



HOWARD UNIVERSITY

2015



ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT



Vision Statement

“To provide a safe and secure environment so that Howard University can fulfill its commitment to educating its students for leadership and service to our nation and the global community.”

INTRODUCTION

Founded in 1867, Howard University is a private, research university that is comprised of 13 schools and colleges. Students pursue studies in more than 120 areas leading to undergraduate, graduate and professional degrees. The University has produced Rhodes Scholars, Truman Scholars, a Marshall Scholar, Fulbright Scholars, and Pickering Fellows. Howard University also produces more African-American Ph.D. recipients than any other university in the United States. Howard University remains committed to further enhancing its strategic positioning as one of the top research universities in the nation. For more information about Howard University, call 202-806-6100, or visit the University's Website at www2.howard.edu.



Howard University Graduation

This Annual Security and Fire Safety Report contains valuable information for current and prospective members of Howard University. We encourage the University community to use it as a practical guide for their safety and security on and off campus. This report is published annually by Howard University's Department of Public Safety (HU-DPS). A copy of this report can be obtained from the Department of Public Safety or by calling (202) 806-1102, or upon request viewed at the Office of Human Resources, Office of Admissions, or by visiting <http://www.howard.edu/publicsafety/>.

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P.R.A.I.S.E.

Professionalism

We strive to enhance our knowledge, skills, and abilities to provide the highest standards of service to the university community

Respect

We treat all members of the university community and the public at large with respect and dignity

Accountability

We strive daily to meet expectations of those we serve and always accept responsibility for our actions as law enforcement professionals

Integrity

Adhere to the core values of the Department and the professional law enforcement Code of Ethics

Service

It is a great honor to serve the university community in our quest to fulfill our mission

Ethics

To serve, safeguard, protect and respect the constitutional rights of everyone



Message from the Chief

The Howard University Department of Public Safety is responsible for maintaining the safety and security strategies for the university community. We solicit your support and active participation in our safety and security efforts. We further challenge you as members of this community to act in a security conscious and proactive manner to avoid jeopardizing your safety and the safety of others. Members of the Department of Public Safety fulfill their mission on a daily basis by engaging in Focused Law Enforcement, Systemic Prevention, Partnerships and Collaboration. Our continuing safety initiatives include:

- ◆ *A progressive, highly visible patrol force covering areas throughout the campus;*
- ◆ *A robust mass notification system known as "ALERT-HU";*
- ◆ *The HU Guardian Service which is a free cell-phone based personal panic alarm system, which can also serve as a personal security monitoring device;*
- ◆ *An expansive Emergency Blue Light system which covers many areas throughout our Campus;*
- ◆ *Enhanced Technology*
 - *Access Control and Video Surveillance*
 - *Predictive Analysis*
 - *Problem Solving;*
- ◆ *A Residence Hall Security initiative designed to secure the living quarters for our residential students;*
- ◆ *A proactive Crime Prevention Program, designed to educate and inform all university personnel on the "best practices" to take to avoid becoming a victim of crime;*
- ◆ *And a vibrant partnership with various student groups, our staff, faculty, The D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), and other law enforcement partners.*

I hope that you find the 2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report to be informative and helpful. The safety and security policies disclosed in this report have been developed to create an environment supportive of education, research, and extracurricular activities. Preventing and reducing crime effectively in our community means that we need your help, support, and cooperation. If you have any questions or would like additional information about the crime statistics, safety and security policies administered at Howard University, visit <http://www.howard.edu/publicsafety/>; contact any of our officers on patrol or call (202) 806 - 1100 for assistance.



Brian K. Jordan
Chief of Police
Executive Director for Safety and Security

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

The Howard University Department of Public Safety (HU-DPS) prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The full text of this report is on our website at <http://www.howard.edu/publicsafety/>. The Department works with many offices, departments and agencies, both internally and externally to gather and report the information contained herein, and is responsible for preparing and ensuring that it is accessible to members throughout the University community.

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is published each year by October 1st for the general public's viewing. It discloses crime statistics that occurred on and around Howard University campuses. The crime statistics cover a three-year period and the campus community is notified of the availability of the Report.

The crime statistics are compiled from reported incidents that occurred on our campuses; public areas immediately adjacent to and located within the confines of campus; and non-campus facilities not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the University main campus. The data captured from reports taken by campus police, security officers, local law enforcement officers, and University officials who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, identified as Campus Security Authorities (CSAs).

Many safety and security policies are disclosed in this report, such as the issuance of "timely warning" notices. These notices are initiated for crimes that pose an on-going threat to our students, faculty, and staff occurring on or within proximity of the University campuses.

The Annual Fire Safety Report included in this document outlines the fire safety policies and practices as well as discloses the number of fires that have occurred in Howard University resident halls.

Policies, prevention and awareness information about sexual assault, stalking, domestic and dating violence, as well as alcohol and drugs are included in this report.



Howard University Department of Public Safety

The Howard University Department of Public Safety (HU-DPS) is the primary agency responsible for the safety and security of the students, faculty, staff, and visitors to the University. HU-DPS is operational 24-hours, 7-days a week. The Department's Headquarters is located on the 2nd Floor of 2244 10th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20059; the 24-hour contact telephone number is 202-806-1100. HU-DPS is guided by a General Orders Manual, Special Orders, a Union Contract, and University-wide policies and procedures.

The organization of HU-DPS consists of the Chief of Police/Executive Director of Safety and Security, three (3) bureaus: Patrol Service Bureau, Support Services Bureau, the Howard University Hospital Bureau, and the Office of Environmental Health and Safety and Emergency Management. The Department is comprised of armed Special Police Officers (SPOs), unarmed Security Officers, and contract Security Officers, whose duties are to augment services provided by HU-DPS. The Special Police Officers are commissioned and licensed by the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Police Department's, Security Officers Management Branch (SOMB) giving them the authority to enforce local and federal laws and make arrests. HU-DPS provides security services throughout Howard University campuses; at Howard University Hospital; the Cancer Center and Employee Health locations.

HU-DPS maintains a close and professional working relationship with the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and regional University Police Departments. These partnerships allow for open lines of communication among the agencies and collaboration in crime prevention efforts and strategies.



IMPORTANT HU AND LOCAL CONTACT NUMBERS

HOWARD UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
HOWARD UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENTS
PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

202-806-1100 or 67777
202-865-1103
NON -EMERGENCY 311/EMERGENCY 911
NON-EMERGENCY 311/EMERGENCY 911

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

Campus Security Authorities are administrators, directors, and staff members, not a part of HU-DPS, identified as having a significant responsibility for student and campus activities. These responsibilities include, but are not limited to, those responsible for student housing, disciplinary, and campus judicial proceedings. The following is a list of Howard University Campus Security Authorities (CSA) who are trained to document crime information and forward the same to HU-DPS:

Office of Vice President for Student Affairs

(202) 238-2420

Kenneth M. Holmes, M.A., Vice President
Kennth.holmes@howard.edu

Dr. Elaine Bourne-Heath, Dean of Special Student Services
eheath@howard.edu

Lennon Jackson, Chief of Operations
lenjackson@howard.edu

Tobias Morgan, Assistant Director, Student Life and Activities
Coordinator, Greek Affairs
tobis.morgan@howard.edu
(202) 806-5990

Dr. Cordell Richardson, Director Judicial Affairs
cordell.richardson@howard.edu

Dr. Valarie Turner, Director, Office of Campus Housing &
Community Engagement— vturner@howard.edu
(202) 806-9216

Wilson Bland, Dean, Residence Life
wtbland@howard.edu
(202) 806-6131

Graduate School

(202) 806-4676

Dr. Gary L. Harris, Associate Provost for Research and Graduate
Studies - gharris@howard.edu

Dr. Constance Ellison, Senior Associate Dean for Graduate
Studies — cellison@howard.edu

Substance Abuse and HIV Prevention Outreach Project

Dr. Deneen Long –White, Professor
(202) 806-7186
dnlong@howard.edu

Student Health Center

(202) 806-7539 or 7540

Dr. Michelle Carter, Director
Michelle.cartet@howard.edu

Interpersonal Violence Prevention Program

202-806-7647

Akoso McFadgion, PhD, MSW, MS
Amcfadgion@howard.edu

Title IX

(202) 806-2550

Candi Smiley, Esq., Coordinator
candi.smiley@howard.edu

Marcus Winder, Title IX Investigator
marcus.winder@howard.edu

Athletics

(202) 806-7141

Kerry Davis, Director, kery.davis@howard.edu
Shelly Davis, Deputy Director of Athletics /Senior Woman
Administrator
shelley.davis@howard.edu

Study Abroad Office

(202) 806-4363

Tonija Navas, Deputy Director – tonija.navas@howard.edu

Office of Student Ombudsperson

(202) 806-2500

Calvin Hadley, HUstudentadvocate@howard.edu

Corvias Campus Living

202-806-0880

Evan Allen, Community Management Director
evan.allen@corvias.com

Employee Relations

(202) 806-1280

Dr. Antwan Lofton, Director
antwan.lofton@howard.edu
James Pierce, Senior EEO Specialist
james.pierce@Howard.edu

University Counseling Center

(202) 806-6870

Dr. Ayana Watkins-Northern
awatkins-northern@howard.edu

Campus Security Policies

It is the policy of Howard University Department of Public Safety to work towards fostering a safe and secure environment on our campuses for current and prospective students, faculty, staff, and visitors. In part, the policies disclosed in this report focuses on where to report crimes and other emergencies occurring on or off campus; security of and access to campus facilities; crime prevention information; and a variety of other important policies.



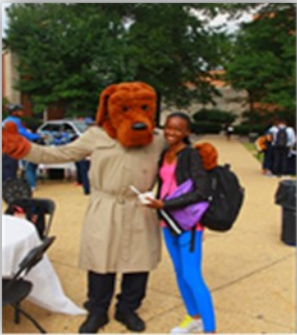
Mission Statement

"The Department of Public Safety works in partnership with the University Community to enhance the safety and quality of life for students, faculty, staff, and visitors through effective law enforcement and proactive crime prevention efforts."



Crime Prevention Education and Awareness

The crime prevention strategies on campus rest on the following approaches: Focused Law Enforcement, Systemic Prevention, Partnerships, and Collaboration. As a part of our crime prevention efforts, we continuously remind members of the University community the importance of accurately and promptly reporting crimes to HU-DPS or local police. Reporting crimes, suspicious activity and behavior are vital to HU-DPS in developing focused law enforcement and prevention strategies. The crime prevention programs in place are designed to educate our faculty, students and staff to be more proactive as it relates to their safety and security. Other crime reduction efforts include the outreach services provided by the Crime Prevention Specialist. In addition to distributing crime prevention information throughout the year, the Specialist gives presentations at campus events, meetings, and orientations held for new and current students and employees informing them about precautionary measures they can take to protect themselves. Anyone who is interested in learning more about the services and programs offered by HU-DPS may call (202) 806-1100 or access the HU-DPS website, <http://www.howard.edu/publicsafety/>.



