attorney for specific information about relevant state law and legal advice. Because local laws are always changing, and because the excerpts below are relevant parts of the laws, for the full definition of these terms, related definitions, and associated criminal penalties, please see the precise statutory provision at the URLs below. Links to relevant state laws can also be found on Northwestern's Sexual Misconduct Response and Prevention website at www.northwestern.edu/sexual-misconduct/title-ix/relevant-laws.html

Illinois

ILLINOIS LAW PROVIDES:

Consent 720 ILCS 5/11-1.70, www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs4.asp?DocName=072000050HArt%2E+11+Subdiv%2E+5&ActID=1876&ChapterID=53&SeqStart=14700000&SeqEnd=16200000

Sec. 11-1.70. Defenses with respect to offenses described in Sections 11-1.20 through 11-1.60.

- (a) It shall be a defense to any offense under Section 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, or 11-1.60 of this Code where force or threat of force is an element of the offense that the victim consented. "Consent" means a freely given agreement to the act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct in question. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim resulting from the use of force or threat of force by the accused shall not constitute consent. The manner of dress of the victim at the time of the offense shall not constitute consent.
- (b) It shall be a defense under subsection (b) and subsection (c) of Section 11-1.50 and subsection (d) of Section 11-1.60 of this Code that the accused reasonably believed the person to be 17 years of age or over.

- (c) A person who initially consents to sexual penetration or sexual conduct is not deemed to have consented to any sexual penetration or sexual conduct that occurs after he or she withdraws consent during the course of that sexual penetration or sexual conduct.

(Source: P.A. 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11.)

Domestic Violence (includes Dating Violence), 750 ILCS 60/103 www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/fulltext.asp?DocName=075000600K103

Sec. 103. Definitions. For the purposes of this Act, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- (1) "Abuse" means physical abuse, harassment, intimidation of a dependent, interference with personal liberty or willful deprivation but does not include reasonable direction of a minor child by a parent or person in loco parentis.
...
- (3) "Domestic violence" means abuse as defined in paragraph (1)
...
- (6) "Family or household members" include spouses, former spouses, parents, children, stepchildren and other persons related by blood or by present or prior marriage, persons who share or formerly shared a common dwelling, persons who have or allegedly have a child in common, persons who share or allegedly share a blood relationship through a child, persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship, persons with disabilities and their personal assistants, and caregivers as defined in Section 12-4.4a of the Criminal Code of 2012. For purposes of this paragraph, neither a casual acquaintanceship nor ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute a dating relationship. In the case of a high-risk adult with disabilities, "family or household members" includes any person who has the responsibility for a high-risk adult as a result of a family relationship or who has assumed responsibility for all or a portion of the care of a high-risk adult with disabilities voluntarily, or by express or implied contract, or by court order.
- (7) "Harassment" means knowing conduct which is not necessary to accomplish a purpose that is reasonable under the circumstances; would cause a reasonable person emotional distress; and does cause emotional distress to the petitioner. Unless the presumption is

rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence, the following types of conduct shall be presumed to cause emotional distress:

- (i) creating a disturbance at petitioner's place of employment or school;
- (ii) repeatedly telephoning petitioner's place of employment, home or residence;
- (iii) repeatedly following petitioner about in a public place or places;
- (iv) repeatedly keeping petitioner under surveillance by remaining present outside his or her home, school, place of employment, vehicle or other place occupied by petitioner or by peering in petitioner's windows;
- (v) improperly concealing a minor child from petitioner, repeatedly threatening to improperly remove a minor child of petitioner's from the jurisdiction or from the physical care of petitioner, repeatedly threatening to conceal a minor child from petitioner, or making a single such threat following an actual or attempted improper removal or concealment, unless respondent was fleeing an incident or pattern of domestic violence; or
- (vi) threatening physical force, confinement or restraint on one or more occasions.

(Source: P.A. 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

Criminal Sexual Assault, 720 ILCS 5/11-1.20,
www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs4.asp?DocName=072000050HArt%2E+11+Subdiv%2E+5&ActID=1876&ChapterID=53&SeqStart=14700000&SeqEnd=16200000

Sec. 11-1.20. Criminal sexual assault.

- (a) A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration and:
 - (1) uses force or threat of force;
 - (2) knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent;
 - (3) is a family member of the victim, and the victim is under 18 years of age; or
 - (4) is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim, and the victim is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age.

(Source: P.A. 99-69, eff. 1-1-16.)

Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault, 720 ILCS 5/11-1.30,
www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs4.asp?DocName=072000050HArt%2E+11+Subdiv%2E+5&ActID=1876&ChapterID=53&SeqStart=14700000&SeqEnd=16200000

- (a) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits criminal sexual assault and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist during the commission of the offense or, for purposes of paragraph (7), occur as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense:
 - (1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon, other than a firearm, or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon;
 - (2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim, except as provided in paragraph (10);
 - (3) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person;
 - (4) the person commits the criminal sexual assault during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony;
 - (5) the victim is 60 years of age or older;
 - (6) the victim is a person with a physical disability;
 - (7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception for other than medical purposes;
 - (8) the person is armed with a firearm;
 - (9) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; or
 - (10) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense, and that discharge proximately causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person.
- (b) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 13 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.

(c) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.

(d) Sentence.

(1) Aggravated criminal sexual assault in violation of paragraph (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), or (7) of subsection (a) or in violation of subsection (b) or (c) is a Class X felony. A violation of subsection (a)(1) is a Class X felony for which 10 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A violation of subsection (a)(8) is a Class X felony for which 15 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A violation of subsection (a)(9) is a Class X felony for which 20 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A violation of subsection (a)(10) is a Class X felony for which 25 years or up to a term of natural life imprisonment shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. An offender under the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of aggravated criminal sexual assault in violation of paragraphs (1) through (10) of subsection (a) shall be sentenced under Section 5-4.5-105 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(2) A person who has attained the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offense and who is convicted of a second or subsequent offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault, or who is convicted of the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault after having previously been convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault or the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, or who is convicted of the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault after having previously been convicted under the laws of this or any other state of an offense that is substantially equivalent to the offense of criminal sexual assault, the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault or the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, shall be sentenced to a term of natural life imprisonment. The commission of the second or subsequent offense is required to have been after the initial conviction for this paragraph (2) to apply. An offender under the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offense covered by this paragraph (2) shall be sentenced under Section 5-4.5-105 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(Source: P.A. 99-69, eff. 1-1-16; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16.)

Criminal Sexual Abuse, 720 ILCS 5/11-1.50,
www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs4.asp?DocName=072000050HArt%2E+11+Subdiv%2E+5&ActID=1876&ChapterID=53&SeqStart=14700000&SeqEnd=16200000

Sec. 11-1.50. Criminal sexual abuse.

- (a) A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person:
- (1) commits an act of sexual conduct by the use of force or threat of force; or
 - (2) commits an act of sexual conduct and knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent.
- (b) A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person is under 17 years of age and commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age.
- (c) A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is less than 5 years older than the victim.

(Source: P.A. 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11.)

Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse, 720 ILCS 5/11-1.60
www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs4.asp?DocName=072000050HArt%2E+11+Subdiv%2E+5&ActID=1876&ChapterID=53&SeqStart=14700000&SeqEnd=16200000

A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits criminal sexual abuse and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist (i) during the commission of the offense or (ii) for purposes of paragraph (7), as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense:

- (1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon;
- (2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim;
- (3) the victim is 60 years of age or older;
- (4) the victim is a person with a physical disability;

- (5) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person;
- (6) the person commits the criminal sexual abuse during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony; or
- (7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim for other than medical purposes without the victim's consent or by threat or deception.
- (b) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 18 years of age and the person is a family member.
- (c) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if:
 - (1) that person is 17 years of age or over and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 13 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act; or
 - (2) that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.
- (d) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is at least 5 years older than the victim.
- (e) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.
- (f) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age and the person is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