Reporting Crime and Other Emergencies

Students, faculty, staff and visitors are encouraged to report criminal incidents and other emergencies promptly. For police services, call HU-DPS Security Operations Communications Center (HU-SOCC) on (202) 806-1100. To report a crime or incident, contact the SOCC to have an officer dispatched to your location; or speak with a Campus Security Authority (CSA), designated University officials, such as department administrators, directors, and staff members who have the authority to take crime report information. For local police services, contact the Metropolitan Police or the Prince Georges County Police Departments by calling 911 for emergencies and 311 for non-emergencies.



Emergency "Blue Light Phones"

The University has installed emergency Blue Light Phones which are placed strategically throughout our campuses. These phones can be found outside of residence hall complexes, parking lots, and administration buildings. These phones may be used when immediate police assistance is needed. Pressing the red button on the Blue Light Phone, a user can communicate directly with a dispatcher at HU-SOCC. The location of the phone will be digitally displayed to the police dispatcher, indicating the user's location and where to dispatch an officer to provide assistance.



"Remember your call is the first step towards justice"

Crime Prevention



Programs and Services

- ♦ Crime Prevention Orientation for New Students and Parents
- ♦ HUDPS & Residence Life Crime Prevention Partnership
- ♦ HUDPS and MPD Crime Prevention Seminars and Workshops
- ♦ Rape Aggression Defense Program
- ♦ Howard University Guardian Service with a Cell Phone panic button call feature and timer notification feature
- ♦ Chief of Police Crime Prevention Town Hall Meetings upon request
- ♦ Late Night Campus Transportation Service
- ♦ Front Door Software a Theft Protection for Laptop, Iphone & Tablet Recovery Service
- ♦ Anti-Auto Theft Club available at cost

Voluntary/Confidential Reporting of Crime

Victims who want to file a report of a crime, but do not want to pursue any further action within the University or criminal justice system are asked to consider filing a confidential report. A designee, of the Chief of Police/Executive Director for Safety and Security, can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing any personal identifying information about the victim. The only exception may include extenuating circumstances involving the existence of an ongoing threat that could result in physical harm to the victim or someone else. The purpose of a confidential report is to maintain the victim's confidentiality while taking steps to ensure his/her safety and the safety of others.

The privacy of all parties will be maintained to the greatest extent possible while at the same time allowing the University to respond promptly and ensure that the University community is a safe and hostile free environment. The University will honor the victim's decision to file a formal complaint and to keep the matter confidential. If the victim decides not to file a formal complaint, explain that the incident will be documented to comply with University officials reporting requirements to include the occurrence in an annual report that discloses campus crime statistics. This statistical report does not include any identifying information about the survivor to keep his/her identity confidential. However, consent will be obtained from the victim to file a formal complaint.

Pastoral and Professional Counseling

Under the Clery Act, Campus "Pastoral Counselors" and "Professional Counselors" are not "Campus Security Authorities". This exemption is intended to protect the counselor- client relationship. However, even the legally recognized privileges acknowledge some exemptions, and there may be situations in which counselors are in fact under a legal obligation to report a crime. Victims who want to report an incident anonymously or confidentially may reach out to a Pastoral or Professional Counselor.



They are not required to report crimes to HU-DPS for inclusion into the University's Annual Security and Fire Safety Report or for alerting the University community when they are acting in the role of pastoral or professional counselors. However, these officials may provide aggregate information for inclusion in the reported annual crime statistics. The following defines their authority:

Pastoral Counselor – A person with a religious order or denomination, is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

Professional Counselor – A person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

Howard offers an employee assistance program at no cost to employees and their eligible dependents. The program allows employees and family members to consult with medical providers and counselors who can assist with personal problems, ranging from personal and family health to legal, financial and emotional dilemmas. The service is confidential.

Howard University Pastoral and Professional Counseling	
<p><u>University Counseling Center</u></p> <p>6th and Bryant Streets NW, Washington, DC 20059</p> <p>Main phone number: (202) 806-6870</p> <p>Hours of Operation: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.</p> <p>Walk-in intake hours: M-W-F 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.</p> <p>Crisis Hotline: calls after 6 p.m. (202) 345-6709</p>	<p><u>The Department of Human Resources:</u> <u>Employee Assistance Program (EAP)</u></p> <p>HU Service Center, 2244 10th Street NW, Room 413</p> <p>Guidance Resources</p> <p>Main phone number: (866) 519-8354</p> <p>TDD: (800) 697-0353</p> <p>Online: www.guidanceresources.com</p> <p>*** EMPLOYEES ONLY ***</p>
<p><u>Office of the Dean of the Chapel Pastoral Care and Spiritual Direction</u></p> <p>Main phone number: (202) 806-7280</p> <p>Hours of Operation: 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.</p> <p>Monday – Friday or by appointment</p> <p>After hours - chapel@howard.edu</p>	<p><u>Howard University</u> <u>Interpersonal Violence Prevention Program</u></p> <p>College Hall South Room 025</p> <p>Main phone number: (202) 806-7647</p> <p>Hours of Operation: 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Walk-ins Only</p> <p>Akosoia McFadgion, PhD, MSW,MS</p> <p>amcfadgion@howard.edu</p>

Missing Student Policy

If a member of the Howard University Community has reason to believe that a student is missing, whether or not the student resides on campus report it immediately to HU-DPS by calling 202-806-1100, or to the local police department. An investigation will include all possible efforts being made by HU-DPS, the Office of Enrollment Management, and the Office of Student Affairs to locate the student and determine her/his state of health and well-being. For investigative purposes, all students have the option to identify an individual as a confidential contact by filling out a Missing Person Confidential Contact Information Form with Residence Life. In the event, they are the subject of a reported missing student, the individual identified as their Confidential Contact will be notified as a part of the on-going missing student's investigation. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, the HU-DPS will notify the student's parent or legal guardian immediately once it has been determined that the student is missing.

During an investigation, if the student resides on-campus, HU-DPS will secure authorization from the Department of Residence Life officials to make a welfare entry into the student's room. If the student is an off-campus resident, the HU-DPS officer will contact and enlist the aid of the local law enforcement agency. The investigating officer will attempt to determine the student's whereabouts by contacting friends, associates, professors, and the employer of the student to ascertain whether the student has been attending classes, labs, shown up for scheduled organizational/academic meetings, and work shifts, etc. If located, verify the student's state of health, well-being, and his/her intention of returning to the campus. When it is appropriate, forward a referral to the appropriate university official for further investigation.

For an on-campus resident, if a missing student is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, his/her parent or legal guardian will be notified within 24 hours of receiving a missing student report. For all other on-campus residents' notification will be made to the Confidential Contact. For students who reside off campus, the same notification protocol will apply, but the individual contacted would be encouraged to file a missing person report with the local law enforcement agency. HU-DPS will open an official investigation, and work jointly with the local police department to locate a missing student. The Howard University Department of Public Safety will cooperate, aid, and assist local law enforcement agencies with the investigations, upon request, by what is prescribed by university regulations. At the conclusion of a missing student investigation, the HU-DPS's Investigative Section will conduct a follow-up with all parties contacted during the preliminary stage of the investigation and provide a status of the case.

NOTE: Any students who wish to identify a confidential contact can do so by contacting the Dean of Residence Life on (202) 806-6131.

Reporting Crimes

Members of the University community are encouraged to report crimes accurately and promptly to HU-DPS. Also, incidents involving sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking can be reported to Title IX, Interpersonal Violence Prevention Program, and Residence Life staff. Those who are witnesses and bystanders of any criminal incident should promptly report the incident to HU-DPS or local law enforcement, especially when a survivor of crime is unable to report it for him/herself. Information to be reported to HU-DPS or the local police, include but are not limited to:

- 1) A physical description, his/her identity, and location of the suspect/s, if known.
- 2) What happened and had the survivor sought medical attention?
- 3) Was there any use of force and threats?
- 4) For incidents involving domestic/dating violence or stalking incidents, pictures showing physical violence and text messages, as well as statements, from survivors and witnesses, may serve as evidence that an alleged crime occurred and can be crucial in a university and court investigations and hearings.
- 5) For incidents involving sexual assault, survivors are reminded not to shower, bathe or remove anything that could be preserved for DNA samples and as evidence in an investigation. Pictures and text messages, as well as statements from survivors and witnesses, may serve as supporting proof that an alleged crime occurred and may be crucial in a university and court hearing.

The investigating officer will provide aid to survivors by ensuring they receive medical assistance and advise the survivor about available on campus resources. This information can be found in policies under the Office of the Secretary (Policy Section) and University Interpersonal Violence Prevention Program (IVPP) websites, also in the Student Handbook. However, when cases involve survivors of certain types of assaults, it is his/her decision to file a formal complaint with law enforcement authorities. The University's Interpersonal Violence Prevention Program (IVPP) serves as the on-campus advocate, and the University Counseling Service (UCS) provides counseling and support to survivors. Among these departments, students and employees can seek assistance in notifying law enforcement and referrals to local community agencies, upon request.

Note that talking with a UCS counselor, or IVPP advocate does not constitute filing a report or a formal complaint. However, any conversations between the survivor and counselor are private and confidential and cannot be disclosed without expressed permission from the survivor. In cases where a person may be a danger to themselves or someone else, or a child, counselors and advocates are required to report such incidents to authorities. Counseling should always be encouraged because talking with a counselor is a crucial first step in the healing process.

**“If you See Something
Say Something”**



Jurisdiction and Contacting Local Law Enforcement

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) has enforcement authority in the District of Columbia and has concurrent jurisdiction with Howard University campuses. However for major crimes, such as homicides and sexual assaults, the local law enforcement agency would be the lead agency that conducts the criminal investigation. The existence of Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) between the Howard University Department of Public Safety and the Metropolitan Police Department is established to coordinate crime prevention and investigative efforts of both agencies.

To this end, local law enforcement agencies may lead or assist with specialized and complex campus investigations, handle off-campus incidents and contacted at the request of a victim. Members of the HU-DPS and Campus Security Authorities will assist any victim who wants to file a criminal report with the local law enforcement agency, but the still victim retains the right to file the report and whether to seek prosecution.

Off-Campus Incidents

In the District of Columbia, the Metropolitan Police Department handles off-campus reported incidents. For the North Campus located in Beltsville, MD, the Prince Georges County Police Department is the primary law enforcement agency. These agencies notify HU-DPS about incidents occurring in and around the University properties as well as incidents involving our students who reside off-campus.

The Office of Off-Campus Housing and Community Engagement (OCHCE), located at 2401 Fourth Street, NW, Lower Level, seeks to enhance off-campus living with rewarding, experiential learning and growth experiences reflective of the University's core values of truth, excellence, leadership, and service. OCHCE provides:

- ◆ Liaison accountability for students who reside off campus;
- ◆ An off-campus housing inventory for students, faculty, and staff choosing to live in the Washington Metropolitan area, and informational materials, such as community living tips and safety information;
- ◆ Community educational support;
- ◆ Community/student liaison support and conflict resolution support.

Upon receiving information involving a member of the University community, HU-DPS will investigate and document in a report, the circumstances for the notification. If a member of the University is a victim of a crime, upon request HU-DPS will assist the law enforcement agency with investigative matters. For incidents involving misconduct, an investigation will be conducted, and findings will be forwarded to the appropriate University official for appropriate action.

Campus and Workplace Violence

Policies that address campus and workplace violence in the Personnel Guidelines and for further assistance employees may contact the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity & Diversity and students in the Student Code of Conduct, and further assistance contact the Office of the Dean of Special Student Services.

It discloses that the University expressly prohibits any acts or threats of violence by any current or former University employee or student (or any other member of the University community) against any employee or individual in or on the University's premises. The University does not condone any acts or threats of violence against any member of the University community, including visitors. Any student, faculty or staff member who is the victim of, becomes aware of, or believes that she/he has witnessed an incident of violent or threatening behavior; should immediately report the incident/s to HU-DPS or a supervisor. If the employee believes that someone may be in imminent danger or if the incident may result in someone being physically injured, the employee and their supervisor must immediately contact HU-DPS.

Changing Living, Academic and Work Situations

Any Howard University student or employee who is the survivor of a crime of violence (e.g. a sexual assault, domestic and dating violence, and stalking), may request a change in her/his, work or living arrangements and/or academic schedule. These arrangements will be kept confidential. Dean of Special Student Services will assist students with this matter, in conjunction with other University officials who will be involved with providing protective measures involving the change/s. Employees who request a change in the work arrangements may initiate this through his/her supervisor. Notification will be made to those who report victimization (students and employees) of options for and assistance in changing academic and living accommodations, transportation, and working situations if requested and available.

Protection Orders

The "Stay-Away" notices issued by the Dean of Student Services and Title IX Coordinator are campus sanctions. These notices are issued for certain student misconduct violations and may be imposed when situations arise that require such actions. This notice is issued to the respondent in letter form, and a copy of the same is provided to the petitioner. Additionally, if a petitioner decides to obtain a Temporary or Civil Protection Order from the court, HU-DPS investigators or IVPP advocate will be available to assist. The protection orders issued by the court can require some demands for the respondent to obey. Protective orders can be issued for incidents involving domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.



Sex Offender Registry Act

The Sex Offender Registration Act of 1999 gives law enforcement agencies the authority to establish a database that provides information that identifies sex offenders who reside, work, and attend schools within an agency's jurisdiction. The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act further provides for tracking of convicted and registered sex offenders working, volunteering, and attending institutions of higher education. In the District of Columbia, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) maintains a Sex Offender Registry. In the State of Maryland, the information for accessing the Sex Offender Registry is on the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) websites.

In the District of Columbia, the link for Sex Offender Registry is at sexoffender.registry@dc.gov. You may visit any MPD Police District Station to look at MPD Registry Book, or call (202)727-4407. In the State of Maryland, the link for Sex Offenders Registry is at dpscs.state.md.us/sorSearch/ or call the MD Sex Offender Registry Unit (410) 585-3600.

Filing Internal Complaints — Title VII and Title IX

In addition to filing reports with outside law enforcement agencies, internal systems are in place for filing reports, mediating, and adjudicating alleged discriminatory, harassment, and misconduct complaints. Complaints involving students are handled by the Title IX Coordinator for policy guidance read the Title IX "Policy on Prohibited Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Discrimination in Education Programs and Activities." Complaints involving Sexual Violence, a form of sexual harassment that is prohibited by Federal and local laws. Students have the option and are encouraged to file a complaint with the Title IX Coordinator or an assigned Title IX designee, or consult with Title IX staff for any questions regarding the Title IX policy and filing a complaint. The Office of Human Resources, Employee Relations handles employee complaints, for a better understanding review the Title VII "Policy Against Sexual Harassment in the "Workplace" that provides guidance of how complaints are file and Employee Relations mediate or adjudicate complaints.

The University's adjudication systems are designed to afford a complainant (the person who is bringing a charge), and a respondent (the person who the charge is against) have a fair and prompt judicial resolution process for incidents involving students and employees. Alleged complaints are taken seriously and will be investigated by the appropriate University's judicial authority to determine the violation and seek a resolution. The student adjudication process, both the complainant and the respondent are entitled to have others present for support during proceedings and each will receive a written notification of the results of the investigation. In the event that either party is unable or unwilling to attend the Findings Meeting, the written notification may be mailed or e-mailed to the appropriate party. In the case of an employee, allegations of sexual harassment are sustained, the Decisional Authority responsible for reviewing the Report on Investigation shall: (a) prepare a notice of findings and of the remedial action taken or to be taken to be reviewed by the Office of General Counsel; (b), notify the subject of investigation of the findings and of the remedial action taken or to be taken; and (c) notify the complaining party that the allegations have been sustained and that appropriate remedial action has been or will be taken. The complainant shall be informed of the nature of such action only in the event that the remedial action may affect the terms and conditions of the complainant's employment. In the event that the allegations of sexual harassment are not sustained, the Decisional Authority responsible for reviewing the Report on Investigation shall notify the complainant and the subject of that fact, after review of that notice by the Office of General Counsel.

For further information, <http://www.hr.howard.edu/ER/> or <http://www.hr.howard.edu/EEO/>. Sanctions imposed can range from an informal resolution to formal disciplinary actions resulting in expulsion for students or termination for employees. The full texts of the policy may be found in **400-005 TITLE IX (STUDENT) POLICY ON PROHIBITED SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND GENDER-BASED DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES** and **400-006 TITLE VII (EMPLOYEE) POLICY AGAINST SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE**; both are accessible from the University website.

Howard University Interpersonal Violence Prevention Program (IVPP)

“Primary Prevention and Awareness Program”

Howard University is committed to creating and maintaining a community where all persons who participate in University programs and activities can work and learn together in an atmosphere free of all forms of harassment, exploitation, or intimidation. Every member of the University community should be aware that the University is strongly opposed to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and that such behaviors are prohibited both by law and by University policy. The University will respond promptly and effectively to reports of these issues, and will take appropriate action to prevent, to correct, and if necessary, to discipline behavior that violates this manual.

The VAWA Amendments, passed as part of the 2013 *Violence Against Women Act* in March 2013, requires that universities: have policies and procedures on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; provide mandatory orientation on all four areas to incoming students and employees annually; provide bystander intervention training to incoming students, faculty and staff annually; provide ongoing education and awareness programs for students and faculty in the four areas throughout the academic year; provide annual training for law enforcement and judicial officers; and provide advocacy for victims.

The mission of the Howard University Interpersonal Violence Prevention Program (IVPP) is to enhance the safety and quality of life of students, staff, and faculty through survivor advocacy, and education and training related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking prevention and intervention.

The IVPP focuses on four critical areas:

- 1) Organize a coordinated campus response to include the Campus Advisory Board, Community Advisory Board, Student Advisory Board, and Interpersonal Violence Response Team;
- 2) Provide comprehensive advocacy and referrals;
- 3) Provide training for Department of Public Safety, disciplinary board, faculty, staff and students; and
- 4) Provide primary prevention and awareness programs for incoming students and new employees, bystander intervention training, and ongoing prevention education and awareness programs.

All members of the Howard University community are encouraged to report incidents of dating/domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking promptly. The MPD's Sexual Assault Unit investigates reported incidents of sexual assault, and HU-DPS investigates incidents of domestic/dating violence and stalking unless the victim requests that the complaint be investigated by the local law enforcement agency.

For more information review, 400-011 Response to Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Policy and the Interpersonal Violence Prevention Program (IVPP) website, <http://campussafetyfirst.howard.edu/>

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

VAWA Terminology and Definitions

Programs for prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking should be comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that:

- Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
- Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.

Primary prevention programs — Programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur. Through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe direction.

Awareness programs — Community-wide or audience specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns — Programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution.

Risk reduction — Options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

Bystander intervention — Safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. Bystander intervention includes:

- Recognizing situations of potential harm;
- Understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking actions to intervene.

Consent – (as it relates to Sex Offenses) — 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.
(DC Code 22- Section 3001)

Proceeding — All activities related to a non-criminal resolution of an institutional disciplinary complaint, including, but not limited to, fact finding investigations, formal or informal meetings, and hearings. Proceeding does not include communications and meetings between officials and victims concerning protective measures to be provided to a victim.

Result — Any initial, interim, and final decision by any official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters within the institution. The result must include any sanctions imposed by the institution.

The Crime Victims' Rights Act of 2004, 18 U.S.C. § 3771

RIGHTS OF CRIME VICTIMS—A crime victim has the following rights:

The right to be reasonably protected from the accused.

The right to reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of any public court proceeding, or any parole proceeding, involving the crime of or any release or escape of the accused.

The right not to be excluded from any such public court proceeding, unless the court, after receiving clear and convincing evidence, determines that testimony by the victim would be materially altered if the victim heard other testimony at that proceeding.

The right to be reasonably heard at any public proceeding in the District Court involving release, plea, sentencing, or any parole proceeding.

The reasonable right to confer with the attorney for the Government in the case.




The right to full and timely restitution as provided in law.

The right to proceedings free from unreasonable delay.

The right to be treated with fairness and with respect for the victim's dignity and privacy.