Stalking, 720 ILCS 5/12-7.3 www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/fulltext.asp?DocName=072000050K12-7.3

- (a) A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that this course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to:
 - (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or
 - (2) suffer other emotional distress.
- (a-3) A person commits stalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions follows another person or places the person under surveillance or any combination thereof and:
 - (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or
 - (2) places that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to or of that person or a family member of that person.
- (a-5) A person commits stalking when he or she has previously been convicted of stalking another person and knowingly and without lawful justification on one occasion:
 - (1) follows that same person or places that same person under surveillance; and
 - (2) transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to that person or a family member of that person.
- (b) Sentence. Stalking is a Class 4 felony; a second or subsequent conviction is a Class 3 felony.
- (c) Definitions. For purposes of this Section:
 - (1) "Course of conduct" means 2 or more acts, including but not limited to acts in which a defendant 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, engages in other non-consensual contact, or interferes with or damages a person's property or pet. A course of conduct may include contact via electronic communications.
 - (2) "Electronic communication" means any transfer of signs, signals, writings, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part

by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectric, or photo-optical system. “Electronic communication” includes transmissions by a computer through the Internet to another computer.

- (3) “Emotional distress” means significant mental suffering, anxiety or alarm.
- (4) “Family member” means a parent, grandparent, brother, sister, or child, whether by whole blood, half-blood, or adoption and includes a step-grandparent, step-parent, step-brother, step-sister or step-child. “Family member” also means any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior 6 months, regularly resided in the household.
- (5) “Follows another person” means (i) to move in relative proximity to a person as that person moves from place to place or (ii) to remain in relative proximity to a person who is stationary or whose movements are confined to a small area. “Follows another person” does not include a following within the residence of the defendant.
- (6) “Non-consensual contact” means any contact with the victim that is initiated or continued without the victim’s consent, including but not limited to being in the physical presence of the victim; appearing within the sight of the victim; approaching or confronting the victim in a public place or on private property; appearing at the workplace or residence of the victim; entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim; or placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim.
- (7) “Places a person under surveillance” means:
 - (1) remaining present outside the person’s school, place of employment, vehicle, other place occupied by the person, or residence other than the residence of the defendant; or
 - (2) placing an electronic tracking device on the person or the person’s property.
- (8) “Reasonable person” means a person in the victim’s situation.
- (9) “Transmits a threat” means a verbal or written threat or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal or written statements or conduct.

(Source: P.A. 96-686, eff. 1-1-10; 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11; 97-311, eff. 8-11-11; 97-1109, eff. 1-1-13.)

Florida

THE FLORIDA CRIMINAL CODE PROVIDES:

Consent FSS 794.011:

- (a) “Consent” means intelligent, knowing, and voluntary consent and does not include coerced submission. “Consent” shall not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the alleged victim to offer physical resistance to the offender.

Sexual Battery, FSS 794.011 www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&URL=0700-0799/0794/Sections/0794.011.html

- (1) As used in this chapter:
 - (a) “Consent” means intelligent, knowing, and voluntary consent and does not include coerced submission. “Consent” shall not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the alleged victim to offer physical resistance to the offender.
 - (b) “Mentally defective” means a mental disease or defect which renders a person temporarily or permanently incapable of appraising the nature of his or her conduct.
 - (c) “Mentally incapacitated” means temporarily incapable of appraising or controlling a person’s own conduct due to the influence of a narcotic, anesthetic, or intoxicating substance administered without his or her consent or due to any other act committed upon that person without his or her consent.
 - (d) “Offender” means a person accused of a sexual offense in violation of a provision of this chapter.
 - (e) “Physically helpless” means unconscious, asleep, or for any other reason physically unable to communicate unwillingness to an act.
 - (f) “Retaliation” includes, but is not limited to, threats of future physical punishment, kidnapping, false imprisonment or forcible confinement, or extortion.
 - (g) “Serious personal injury” means great bodily harm or pain, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement.
 - (h) “Sexual battery” means oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by, or union with, the sexual organ of another or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any other object; however, sexual battery does not include an act done for a bona fide medical purpose.