From the website of United States Department of Justice—Offices of the United States Attorneys

Howard University Interpersonal Violence Prevention Program (IVPP) Resources and Referral Options

 <p><u>Medical Assistance</u> Howard University Hospital 202-865-6100 Student Health Center 202-806-7540 SANE Program 800-641-4028</p>	 <p><u>Advocacy & Support Services</u> Interpersonal Violence Prevention Program* 202-238-2382 University Counseling Services* 202-806-6870 DC Rape Crisis Center 202-232-0789 My Sister's Place 202-529-5991</p>	 <p><u>Emergency Services</u> HU Department of Public Safety 202-806-1100 Metropolitan Police Department 911</p>	 <p><u>Housing or Academic Accommodations</u> Office of Student Services 202-238-2420 Office of Residence Life 202-806-6131 Title IX Office 202-806-2550</p>
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<p>Medical Assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students can go to the Howard University Hospital for medical services. The Student Health Center can provide health services and referrals. A Sexual Assault Exam is available at Washington Hospital Center. The exam includes preventive treatment for sexually transmitted infections, pregnancy and evidence collection. The exam is conducted by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) who is a Registered Nurse with advanced training and certification in conducting sexual assault exams. The Network for Victim Recovery of DC (NVRDC) provides advocates on site. A rape kit can only be done at Washington Hospital Center SANE Program. A police report is <u>not</u> required to receive medical assistance 	<p>Advocacy, Support Services, Housing & Academic Accommodations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Interpersonal Violence Prevention Program (IVPP) provides advocacy for survivors, on- and off-campus referrals, and IPV information (*confidential source). The Office of Student Services assists with academic and housing accommodations, referrals, disciplinary and judicial affairs. University Counseling Services provides individual and group counseling and psychotherapy, crisis intervention and consultation (*confidential source). The Office of Residence Life can assist with housing accommodations. DC Rape Crisis Center provides a crisis line, 24-hour advocacy, and counseling services. My Sisters Place provides a counseling and shelter services. DC Victim Hotline (844-443-5732) provides victims of crime with 24-hour crisis intervention and referrals <p>Emergency Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Howard University Department of Public Safety provides 24-hour emergency services. Students can also call 911 for 24-hour emergency services from the Metropolitan Police Department.
<p style="text-align: center;">Title IX Coordinator: Candi Smiley or Title IX Investigator: Marcus Winder, 202-806-2550</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigates and ensures Title IX Compliance and implementation of university policy and procedures 	

Protocols and Procedures: Reporting

Howard University encourages all members of the University community to report incidents of dating/ domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Reports may be made to the following campus officials/ offices:

Interpersonal Violence Prevention Program	(202-238-2382)
Title IX Coordinator and Title IX Investigator	(202-806-2550)
Office of Student Services	(202-238-2420)
Department of Public Safety	(202-806-1100)
Office of Residence Life	(202-806-6131)

Domestic and Dating Violence: Students may also make a report directly to Metropolitan Police Department by dialing 911. The Department of Public Safety is required to report incidences of domestic violence to Metropolitan Police Department. In cases of domestic and dating violence, students will be given education about domestic and dating violence, and the option to receive academic and housing accommodations at the time of reporting. DPS will be notified of academic and housing accommodations to ensure safety. IVPP will conduct safety planning with the survivor and connect the survivor to 24-hour community resources that also provide safety planning and domestic violence services. IVPP can work with the survivor and accompany him or her to receive a protective order. The survivor can also receive a no-contact order through Title IX or the Office of Student Services, and IVPP can assist in this effort. If a survivor requests a no-contact order, the respondent must be identified, and the survivor must file a formal complaint. Survivors will also be referred to University Counseling Services for further support. Accommodations, safety planning and counseling referrals can be provided without filing a formal complaint by IVPP or IVPP can provide an off-campus referral to provides these supports as well.

Sexual Assault: Sexual assault is reported to Metropolitan Police Department at the request of the survivor. The Department of Public Safety Officers have been trained to provide a trauma-informed approach while emphasizing the importance of preserving physical evidence. Howard University takes these incidences seriously and, when reported, will respond promptly and effectively. If a survivor requires medical attention, the student will be encouraged to obtain a SANE examination at Washington Hospital Center. The procedures for referring and connecting students to services in the District of Columbia will be followed. Receiving the SANE exam, does NOT mean that you will have to file a police report and it is free. If the student chooses not to receive a SANE examination, the student will be encouraged to obtain medical services at Howard University Hospital or the Student Health Center. IVPP will work with the student and honor his or her request to seek academic and housing accommodations, and, on-and off-campus counseling services. We will support survivors receiving services regardless as to when the sexual assault took place. We recognize that survivors may not report at the time of incident and remain committed to providing advocacy and support services regardless.

Continuation of Protocols and Procedures: Reporting

Stalking: Stalking is reported to the Department of Public Safety or Title IX Office at the request of the survivor. Students are provided with information about stalking from the National Stalking Resource Center. This information includes ways to track stalking incidents, and ways in which stalking impacts victim survivors. In cases of stalking, we will advocate for students to receive academic and housing accommodations, no-contact orders, and counseling services. If a survivor requests a no-contact order, the respondent must be identified, and the survivor must file a formal complaint. Accommodations, safety planning and counseling referrals can be provided without filing a formal complaint.

Filing a Formal Complaint or Not: The University will honor the survivor's decision to file a formal complaint or to keep the matter confidential. However, if the survivor decides not to file a formal complaint, it will be explained that the incident will be documented for reporting purposes, and shared only with necessary University officials. IVPP and University Counseling Services are not required to share the identity of the survivor in these incidences. If a student chooses not to file a formal complaint, this decision will be honored and respected. The student will be asked to sign off verifying that the student was given information about his or her options, and chose not to file the formal complaint. In order for a formal complaint to be filed, consent will be obtained from the student. In these cases, the student will work with Title IX officials. IVPP will continue to provide advocacy and support. There is no time limit on filing a complaint; however, it may be difficult to substantiate allegations made in a complaint brought after time has passed. Therefore, prompt reporting of incidences is encouraged. Students are encouraged to file a complaint within 120 calendar days after the incident takes place.

Amnesty Policy: As stated in the University Title IX Policy, victim/survivors of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking "will not be subject to disciplinary action by the University for her/his/their own personal consumption of alcohol or drugs at or near the time of the incident, provided that any such violations did not and do not place the health, safety, or well-being of any other person at risk. The University may, however, advise a student to engage in an educational discussion regarding the dangers of alcohol consumption or drug use or to pursue other educational and counseling activities regarding such use" (Howard University Title IX Policy, 2015, p. 3).



Reducing Risk with Knowledge...

Crime General Information...	Identifiers...	Need to Know...
<p>Sex Offenses is about power, anger, and control. It is an act of violence and an attempt to degrade someone using sex as a weapon. Above all, sexual assault is a crime.</p> <p>Sex Offenses can happen to anyone: children, students, wives, mothers, working women, grandmothers, the rich and poor, boys and men.</p> <p>Offenders can be anyone: classmates, co-workers, neighbors, delivery person, total strangers, a friend or a family member.</p>	<p>Sexual assault is a form of sexual misconduct that may include:</p> <p>Non-consensual sexual contact, which includes unwanted touching or forcible fondling; non-consensual sexual intercourse which includes any form of intercourse (vaginal, anal and oral); and forced sexual intercourse, rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and/or sexual battery.</p> <p>Sexual misconduct also includes sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, and sexual intimidation. Additional information about forms of sexual misconduct is provided in the Student Code of Conduct.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Immediately, go to a place that is safe; * Call for police for assistance and to ensure you receive medical treatment; * Do not douche, bathe, shower, or change clothes before getting medical treatment, also do not change the sheets or other bed coverings until examined for critical DNA evidence.
<p>Dating Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim is dating violence. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The length of the relationship; The type of relationship; The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. <p>Dating Violence is a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner.</p> <p>This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone.</p>	<p>Dating Violence, some signs to look for:</p> <p>A person who is controlling – telling you what to wear, who to talk to, where to go;</p> <p>A person with a history of violence;</p> <p>A person who continues to call you, or text you, or just show up even after you tell the person to stop;</p> <p>A person who is extremely jealous;</p> <p>A person who makes you fearful or afraid to be around at times;</p> <p>A person who calls you names, puts you down, or constantly humiliates you;</p> <p>A person who touches you in an abusive manner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Trust yourself...It is unacceptable to be abused physically, mentally and emotionally; * Develop a safety plan...Tell trusted family members, friends, neighbors, co-workers or security/school official; * Keep a record of all incidents of abusive behavior (e.g. e-mail, letters and photographs); * Avoid meeting with your boyfriend / girlfriend alone; * Before break-ups... Alert someone you trust who can check-up on you.

Reducing Risk with Knowledge...

Crime General Information...	Identifiers...	Need to Know...
<p>Domestic Violence is a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner.</p> <p>Domestic Violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person.</p> <p>This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone.</p>	<p>Domestic Violence - Some signs to look for:</p> <p>A person who is controlling – telling you what to wear, who to talk to, where to go;</p> <p>A person with a history of violence;</p> <p>A person who continues to call or text you, or just show up even after you tell the person to stop;</p> <p>A person who is extremely jealous;</p> <p>A person who makes you fearful or afraid to be around at times;</p> <p>A person who calls you names, puts you down, or constantly humiliates you;</p> <p>A person who touches you in an abusive manner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Don't be ashamed to inform others of the situation, friends, family, neighbors, a co-worker or security /school official; * Memorize your local emergency numbers such as police, hospital and the local domestic violence hotline and emergency shelter; * Think through plans for escalating emergency situations and if children are involved talk to them about the violence and what to do in case of an emergency; * Set aside an emergency bag with extra money, medication and important papers, store in a safe and accessible place; * Trust your instincts if you feel like you are in danger!
<p>Stalking is a pattern of repeated and unwanted attention, harassment, contact, or any other course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear.</p> <p>Includes harassing, intrusive, and frightening communications from the perpetrator by phone, mail, and/or e-mail. Posting information or spreading rumors about the victim on the internet, in a public place, or by word of mouth. Repeatedly leaving or sending victim unwanted items, presents, or flowers. Following or lying in wait for the victim at places e.g. home, school, work, etc. Making direct/indirect threats to harm the victim, the victim's children, relatives, friends, or pets.</p> <p>Damaging or threatening to damage the victim's property. Obtaining personal information about the victim by accessing public records, using internet search services, hiring private investigators, going through the victim's garbage, following the victim, contacting victim's friends, family, work, or neighbors, etc.</p>	<p>Stalking - Traits of Stalkers</p> <p>Common traits of stalkers include the following:</p> <p>The perception of being rejected Feeling teased, abandoned, or misled in some way;</p> <p>Someone with extreme jealousy;</p> <p>Someone who falls in love "instantly" and who has difficulty taking "no" for an answer;</p> <p>Someone who is narcissist, obsessive compulsive, deceptive and/or manipulative;</p> <p>Someone that feels socially awkward and unable to cope with rejection.</p> <p><i>These items were taken from "Stalking: A Handbook for Victims" by Emily Spence-Diehl 11</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Call the police if you are in immediate Danger; * Trust your instincts...Take any and all threats seriously; * Develop a safety plan...Tell trusted family members, friends, neighbors, co-workers or security/school official; * Keep a record of all incidents of stalking behavior (e.g. e-mail, letters, and photographs); * Change routines and make arrangements for places to stay for emergencies.

Bystander Intervention

During bystander education, the focus is on understanding safe and positive options regarding how to respond to incidents involving interpersonal violence; that may be carried out by an individual with the goal of preventing harm or intervening when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations that present the potential for harm; understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking actions to intervene.

Bystanders...Can Be The Difference... Because of how you think, act and respond to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking incidents.

If the incident is happening NOW, here are positive options:

- Always ensure your personal safety FIRST;
- Try your best to be calm – do not panic;
- Make a distraction – for example, drop your books or make a noise;
- Call the Department of Public Safety 806-1100 or 911;
- Yell for help.

If the incident has already occurred, here are Positive Options:

- Believe your friend;
- Encourage your friend to seek help;
- Share information about resources on campus;
- If your friend comes to us, we can take it from there;
- Allow your friend to make their own decisions.

Do Not.....

- Do not put yourself in an unsafe situation to respond;
- Do not put yourself in an unsafe situation when thinking about responding;
- Do not feel that you have to have all the answers;
- Do not try to “fix” the “problem;”
- Do not blame the victim.



Judicial Process and Disciplinary Actions Definition

Jurisdiction.

Any person who reports dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct (including sexual assault), and/or stalking by a Howard University (HU) student on University property or at an official University function may ask the University to investigate and bring charges against the accused. Sexual assaults occurring off University property may also be considered for investigation. In considering whether to exercise off-campus jurisdiction in an individual case, the following may be considered the seriousness of the alleged misconduct, whether the alleged survivor is a member of the University community, whether a crime has been reported to the criminal authorities, the risk of future harm involved, whether the off-campus conduct is part of a series of actions that occurred both on and off campus, and the ability of the University to gather evidence, including the testimony of witnesses.

The Hearing.

The complainant and the respondent will each, separately, work with the Office of Student Services throughout the adjudication of a complaint. During the time that the Office of Student Services investigation and hearing are underway, the complainant will be apprised of the status of the case by the Office of Student Services. He/she will be asked to describe what happened first by the Judicial Affairs Office, should there be a hearing. The Committee will hear all testimony and then render a decision about the case. The Hearing Officer shall prepare a written report including any recommended sanctions, and submit the report to Office of the Dean for Special Student Services. The ODSSS shall notify the Accused and the Complainant of the Hearing Officer's determination. If the respondent student is found guilty, the conduct committee will recommend disciplinary action against the respondent. All hearings are closed, except to those persons directly involved (board members, complainant's, the respondent's, and witnesses, unless the board determines otherwise. Please note, in cases involving sexual abuse, sexual violence, sexual misconduct and/or sexual harassment, the Office of Student Services will work in coordination with the Title IX Coordinator to investigate, process and adjudicate this matter.

Presenting False Testimony.

Knowingly making false statements before, during, or after the disciplinary adjudication process is a violation of the Student Code of Conduct.

Retaliation.

This policy and procedure manual also prohibits retaliation against a person who reports dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct/assault, sexual harassment, and/or stalking; assists someone with a report of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct/assault, and or participates in any manner in an investigation or resolution of a dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct/assault, and/or stalking report. Retaliation includes threats, intimidation, reprisals, and/or adverse actions related to employment or education.

Continuation of Judicial Process and Disciplinary Actions Definition

Witnesses. In those situations where a HU-DPS officers may have taken a report and/or investigated an incident relevant to the proceeding, the Office of Student Services, the Complainant or the Respondent may request that the officer attend and participate in a hearing as a witness. Such attendance or participation will be permitted if it is determined by the Board or Hearing Officer that the Howard University Department of Public Safety Officer's presence will facilitate the finding of facts. The complainant or the respondent student should contact Department of Public Safety directly to make such a request and, at the same time, notify the Office of Student Services of the request.

- * Only those persons with direct knowledge of the incident shall be allowed to appear as witnesses. No character witnesses are allowed.
- * The Complainant carries the burden of proof. The Respondent should be prepared to respond to charges against him/her with witnesses and/or documents, as appropriate.
- * The Complainant carries the burden of proof. The Respondent should be prepared to respond to charges against him/her with witnesses and/or documents, as appropriate.
- * The purpose of disciplinary sanctions for violations of the *Code* is to educate students about responsible behavior as members of the Howard University community, to maintain order, and to protect the rights of others.
- * Students found responsible for violating the *Code* are notified of any imposed sanctions by the Office of Student Services, which also monitors compliance with the sanction. Disciplinary Hearing Boards and Administrative Hearing Officers evaluate each case individually. Sanctions will be determined individually and should reflect the nature and severity of the offense.

Pease note that the full policy and explanation of the disciplinary process can be found in the Student Code of Conduct <http://www.howard.edu/policy/academic/codeofconduct.htm> and H-Book, the Student Handbook.



What Students Can Expect by Reporting

The University recognizes the significant impact of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking on the lives of students. In order to respect all parties involved, Howard University reviews allegations without prejudgment or bias, and provides a process that is prompt and consistent. Persons involved in the investigation process have received training on sexual assault, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. As a result, students can expect the following from the University:

1. Take timely action to preserve the safety and well-being of all parties involved until a Hearing of the allegations can be held and/or the matter is appropriately investigated;
2. Make support services available to the Complainant and the Respondent during and after the Hearing is concluded, and to the extent it is consistent with Howard University's role as an educational institution;
3. Preserve the privacy of the student to the extent it is reasonably possible to do so by balancing the privacy of the Complainant and the Respondent and Howard University's commitment to prevent and correct issues of sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating/domestic violence, and stalking;
4. Investigate any allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in a timely manner;
5. Balance the desirability of early resolution against the time needed for the Complainant and Respondent to adequately prepare for their Hearing;
6. Listen to and hear the Complainant's allegations and the Respondent's response to the allegations. Following the hearing, thoughtfully consider the facts and make a decision based on the information that is credible and relevant;
7. Recognize that the Complainant and Respondent can be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice;
8. Issue sanctions that are commensurate with the policy violation when a Respondent is found responsible of the offense;
9. Prohibit retaliation against a Complainant who has reported a violation of this policy or testified in a Hearing, and provide an appropriate mechanism to report such retaliation if it occurs with additional sanctions applied to the Respondent;
10. Inform the Complainant and Respondent of the final results once an outcome is reached;
11. Provide those who report victimization with information in hard copy or electronic form about their rights to notify law enforcement and to be assisted by campus authorities. Students, faculty, and staff will also be given the IVPP Resource and Referral Sheet which provides information about on-and off-campus resources;
12. Provide notification to those who report victimization (students and employees) of options for and assistance in changing academic and living accommodations, transportation, and working situations if requested and available
13. Honor any lawful no contact or restraining order prescribed by the complainant or respondent.

Please note that the full policy and explanation of the investigation and disciplinary process can be found in the University Title IX Policy. The link to the Title IX policy can be found below: [https://www.howard.edu/secretary/documents/400-005 Title IX Policy on Prohibited Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Discrimination Revised.pdf](https://www.howard.edu/secretary/documents/400-005%20Title%20IX%20Policy%20on%20Prohibited%20Sexual%20Harassment%20and%20Gender-Based%20Discrimination%20Revised.pdf) Students are encouraged to review the Student Code of Conduct (<http://www.howard.edu/policy/academic/codeofconduct.htm>) on an annual basis.

Disciplinary Actions

Howard University takes allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking violations very seriously and will sanction those found responsible for these violations accordingly. Any student who is found to have violated the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking policy will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including suspension and/or expulsion.

One or more of the following sanctions may be imposed for any violation of the *Code*. The failure to satisfy the sanction, as directed, can lead to the imposition of more severe sanctions, up to and including suspension or expulsion. Students who have not completely fulfilled their sanctions may be allowed to participate in General Mandatory Registration for the subsequent semester if all other financial and academic conditions have been met. However, their registration will be canceled if they fail to comply with all the stipulations of the sanctions within the time limit set. Below is a non-exhaustive list of disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed for violations of the Code:

A. Disciplinary Warning or Reprimand

A disciplinary warning or reprimand is an official written statement of censure. It is used when a student's behavior is unacceptable but is considered to be minor and/or unintended. It includes a warning that any other violation of the University's *Code* for which the student is found guilty will result in more severe disciplinary action. The written statement shall be delivered to the student, with a copy placed in his/her judicial file.

B. Requirement to Seek Counseling

This sanction may be imposed when a student is found to have engaged in disruptive or uncivil behaviors. In such cases, the student shall be required to provide evidence to the Office of the Dean of Student Services of attendance and completion of counseling by a qualified professional.

C. Participation In, or Conducting Special Workshops, Classes, or Seminars

A student may be required to participate in, or to develop, advertise and present special workshops or seminars related to a *Code* violation. In such a case, the student may be required to present a typed summary of the activity to the Office of the Dean of Student Services.

D. Mandatory University or Community Service

A student may be required to perform work assignments at the University or in the local community; this work is monitored by the Office of Student Services and the Office of Student Life and Activities for community service assignments.

E. Restitution

Restitution is reimbursement to compensate for personal injury, property damage, or misappropriation of University or other personal property. It may be in the form of money or services, subject to the discretion of the Hearing Officer or Disciplinary Hearing Board.

F. Disciplinary Probation

Disciplinary probation may be imposed for a limited term or indefinite suspension. A student who is under disciplinary probation will not be permitted to participate in intramural, intercollegiate or club sports, or student clubs and organizations.

Continuation of Disciplinary Actions

Such a student may not represent the University in any public function, competition, or performance, hold office in a student organization, or be eligible to join a fraternity or sorority. The violation does remain on the student's record housed at the Office of Student Services.

Students receiving scholarships for any activities enumerated above may have that scholarship suspended or terminated. Decisions regarding scholarships will be made by the Vice President for Student Affairs in consultation with the Dean for Student Services and other appropriate University officials.

G. Limited Term Suspension

Suspension is appropriate in cases of serious misconduct or in cases when a student has violated a condition of disciplinary probation, or has failed to meet the stipulations of lesser sanctions. A student may be suspended from the University for the remainder of the semester, or summer session, in which the sanction is applied, or any portion thereof, for the next semester, or for any other additional periods determined appropriate by the University.

Suspensions are recorded on the student's permanent record (official transcript). Students suspended from the University are required to return their student identification cards, room keys, and other University property and shall be barred from the campus for the duration of their suspension. Exceptions may be granted to this prohibition by the Office of the Dean of Student Services, if it is first determined that the barred student must enter University property for the purpose of conducting official business. If a student returns to the campus without permission during the period of suspension, his or her eligibility to be re-admitted to Howard University is jeopardized. Such persons may also be charged with unlawful entry and, thereby, may be subject to arrest.