- (i) “Victim” means a person who has been the object of a sexual offense.
- (j) “Physically incapacitated” means bodily impaired or handicapped and substantially limited in ability to resist or flee.

Domestic Violence, FSS 741.28 www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?-mode=View%20Statutes&SubMenu=1&App_mode=Display_Statute&Search_String=-sexual+assault&URL=0700-0799/0741/Sections/0741.28.html

- (2) “Domestic violence” means any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member by another family or household member.
- (3) “Family or household member” means spouses, former spouses, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together as if a family or who have resided together in the past as if a family, and persons who are parents of a child in common regardless of whether they have been married. With the exception of persons who have a child in common, the family or household members must be currently residing or have in the past resided together in the same single dwelling unit.
- (4) “Law enforcement officer” means any person who is elected, appointed, or employed by any municipality or the state or any political subdivision thereof who meets the minimum qualifications established in s. 943.13 and is certified as a law enforcement officer under s. 943.1395.

Dating Violence and Sexual Violence, 784.046 www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&URL=0700-0799/0784/Sections/0784.046.html

Action by victim of repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence for protective injunction; dating violence investigations, notice to victims, and reporting; pretrial release violations; public records exemption.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
 - (a) “Violence” means any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, or false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death, by a person against any other person.

- (b) “Repeat violence” means two incidents of violence or stalking committed by the respondent, one of which must have been within 6 months of the filing of the petition, which are directed against the petitioner or the petitioner’s immediate family member.
- (c) “Sexual violence” means any one incident of:
 1. Sexual battery, as defined in chapter 794;
 2. A lewd or lascivious act, as defined in chapter 800, committed upon or in the presence of a person younger than 16 years of age;
 3. Luring or enticing a child, as described in chapter 787;
 4. Sexual performance by a child, as described in chapter 827; or
 5. Any other forcible felony wherein a sexual act is committed or attempted, regardless of whether criminal charges based on the incident were filed, reduced, or dismissed by the state attorney.
- (d) “Dating violence” means violence between individuals who have or have had a continuing and significant relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the consideration of the following factors:
 1. A dating relationship must have existed within the past 6 months;
 2. The nature of the relationship must have been characterized by the expectation of affection or sexual involvement between the parties; and
 3. The frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship must have included that the persons have been involved over time and on a continuous basis during the course of the relationship.

The term does not include violence in a casual acquaintanceship or violence between individuals who only have engaged in ordinary fraternization in a business or social context.

- (2) There is created a cause of action for an injunction for protection in cases of repeat violence, there is created a separate cause of action for an injunction for protection in cases of dating violence, and there is created a separate cause of action for an injunction for protection in cases of sexual violence.

- (a) Any person who is the victim of repeat violence or the parent or legal guardian of any minor child who is living at home and who seeks an injunction for protection against repeat violence on behalf of the minor child has standing in the circuit court to file a sworn petition for an injunction for protection against repeat violence.
- (b) Any person who is the victim of dating violence and has reasonable cause to believe he or she is in imminent danger of becoming the victim of another act of dating violence, or any person who has reasonable cause to believe he or she is in imminent danger of becoming the victim of an act of dating violence, or the parent or legal guardian of any minor child who is living at home and who seeks an injunction for protection against dating violence on behalf of that minor child, has standing in the circuit court to file a sworn petition for an injunction for protection against dating violence.

Stalking, 784.048 www.leg.state.fl.us/Statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&URL=0700-0799/0784/Sections/0784.048.html

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
 - (a) “Harass” means to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person which causes substantial emotional distress to that person and serves no legitimate purpose.
 - (b) “Course of conduct” means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time, however short, which evidences a continuity of purpose. The term does not include constitutionally protected activity such as picketing or other organized protests.
 - (c) “Credible threat” means a verbal or nonverbal threat, or a combination of the two, including threats delivered by electronic communication or implied by a pattern of conduct, which places the person who is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family members or individuals closely associated

with the person, and which is made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat to cause such harm. It is not necessary to prove that the person making the threat had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of the person making the threat is not a bar to prosecution under this section.