H. Indefinite Suspension

Indefinite Suspension provides for all conditions described in Limited Term Suspensions, but does not give a specific date for the consideration of readmission of the suspended student. This sanction is used in cases of extremely serious misconduct when evidence of rehabilitation must be presented by the student and accepted by the Vice President for Student Affairs before the student is readmitted to the University.

I. Expulsion

Expulsion is the most severe sanction that the University may impose. Expulsion is permanent dismissal from the University. In addition, the student is not eligible for readmission to the University and is permanently barred from Howard University owned or operated property and from all University sponsored events. Students expelled from the University are required to return any student identification cards, room keys, and other University property and must leave campus immediately upon notification of being expelled. If an expelled student returns to the campus, he or she will be charged with unlawful entry and may be arrested. An expelled student's relationship with the University is severed permanently.

The full Student Code of Conduct can be found at the following link: <http://www.howard.edu/policy/academic/codeofconduct.htm>

Firearms and Other Prohibited Weapons Policy

The University is concerned about the increased violence in our society and with the rising number of incidents occurring on university campuses, and in the workplace involving the use of firearms and other prohibited weapons. Therefore, the possession of firearms and any other prohibited weapons that violate federal and local laws are prohibited on University property. The only exception is trained commissioned personnel who are authorized and possess a license to carry such weapons. Howard University strictly prohibits possessing, using, storing, or transporting firearms; or other weapons, such as explosives, fireworks, ammunition, or dangerous chemicals on any University owned or leased properties. There is an exception for dangerous chemicals that are authorized and used in classes, or in connection with University sponsored research. Violation of federal, local laws, or University policies for firearms or weapons offenses will be prosecuted to the maximum extent allowable under the law for each violation. These offenses include possession, or use of a deadly weapon or firearm; carrying, opened or concealed; furnishing a deadly weapon or firearm to another including minors; and all attempts to commit any of these listed offenses.

Preparation of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Collecting and Compiling Crime Statistics

The HU-DPS is responsible for gathering policy statements that reflect our security policies, procedures, and practices. Additionally, we collect and compile crime, arrest, and referral statistics and disclose the information to the Howard University community via the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. Crime, arrest, and referrals data are retrieved from reports generated from the University community of incidents that occur on campus, public property adjacent to the University, and property owned or controlled by the University. The statistical data contained in this report is compiled by HU-DPS from incidents reported to HU-DPS, University Campus Security Authorities (CSA) and local law enforcement agencies with concurrent jurisdiction to the University.

The crime data is examined to ensure that reported crimes are classified by the crime definitions outlined in the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines, and the National Incident –Based Reporting System. Reported incidents received from Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) are submitted to the Clery Compliance and Accreditation Officer or the Chief of Investigations for classification. The Crime Analysis Section collects and compiles the statistics. Also, crime statistics are requested from local law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction contiguous to property owned or controlled by Howard University. The Clery Act Compliance and Accreditation Officer coordinate and prepare the report; also, ensure that an announcement is made that the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report has been uploaded to the HU-DPS website and is available to all students and employees. Listed below are the geographic locations identified by Howard for collecting crime statistics for this report:

Howard University Main Campus and Howard University Hospital — located within the Metropolitan Police Department's Third District, Patrol Service Area (PSA 306).

Howard University West Campus — Law School Campus is located within the Metropolitan Police Department's Second District, Patrol Service Area (PSA 203).

Howard University East Campus — Divinity School Campus located in the Metropolitan Police Department's Fifth District, Patrol Service Area (PSA 504).

Howard University North Campus — located in Beltsville, MD, Prince Georges County Police Department's Beltsville District.



Note: For Crime Statistical Data within the vicinity which may not be specifically related to Howard University, visit MPD website and click on Crime Statistics. Each year, an e-mail notification is sent to all students, faculty, and staff that provides the web site to access this report.

Daily Crime Log

The purpose of the daily crime log is to record **criminal incidents** and **alleged criminal incidents** that are reported to the HU-DPS. The Daily Crime Log is maintained at the Department of Public Safety Headquarters. The information documented in the crime log includes the case number, type of crime, the location, date and time the incident occurred and was reported; and the disposition of the case if known. Any changes made to the crime log that includes entry updates or change in disposition will be posted in the crime log within two business days of receiving the information. However, the HU-DPS reserves the right to exclude from the crime log any identifiable information about victims of sexual assaults and any information that could have an adverse impact on an investigation.

Crime Definitions

NOTE: The source of the below crime definitions is the **Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program and the District of Columbia Criminal Law and Procedures with the listed Title.**

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

Negligent Manslaughter — The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Murder in the 1ST Degree — The premeditation and deliberation and may be a calculated and planned killing of another.

(Title 22, Section 2101)

Murder in the 2ND Degree — Whoever with malice, aforethought, kills another, may be intentional or unintentional and is committed on impulse is guilty of murder in the 2nd degree, except as provided in Title 22, Section 2101.

(Title 22, Section 2103)

Sex Offenses — Sex offenses that involve sexual penetration and consent or involve no sexual penetration and no consent. Depending on the nature of the crime and the extent of injury, agencies could classify this offense as an assault.

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

Fondling — The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will, where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his or her youth or because of his or her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

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

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

Consent — As it relates to Sex Offenses, when a person clearly and decisively gives voluntary permission to engage in a specific sexual act without fear of reprisal or as a result of threats. A person can withdraw consent at any time during a sexual activity. A person cannot give consent to engage in a sexual activity if she or he is: 1. Under the age of consent. 2. Mentally or physically incapacitated. 3. Sleeping. 4. Being threatened or coerced. 5. Intoxicated by alcohol or drugs.

(University Policy 400-011)

Consent — As it relates to Sex Offenses, 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.

(DC Code 22- Section 3001)

Misdemeanor Sexual Abuse — 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.

Continuation of Crime Definitions

1st Degree Sexual Abuse — Whoever engages in or causes another person to engage in or submit to a sexual act:

- a. By using force;
- b. By threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear that any person will be subjected to death, bodily injury, or kidnapping;
- c. After rendering that other person unconscious; or
- d. 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.

(Title 22, Section 3002 of the DC Code)

2nd Degree Sexual Abuse — Whoever engages in or causes another person to engage in or submit to a sexual act:

- a. 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
- b. Where that actor knows or has reason to know that the other person is:
 - Incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct;
 - Incapable of declining participation in that sexual act; or
 - Incapable of communicating unwillingness to engage in that sexual act.

(Title 22, Section 3003 of the DC Code)

3rd Degree Sexual Abuse — Whoever engages in or causes sexual **contact** with or by another person:

- a. By using force;
- b. By threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear that any person will be subjected to death, bodily injury, or kidnapping;
- c. After rendering that other person unconscious; or
- d. 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.

(Title 22, Section 3004 of the DC Code)

4th Degree Sexual Abuse — Whoever engages in or causes sexual **contact** with or by another person:

- a. 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
- b. Where that actor knows or has reason to know that the other person is:
 - Incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct;
 - Incapable of declining participation in that sexual act; or
 - Incapable of communicating unwillingness to engage in that sexual act.

(Title 22, Section 3005 of the DC Code)



Continuation of Crime Definitions

Robbery — Whoever by force or violence, whether against resistance or by sudden or stealthy seizure or snatching or by putting in fear, shall take from the person or immediate actual possession of another anything of value, is guilty of robbery.

(Title 22, Section 2801)

Attempted Robbery — (1) The defendant committed an act which was reasonably adapted to the commission of the offense of robbery. (2) The act went beyond mere preparation and carried forward to within dangerous proximity of the criminal end sought to be attained. (3) At the time the act was committed, the defendant acted with specific intent to commit the offense of robbery.

(Title 22, Section 2802)

Aggravated Assault — A person commits the offense of aggravated assault if: (1) By any means, that person knowingly or purposely causes serious bodily injury to another person; or (2) Under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to human life, that person intentionally or knowingly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of serious bodily injury to another person, and thereby causes serious bodily injury.

(Title 22, Section 404)

Burglary — Whoever shall, either at night or in the daytime, break and enter, or enter without breaking, any dwelling, or room used as a sleeping apartment in any building, with intent to break and carry any part thereof, or any fixture or other thing attached to or connected thereto or to commit any criminal offense, shall, if any person is in any part of such dwelling or sleeping apartment at the time of such breaking, be guilty of burglary in the first degree.

(Title 22, Section 801)

Burglary in the 2nd Degree — Whoever shall, either at night or in the daytime, break and enter, or enter without breaking, any dwelling, bank, store, warehouse, shop, stable, or other building or any apartment or room, whether at the time occupied or not, or any steamboat, canal boat, vessel, or other watercraft, or railroad car, or any yard where any lumber, coal, or other goods or chattels, (any moveable item of personal property) are deposited and kept for the purpose of trade, with intent to break and carry away any part thereof or any fixture or other thing attached to or connected with the same, or to commit any criminal offense, shall be guilty of burglary in the second degree.

(Title 22, Section 801)

Arson — Whoever shall maliciously burn or attempt to burn any dwelling, or house, barn, or stable adjoining thereto, or any store, barn, or outhouse, or any shop, office, stable, store, warehouse, or any other building, or any steamboat, vessel, canal boat, or other watercraft, or any railroad car, the property, in whole or in part, of another person, or any church, meetinghouse, schoolhouse, or any of the public buildings in the District, belonging to the United States or to the District of Columbia.

(Title 22, Section 301)

Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicles — For this section, the term motor vehicle means any automobile, self-propelled mobile home, motorcycle, truck, truck-tractor, truck tractor with semi-trailer or trailer, or bus. A person commits the offense of unauthorized use of a motor vehicle under this subsection if, without the consent of the owner, that person takes, uses, operates, or removes or causes to be taken, used, operated, or removed, a motor vehicle from a garage, other building, or from any place or locality on a public or private highway, park, parkway, street, lot, field enclosure, or space, and operates or drives or causes the motor vehicle to be operated or driven for his or her own profit, use, or purpose the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned, including joyriding.

(Title 22, Section 3215)



CRIME DEFINITIONS FOR BIAS-RELATED (HATE) CRIMES

The source of the below crime definitions is the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program's Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines of the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook. Charges to include are theft, except motor vehicle theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property, these are more specifically defined in the local laws.

Bias-Related Crime — A designated act that demonstrates an accused's prejudice based on the actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, ethnicity, sex, age, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, family responsibility, homelessness, physical handicap, matriculation, or political affiliation of a victim of the subject designated act.

(Title 22, Section 3701)

Designated Act — A criminal act, including arson, assault, burglary, injury to property - [destruction of property], kidnapping, manslaughter, murder, 1st degree sexual abuse, robbery, theft, or unlawful entry, and attempting, aiding, abetting, advising, inciting, conniving, or conspiring to commit arson, assault, burglary, injury to property, kidnapping, manslaughter, murder, 1st degree sexual abuse, robbery, theft, or unlawful entry.

(Title 22, Section 3701)

Theft — Taking or exercising control over property; (2) making an unauthorized use, disposition, or transfer of an interest in or possession of property; or (3) obtaining property by trick, false pretense, false token, tampering, or deception. The term wrongfully obtains or uses include conduct previously known as larceny, larceny by trick, larceny after trust, embezzlement, and false pretense.

- a. A person commits the offense of theft if that person wrongfully obtains or uses the property of another with intent:
 - i. To deprive the other of a right to the property or a benefit of the property; or
 - ii. To appropriate the property to his or her own use or to the use of a third person.

(Title 22, Section 3211)

Simple Assault — An attempt or effort, with force or violence, to do injury to the person of another, coupled with the apparent present ability to carry out such attempt or effort. (An assault may be committed without actually touching, striking, or committing bodily harm on another. "However, the mere use of threatening words alone does not constitute an assault.")

- a. The essential elements of the offense of assault, each of which the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt, are:
 - i. The defendant made an attempt or effort, with force or violence, to do injury to the person of another.
 - ii. At the time he made such an attempt or effort, he had the apparent present ability to affect such an injury.
 - iii. At the time of the commission of the assault, he intended to do the acts which constituted the assault.

(Title 22, Section 404)



Continuation of Bias-Related (Hate) Crimes

Threats to do Bodily Harm — A person threatens when he or she utters words which are intended to convey their desire to inflict physical or other harm on any person, and these words are communicated to someone. This does not require that threats be communicated directly to the threatened individual. It is the general intent to do the act which constitutes the threat.

One person threatening a group as a whole would only count as one threat, but if he or she individually threatens each member of that group, they could be charged with as many counts as there were threats made. "If...then..." threats are covered under this law. Only one party to the threat, either the speaker or listener, needs to be in the District of Columbia for the offense to be committed.

(Title 22, Section 407)

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property — Whoever maliciously injures, breaks or destroys, or attempts to injure or break or destroy, by fire or otherwise, any public or private property, whether real or personal, not his or her own.

(Title 22, Section 303)

Violence Against Women Act Crimes

The source of the below crime definitions is the **Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program's National Incident – Based Reporting System Edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.**

The charges for rape, statutory rape, fondling, and incest are more specifically defined in the local laws.

Domestic Violence and Dating Violence Offenses — domestic violence is divided into three categories: 1) intimate partner violence, 2) intra-family violence, and 3) interpersonal violence, which is explained in detail below. "Domestic violence" is when one of the following people commits or threatens to commit any crime against you:

Dating Violence — (Interpersonal Violence) — a criminal offense that is committed or threatened to be committed by the 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.

NOTE: Dating relationship may be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- a. The length of the relationship;
- b. The type of relationship;
- c. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

(Title 16, Section 1001)

It is a pattern of abusive behavior an individual uses to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone. The offense committed by an offender that results in physical injury, including physical pain or illness; or threatens to commit an offense that causes or was intended to cause reasonable fear of imminent serious physical injury or death.



Continuation of Violence Against Women Act Crimes

Domestic Violence (Intimate partner violence) — a criminal offense that is committed or threatens 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.

It is a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behavior that intimidates, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone. The offense committed by an offender that results in physical injury, including physical pain or illness; or threatens to commit an offense that causes or was intended to cause reasonable fear of imminent serious physical injury or death.

- ♦ Someone you are or were married to, are in a domestic partnership with, or are in a romantic, dating, or sexual relationship with (“intimate partner violence”);
- ♦ Someone related to you by blood, adoption, legal custody, marriage, or domestic partnership (i.e., your brother or your father-in-law) (“intra-family violence”);
- ♦ Someone you have a child in common with -- this can be (“intra-family violence”) and/or (“intimate partner violence”);
- ♦ Someone who shares or shared a home with you (i.e., a roommate) (“interpersonal violence”);
- ♦ Someone who is/ was in an intimate relationship with the same person that you are/ were in an intimate relationship with (e.g., you are dating Jane and Jane's ex-husband assaults you) (“interpersonal violence”).

(Title 16, Section 1001 of the DC Code)

Stalking — For the purpose of this report, the term: “Any device” means electronic, mechanical, digital or any other equipment. This includes a camera, spy cam, computer, spy ware, microphone, audio or video, recorder, global positioning system, electronic monitoring system, listening device, night-vision goggles, binoculars, telescope, or spyglass. “Any means” includes the use of a telephone, mail, delivery service, e-mail, website, or other method of communication or any device.

It is an unlawful act when a person purposefully engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific individual:

- a. With the intent to cause that individual to:
 - Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others;
 - Feel seriously alarmed, disturbed, or frightened; or
 - Suffer emotional distress;
- b. And knows it would cause that individual reasonably to:
 - Fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person;
 - Feel seriously alarmed, disturbed, or frightened;
 - Suffer emotional distress; or



- c. Should have known would cause a reasonable person in the individual's circumstances to:
 - Fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person;
 - Feel seriously alarmed, disturbed, or frightened; or
 - Suffer emotional distress.

When a single act is of a continuing nature, each 24-hour period constitutes a separate offense and the conduct on each of the occasions need not be the same. For the purpose of this definition:

- a. Course of Conduct - means continuing acts, including but not limited to, in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through a third parties, by any action, method use of a device or means; follows, monitors, observes, surveillance, threatens or communicates to or about a person or interferes with a person's property.
- b. Substantial Emotional Distress – means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

(Title 22, Section 3133)

NOTE: This section does not apply to constitutionally protected activity.

Unfounded Crimes — An institution may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics in the rare situations where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore “unfounded.” Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime report for purposes of reporting under this section. The recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, the refusal of the victim to cooperate with the prosecution, and the failure to make an arrest do not “unfound” a crime report.

Other Law Violations

Weapons Carrying, Possessing, Etc. — the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment; or the use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

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

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

Unfounded — There were no police reports unfounded for 2013, 2014 and 2015.

Date Rape Drug Regulation — 1 Rape Case allegedly involved a Date Rape Drug Violation reported to the Interpersonal Violence Prevention Program (IVPP) in 2015.

Hate Crimes — There were no police reports of Hate Crimes for 2013, 2014 and 2015.

MAIN CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS 2013—2015

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	1
Negligent Manslaughter	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Rape	2015	16	7	0	0
	2014	5	1	0	0
	2013	5	1	0	0
Fondling	2015	3	2	0	1
	2014	3	0	0	0
	2013	0	1	0	0
Incest	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2015	3	0	0	12
	2014	7	0	0	14
	2013	9	0	0	4
Aggravated Assault	2015	5	3	0	8
	2014	3	0	0	8
	2013	4	1	0	3
Burglary	2015	23	22	0	0
	2014	10	6	0	0
	2013	3	1	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2015	4	0	0	5
	2014	4	1	0	6
	2013	2	0	0	2
Arson	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0

MAIN CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS 2013—2015					
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN OFFENSE	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Domestic Violence	2015	10	7	0	0
	2014	5	5	0	0
	2013	3	3	0	1
Dating Violence	2015	2	2	0	0
	2014	3	1	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2015	5	3	0	0
	2014	1	1	0	0
	2013	1	1	0	0

MAIN CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS 2013—2015					
OFFENSES/DISCIPLINARY ACTION	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Weapons (Carry, Posses, etc.) ARREST	2015	0	0	0	4
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Weapons (Carry, Posses, etc.) REFERRALS	2015	3	2	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation ARREST	2015	1	1	0	14
	2014	1	1	0	0
	2013	12	12	0	4
Drug Abuse Violation REFERRALS	2015	148	133	0	0
	2014	101	97	0	0
	2013	68	44	0	2
Liquor Law Violations ARREST	2015	0	0	0	3
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations REFERRALS	2015	85	76	0	0
	2014	73	73	0	0
	2013	46	42	0	4

SCHOOL OF LAW – WEST CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS 2013–2015

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Rape	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Incest	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2015	1	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Arson	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0

SCHOOL OF LAW – WEST CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS 2013–2015					
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN OFFENSE	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Domestic Violence	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0

SCHOOL OF LAW – WEST CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS 2013–2015					
OFFENSES/DISCIPLINARY ACTION	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Weapons (Carry, Posses, etc.) ARREST	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Weapons (Carry, Posses, etc.) REFERRALS	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation ARREST	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation REFERRALS	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations ARREST	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations REFERRALS	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0

SCHOOL OF DIVINITY– EAST CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS 2013–2015

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Rape	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Incest	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	1
	2013	1	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Arson	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0

SCHOOL OF DIVINITY – WEST CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS 2013–2015					
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN OFFENSE	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Domestic Violence	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0

SCHOOL OF LAW – WEST CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS 2013–2015					
OFFENSES/DISCIPLINARY ACTION	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Weapons (Carry, Posses, etc.) ARREST	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Weapons (Carry, Posses, etc.) REFERRALS	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation ARREST	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation REFERRALS	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations ARREST	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations REFERRALS	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0

NORTH CAMPUS-BELTSVILLE, MD CRIME STATISTICS 2013—2015

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Rape	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Incest	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	1
	2013	0	0	0	0
Arson	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0

NORTH CAMPUS– BELTVILLE, MD CRIME STATISTICS 2013–2015					
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN OFFENSE	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Domestic Violence	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0

NORTH CAMPUS– BELTVILLE, MD CRIME STATISTICS 2013–2015					
OFFENSES/DISCIPLINARY ACTION	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Weapons (Carry, Posses, etc.) ARREST	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Weapons (Carry, Posses, etc.) REFERRALS	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation ARREST	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation REFERRALS	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations ARREST	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations REFERRALS	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0

HOWARD UNIVERISTY HOSPITAL CRIME STATISTICS 2013–2015

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Rape	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	1	0	0	0
	2013	1	0	0	0
Fondling	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Incest	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2015	2	0	0	1
	2014	0	0	0	1
	2013	2	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2015	2	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	1
	2013	2	0	0	1
Burglary	2015	2	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2015	2	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	1	0	0	0
Arson	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0

HOWARD UNIVERISTY HOSPITAL CRIME STATISTICS 2013–2015					
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN OFFENSE	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Domestic Violence	2015	1	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0

HOWARD UNIVERISTY HOSPITAL CRIME STATISTICS 2013–2015					
OFFENSES/DISCIPLINARY ACTION	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Weapons (Carry, Posses, etc.) ARREST	2015	2	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Weapons (Carry, Posses, etc.) REFERRALS	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation ARREST	2015	1	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation REFERRALS	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations ARREST	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	3
	2013	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations REFERRALS	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0

Howard University Alcohol and Drug Policy

The "Drug-Free Work Place Act" and the "Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989" require colleges and universities to certify that they have adopted and implemented programs to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees. In accordance with local and federal laws, Howard University prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, sale or use of any controlled substances or illicit drugs on its property or during any event that is sponsored by any students, faculty and/or staff members whether the event occurs on campus property or off-site. The only exception to this policy is that alcohol will be permitted on the premises for events that receive advanced written authorization and approval for the provision and consumption of such beverages. However, in the event alcohol distribution is permitted at an event or social function, no person under the age of 21 may consume, purchase, and/or attempt to consume, purchase, or otherwise possess any alcohol at any time. Anyone found in violation will be subject to disciplinary measures in accordance with University's code of conduct. Additionally, those who are 21 years of age or older will be required to produce identification verifying that they are of age. Finally, those who are 21 years of age or older are reminded to limit and monitor their alcohol intake and consume in moderation so that they may act responsibly at all times.