- (d) “Cyberstalk” means to engage in a course of conduct to communicate, or to cause to be communicated, words, images, or language by or through the use of electronic mail or electronic communication, directed at a specific person, causing substantial emotional distress to that person and serving no legitimate purpose.
- (2) A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person commits the offense of stalking, a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (3) A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person and makes a credible threat to that person commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s., 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (4) A person who, after an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence pursuant to s. 784.046, or an injunction for protection against domestic violence pursuant to s. 741.30, or after any other court-imposed prohibition of conduct toward the subject person or that person’s property, knowingly, willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (5) A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks a child under 16 years of age commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084

California

THE CALIFORNIA CODE PROVIDES:

Consent: PEN 261 (a) 1-7 PC, http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=261.&lawCode=PEN

Lack of consent is described rather than explicitly stated, except in the case of physical or development disability.

The statute provides:

- (a) Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person not the spouse of the perpetrator, under any of the following circumstances:
- (1) Where a person is incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 [commencing with Section 5000] of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving consent.
 - (2) Where it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.
 - (3) Where a person is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused.
 - (4) Where a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. As used in this paragraph, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets any one of the following conditions:
 - (A) Was unconscious or asleep.
 - (B) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.
 - (C) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.
 - (D) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.
- (5) Where a person submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief.
- (6) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph, "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.
- (7) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. As used in this paragraph, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.
- (b) As used in this section, "duress" means a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed, or acquiesce in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted. The total circumstances, including the age of the victim, and his or her relationship to the defendant, are factors to consider in appraising the existence of duress.
- (c) As used in this section, "menace" means any threat, declaration, or act which shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another.

(Amended by Stats. 2013, Ch. 259, Sec. 1. Effective September 9, 2013.)

Domestic violence and Dating Violence: PEN 273.5 (a) PC, https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=273.5.&lawCode=PEN

273.5.

- (a) Any person who willfully inflicts corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon a victim described in subdivision (b) is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of up to six thousand dollars (\$6,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Subdivision (a) shall apply if the victim is or was one or more of the following:
 - (1) The offender's spouse or former spouse.
 - (2) The offender's cohabitant or former cohabitant.
 - (3) The offender's fiancé or fiancée, or someone with whom the offender has, or previously had, an engagement or dating relationship, as defined in paragraph (10) of subdivision (f) of Section 243.
 - (4) The mother or father of the offender's child.
- (c) Holding oneself out to be the spouse of the person with whom one is cohabiting is not necessary to constitute cohabitation as the term is used in this section.
- (d) As used in this section, "traumatic condition" means a condition of the body, such as a wound, or external or internal injury, including, but not limited to, injury as a result of strangulation or suffocation, whether of a minor or serious nature, caused by a physical force. For purposes of this section, "strangulation" and "suffocation" include impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of a person by applying pressure on the throat or neck.
- (e) For the purpose of this section, a person shall be considered the father or mother of another person's child if the alleged male parent is presumed the natural father under Sections 7611 and 7612 of the Family Code.

(Amended by Stats. 2016, Ch. 50, Sec. 69. Effective January 1, 2017.)

Sexual assault (defined as "sexual battery"): PEN 243.4 PC; PEN 220 PC, https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=243.4.&lawCode=PEN

243.4.

- (a) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, and if the touching is against the will of the person touched and is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (b) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person who is institutionalized for medical treatment and who is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and if the touching is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (c) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act because the perpetrator fraudulently represented that the touching served a professional purpose, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (d) Any person who, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, causes another, against that person's will while that person is unlawfully restrained either by the accused or an accomplice, or is institutionalized for medical treatment and

is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, to masturbate or touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a third person, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

- (e) (1) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and is for the specific purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of misdemeanor sexual battery, punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. However, if the defendant was an employer and the victim was an employee of the defendant, the misdemeanor sexual battery shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars (\$3,000), by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amount of a fine above two thousand dollars (\$2,000) which is collected from a defendant for a violation of this subdivision shall be transmitted to the State Treasury and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, distributed to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing for the purpose of enforcement of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 12900) of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code), including, but not limited to, laws that proscribe sexual harassment in places of employment. However, in no event shall an amount over two thousand dollars (\$2,000) be transmitted to the State Treasury until all fines, including any restitution fines that may have been imposed upon the defendant, have been paid in full.
- (2) As used in this subdivision, “touches” means physical contact with another person, whether accomplished directly, through the clothing of the person committing the offense, or through the clothing of the victim.

- (f) As used in subdivisions (a), (b), (c), and (d), “touches” means physical contact with the skin of another person whether accomplished directly or through the clothing of the person committing the offense.
- (g) As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:
- (1) “Intimate part” means the sexual organ, anus, groin, or buttocks of any person, and the breast of a female.
 - (2) “Sexual battery” does not include the crimes defined in Section 261 or 289.
 - (3) “Seriously disabled” means a person with severe physical or sensory disabilities.
 - (4) “Medically incapacitated” means a person who is incapacitated as a result of prescribed sedatives, anesthesia, or other medication.
 - (5) “Institutionalized” means a person who is located voluntarily or involuntarily in a hospital, medical treatment facility, nursing home, acute care facility, or mental hospital.
 - (6) “Minor” means a person under 18 years of age.
- (h) This section shall not be construed to limit or prevent prosecution under any other law which also proscribes a course of conduct that also is proscribed by this section.
- (i) In the case of a felony conviction for a violation of this section, the fact that the defendant was an employer and the victim was an employee of the defendant shall be a factor in aggravation in sentencing.
- (j) A person who commits a violation of subdivision (a), (b), (c), or (d) against a minor when the person has a prior felony conviction for a violation of this section shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(Amended by Stats. 2002, Ch. 302, Sec. 1. Effective January 1, 2003.)

Crimes against the Person: PEN Part 1. of Crimes and Punishments [25–680] Title 8. of Crimes against the Person [187–248] d, https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=220.&lawCode=PEN

- (a) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (b), any person who assaults another with intent to commit mayhem, rape, sodomy, oral copulation, or any violation of Section 264.1, 288, or 289 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years.
- (2) Except as provided in subdivision (b), any person who assaults another person under 18 years of age with the intent to commit rape, sodomy, oral copulation, or any violation of Section 264.1, 288, or 289 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years.
- (b) Any person who, in the commission of a burglary of the first degree, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 460, assaults another with intent to commit rape, sodomy, oral copulation, or any violation of Section 264.1, 288, or 289 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life with the possibility of parole.

(Amended by Stats. 2010, Ch. 219, Sec. 2. Effective September 9, 2010. Note: This section was amended on Nov. 7, 2006, by initiative Prop. 83.)

Stalking: PEN 646.9 PC, https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=PEN§ionNum=646.9

646.9.

- (a) Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family is guilty of the crime of stalking, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (b) Any person who violates subdivision (a) when there is a temporary restraining order, injunction, or any other court order in effect prohibiting the behavior described in subdivision (a) against the same party,

shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.

- (c) (1) Every person who, after having been convicted of a felony under Section 273.5, 273.6, or 422, commits a violation of subdivision (a) shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or five years.
- (2) Every person who, after having been convicted of a felony under subdivision (a), commits a violation of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or five years.
- (d) In addition to the penalties provided in this section, the sentencing court may order a person convicted of a felony under this section to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290.006.
- (e) For the purposes of this section, “harasses” means engages in a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that seriously alarms, annoys, torments, or terrorizes the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose.
- (f) For the purposes of this section, “course of conduct” means two or more acts occurring over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of “course of conduct.”
- (g) For the purposes of this section, “credible threat” means a verbal or written threat, including that performed through the use of an electronic communication device, or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal, written, or electronically communicated statements and conduct, made with the intent to place the person that is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family, and made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family. It is not necessary to prove that the defendant had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of a person making the threat shall not be a bar to prosecution under this section. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of “credible threat.”

- (h) For purposes of this section, the term “electronic communication device” includes, but is not limited to, telephones, cellular phones, computers, video recorders, fax machines, or pagers. “Electronic communication” has the same meaning as the term defined in Subsection 12 of Section 2510 of Title 18 of the United States Code.
- (i) This section shall not apply to conduct that occurs during labor picketing.
- (j) If probation is granted, or the execution or imposition of a sentence is suspended, for any person convicted under this section, it shall be a condition of probation that the person participate in counseling, as designated by the court. However, the court, upon a showing of good cause, may find that the counseling requirement shall not be imposed.
- (k) (1) The sentencing court also shall consider issuing an order restraining the defendant from any contact with the victim, that may be valid for up to 10 years, as determined by the court. It is the intent of the Legislature that the length of any restraining order be based upon the seriousness of the facts before the court, the probability of future violations, and the safety of the victim and his or her immediate family.
 - (2) This protective order may be issued by the court whether the defendant is sentenced to state prison, county jail, or if imposition of sentence is suspended and the defendant is placed on probation.
- (l) For purposes of this section, “immediate family” means any spouse, parent, child, any person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree, or any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior six months, regularly resided in the household.
- (m) The court shall consider whether the defendant would benefit from treatment pursuant to Section 2684. If it is determined to be appropriate, the court shall recommend that the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation make a certification as provided in Section 2684. Upon the certification, the defendant shall be evaluated and transferred to the appropriate hospital for treatment pursuant to Section 2684.

(Amended by Stats. 2007, Ch. 582, Sec. 2.5.
Effective January 1, 2008)

Washington, DC

THE CODE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PROVIDES THE FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS

(note, there are no District of Columbia legal definitions specifically for domestic or dating violence):

Intrafamily, Interpersonal, and Intimate Partner violence, Code of the District of Columbia § 16-1001.

For the purposes of this subchapter, the term:

- (1) “Attorney General” means the Attorney General for the District of Columbia.
- (2) “Court” means the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.
- (3) “Custodian” shall have the meaning as provided in § 16-2301(12).
- (4) “Domestic partnership” shall have the same meaning as provided in § 32-701(4).
- (5) “Domestic Violence Unit” means any subdivision of the court designated by court rule, or by order of the Chief Judge of the court, to hear proceedings under this subchapter.
- (6) “Interpersonal violence” means an act punishable as a criminal offense that is committed or threatened to be committed by an offender upon a person:
 - (A) With whom the offender shares or has shared a mutual residence; or
 - (B) Who is or was married to, in a domestic partnership with, divorced or separated from, or in a romantic, dating, or sexual relationship with another person who is or was married to, in a domestic partnership with, divorced or separated from, or in a romantic, dating, or sexual relationship with the offender.
- (7) “Intimate partner violence” means an act punishable as a criminal offense that is committed or threatened to be committed by an offender upon a person:
 - (A) To whom the offender is or was married;
 - (B) With whom the offender is or was in a domestic partnership; or
 - (C) With whom the offender is or was in a romantic, dating, or sexual relationship.
- (8) “Intrafamily offense” means interpersonal, intimate partner, or intrafamily violence.

- (9) “Intrafamily violence” means an act punishable as a criminal offense that is committed or threatened to be committed by an offender upon a person to whom the offender is related by blood, adoption, legal custody, marriage, or domestic partnership, or with whom the offender has a child in common.
- (10) “Judicial officer” means the Chief Judge, an Associate Judge, or a Magistrate Judge of the court.
- (11) “Minor” means a person under 18 years of age.
- (12) “Petitioner” means any person who alleges, or for whom is alleged, that he or she is the victim of interpersonal, intimate partner, or intrafamily violence, stalking, sexual assault, or sexual abuse.
- (13) “Respondent” means any person 12 years of age or older against whom a petition for civil protection is filed under this subchapter.

Consent, District of Columbia Code section 22-3001

“Consent” means words or overt actions indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual act or contact in question. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim, resulting from the use of force, threats, or coercion by the defendant shall not constitute consent.

Sexual assault (defined as “sexual abuse”) is covered in DC Code 22-3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006

Section 22-3002 defines “first degree sexual abuse” as:

- (a) A person shall be imprisoned for any term of years or for life, and in addition, may be fined not more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01, if that person engages in or causes another person to engage in or submit to a sexual act in the following manner:
 - (1) By using force against that other person;
 - (2) By threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear that any person will be subjected to death, bodily injury, or kidnapping;
 - (3) After rendering that other person unconscious; or
 - (4) After administering to that other person by force or threat of force, or without the knowledge or permission of that other person, a drug, intoxicant, or other similar substance that substantially impairs the ability of that other person to appraise or control his or her conduct.

Section 22-3003 defines “second degree sexual abuse” as:

A person shall be imprisoned for not more than 20 years and may be fined not more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01, if that person engages in or causes another person to engage in or submit to a sexual act in the following manner:

- (1) By threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear (other than by threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear that any person will be subjected to death, bodily injury, or kidnapping); or
- (2) Where the person knows or has reason to know that the other person is:
 - (A) Incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct;
 - (B) Incapable of declining participation in that sexual act; or
 - (C) Incapable of communicating unwillingness to engage in that sexual act.

Section 22-3004 defines “third degree sexual abuse” as:

A person shall be imprisoned for not more than 10 years and may be fined not more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01, if that person engages in or causes sexual contact with or by another person in the following manner:

- (1) By using force against that other person;
- (2) By threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear that any person will be subjected to death, bodily injury, or kidnapping;
- (3) After rendering that person unconscious; or
- (4) After administering to that person by force or threat of force, or without the knowledge or permission of that other person, a drug, intoxicant, or similar substance that substantially impairs the ability of that other person to appraise or control his or her conduct.

Section 22-3005 defines “fourth degree sexual abuse” as: A person shall be imprisoned for not more than 5 years and, in addition, may be fined not more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01, if that person engages in or causes sexual contact with or by another person in the following manner:

- (1) By threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear (other than by threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear that any person will be subjected to death, bodily injury, or kidnapping); or
- (2) Where the person knows or has reason to know that the other person is:
 - (A) Incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct;
 - (B) Incapable of declining participation in that sexual contact; or
 - (C) Incapable of communicating unwillingness to engage in that sexual contact.

Section 22-3006 defines “misdemeanor sexual abuse” as: Whoever engages in a sexual act or sexual contact with another person and who should have knowledge or reason to know that the act was committed without that other person’s permission, shall be imprisoned for not more than 180 days and, in addition, may be fined in an amount not more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01.

Section 22-3133 defines stalking as:

- a) It is unlawful for a person to purposefully engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific individual:
 - (1) With the intent to cause that individual to:
 - (A) Fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person;
 - (B) Feel seriously alarmed, disturbed, or frightened; or
 - (C) Suffer emotional distress;
 - (2) That the person knows would cause that individual reasonably to:
 - (A) Fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person;
 - (B) Feel seriously alarmed, disturbed, or frightened; or
 - (C) Suffer emotional distress; or
 - (3) That the person should have known would cause a reasonable person in the individual’s circumstances to:
 - (A) Fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person;
 - (B) Feel seriously alarmed, disturbed, or frightened; or
 - (C) Suffer emotional distress.
- (b) This section does not apply to constitutionally protected activity.
- (c) Where a single act is of a continuing nature, each 24-hour period constitutes a separate occasion.
- (d) The conduct on each of the occasions need not be the same as it is on the others.

Northwestern

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