It is the policy of Howard University to use a multi-disciplinary approach to preventing the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students, faculty, staff, and other members of the University Community. To that end, the University has established an **Alcohol and Drug Prevention Services Network**. The Alcohol and Drug Prevention Services Network is comprised of the Office of the Dean of Student Services, University Counseling Service, the Student Health Center, the Office of Human Resources, and the Howard University Department of Public Safety. These University offices and departments are responsible for handling matters involving drugs and alcohol and have adopted policies and procedures designed to educate members of the University community and address problems of alcohol and drug abuse that students, faculty, staff and other members of the University community may be experiencing.

The use and possession of unlawful drugs and the unlawful use and abuse of alcohol are of serious concern and jeopardizes the health, safety, and livelihood of the University. Through the combined efforts of the Alcohol and Drug Prevention Services Network, students, faculty, staff, and other members of the University Community will annually receive information:

- 1) Outlining the risks associated with alcohol and/or illicit drug use;
- 2) Articulating the sanctions imposed for violations; and
- 3) Provide guidance, assistance and support for those suffering from or at risk of having a substance abuse problem.

Annually, the Alcohol and Drug Prevention Services Network will ensure the distribution of the Howard University Alcohol and Drug Prevention Notice and Resources Supplement to each student, faculty, and staff member. Biennially, an internal review of the Alcohol and Drug Prevention Services Network will be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the services provided by the network and implement changes that will enhance the services if necessary. Related policies are the **400-013 Alcohol and Drug Prevention Policy and Policy Statement Concerning the Use of; the Possession for Sale, Transfer, Or Exchange of; and the Manufacture, Transfer, Sale Or Exchange of; Controlled Substances**.

The On Campus “Network”

Members of Service Network on Campus and Contact Information	Student	Faculty/Staff member of HU
Office of the Dean for Special Student Services <u>Contact (202) 238-2420</u> www.howard.edu/specialstudentservices/	♦	
University Counseling Service <u>Contact (202) 806-6870</u> https://www.howard.edu/services/counseling/nav%20links/staff.html	♦	♦
Student Health Center <u>Contact (202) 806-7540</u> www.howard.edu/studenthealth/	♦	
Office of Human Resources (EAP) <u>Contact (202) 806-1280</u> www.hr.howard.edu/bpa/		♦
EAP Direct <u>Contact (866) 519-8354</u> www.guidanceresources.com		♦
HU Department of Public Safety <u>Contact (202) 806-1100</u> www.howard.edu/publicsafety/contact.html	♦	♦

Referring Others

It is an important and sometimes difficult task. Suggested guides to approach someone whom you feel needs help:

- Every year many students, faculty, and staff call or come to the University Counseling Service expressing concern for a student, whether that person is a friend, relative, or roommate.
- We recommend that you approach the student you are concerned about in a gentle, caring, and non-judgmental manner and specifically state why you are concerned.
- Then suggest that he/she seek out a professional assessment at the Counseling Service.
- Most often, the student will feel relieved that there is help available and will agree to make an appointment.
- If you want to offer extra support, you can have the student call UCS from your office or room, and/or you may offer to accompany the student to the UCS to her/his first appointment.
- If the person you are concerned about refuses to get help immediately (and it is not an emergency situation), try to be friendly and remain open to the possibility that he/she may want your help in the future.
- Some students may feel ambivalent about seeking help from any source, including the University Counseling Service.
- A direct response to such ambivalence can sometimes be helpful: "If their problem can not be resolved at the University Counseling Service, they can be directed to the appropriate place."
- If you decide to be more explicit about your concern, feel free to contact the University Counseling Service (202 806-6870) to discuss different options of how to handle the crisis. A clinician will help you to assess the situation and assist your friend:
 - Proposing possible interventions,
 - Find the best way to make a referral, if necessary
 - Explore resources on and off campus,
 - Clarification of what is going on and how you can be more effective.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CRIMES AND PENALTIES—ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Alcohol—Possession and Consumption Persons under 21

Crime 1: No person under 21 years of age may consume, purchase, and attempt to purchase, or otherwise possess alcohol.

Crime 2: No person may falsely represent his or her age or possess or present fraudulent identification for the purpose of procuring alcohol. Penalties: Considered a misdemeanor and fined not more than \$300; failure to pay the fine will result in a jail term of not more than 30 days. These penalties are in addition to the penalties for Crimes 1 and 2 listed below.

Penalties for Crimes 1 and 2: First violation, driving privileges suspended for 90 days; Second violation, driving privileges suspended for 180 days; Third violation and each subsequent violation, driving privileges suspended for one year.

Crime 3: No person may purchase alcohol for the purpose of delivering it to another person who is under 21 years of age.

Crime 4: No person who is not an Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration license holder may make available alcohol to any person under 21 years of age, except when necessary for the person under 21 years of age to perform lawful employment responsibilities (e.g., waiters and waitresses).

Penalties for Crimes 3 and 4: \$1,000 fine and a maximum jail term of 180 days.

Drugs —Possession and Consumption

Initiative 71—Legalization of Possession of Minimal Amounts of Marijuana for Personal Use Initiative became in effective on February 26, 2015 in the District of Columbia.

As a result, it is legal for a person who is at least 21 years old to:

- ◆ Possess two ounces or less of marijuana;
- ◆ Transfer one ounce or less of marijuana to another person who is at least 21 years old, so long as there is no payment made or any other type of exchange of goods or services;
- ◆ Cultivate within their residence up to six marijuana plants, no more than three of which are mature;
- ◆ Possess marijuana-related drug paraphernalia – such as bongs, cigarette rolling papers, and cigar wrappers that is associated with one ounce or less of marijuana; or
- ◆ Use marijuana on private property.

NOTE: Marijuana possession by persons under 21 years of age is not allowed. Initiative 71 did not change existing law on marijuana possession for anyone under 21 years of age. It is still illegal.

A person can still be arrested for:

- ◆ Selling any amount of marijuana to another person;
- ◆ Possessing more than two ounces of marijuana;
- ◆ Operating a vehicle or boat under the influence of marijuana; or
- ◆ Smoking, eating, or drinking marijuana – or holding or carrying a lighted roll of paper or other lighted smoking equipment filled with marijuana – in any public space, such as:
 - o On any street, sidewalk, alley, park, or parking area;
 - o In a vehicle on any street, alley, park, or parking area; or
 - o Any place to which the public is invited.

Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs

Crime 5: No individual shall, when the individual's blood contains .08 percent or more, by weight, of alcohol (or when .38 micrograms or more of alcohol are contained in 1 milliliter of his or her breath, consisting of substantially alveolar air), or defendant's urine contains .10 percent or more, by weight, of alcohol; or under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or any combination thereof; operate or be in physical control of a vehicle in the District. No individual under 21 years of age shall, when the individual's blood, breath, or urine contains any measurable amount of alcohol, operate or be in physical control of any vehicle in the District.

Penalties for Crime 5: First violation (unless the individual has been convicted of a violation of Crime 6 below), a maximum fine of \$300 and a maximum jail term of 90 days; Second violation, or for the first offense following a previous conviction for Crime 6 below, within a 15-year period, a minimum fine of \$2,000 but not more than \$15,000 and/or maximum jail term of one year.

Crime 6: No individual shall, while the individual's ability to operate a vehicle is impaired by the consumption of intoxicating liquor, operate or be in physical control of any vehicle in the District. This includes the operation of a non-motorized bicycle.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CRIMES AND PENALTIES—DRUGS

It is unlawful for any person to knowingly or intentionally manufacture, distribute, or possess, with intent to manufacture or distribute, controlled substances or drug paraphernalia. A conviction under local laws may result in imprisonment, a fine, or both. The length of prison term and the amount of the fine depend upon the particular type of controlled substance(s) involved. Subsequent convictions and violations involving distribution to minors carry increased penalties, up to twice the usual sanctions.

To learn more about the law, please visit www.mpdcc.dc.gov/marijuana or to find out about substance use disorder prevention and treatment services, please call the DC Department of Behavioral Health Access Helpline at 1-888-793-4357 or visit dbh.dc.gov

MARYLAND CRIMES AND PENALTIES—ALCOHOL Persons under 21—Possession and Consumption

It is illegal in the State of Maryland to purchase, possess, or drink alcohol if you are under the age of 21. It is illegal for a person under 21 to falsify or misrepresent his or her age to obtain alcohol, or to possess alcoholic beverages with the intent to consume. It is illegal to purchase or otherwise supply alcohol to persons who are under age 21. Penalties for the above violations are a \$500 fine for the first offense, and up to a \$1,000 fine for repeat offenses.

Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs

In the State of Maryland, a person may not drive or attempt to drive any vehicle while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol. A blood alcohol level (BAL) of .07 may result in a charge of Driving While Impaired (DWI); a level of .08 may result in a "Driving Under the Influence" (DUI) charge. Drinking and driving charges are not restricted to these BAL limits.

An underage drinker with a BAL of .02 (approximately one drink) may be charged with a violation of restricted license, which will result in a suspension of the driver's license. Such an individual can still be charged with a violation despite possession of an out-of-state driver's license.

MARYLAND CRIMES AND PENALTIES—DRUGS

In addition to federal laws, violations of state of Maryland laws regarding the distribution, manufacturing, and possession of controlled substances may result in penalties of up to \$25,000 and imprisonment for up to 20 years for a first offense. “Controlled substance” and “illegal drugs” are set forth in Schedules I through V in Sections 5-402 through 5-406 of the Criminal Law Article, Annotated Code of Maryland.

FEDERAL DRUG CRIMES AND PENALTIES

Enforcement by federal law enforcement agencies about the changes in the District of Columbia marijuana law. Federal law continues to prohibit the possession or use of any amount of marijuana. As a result, federal law enforcement officers may arrest anyone in the District of Columbia for possession or use of any amount of marijuana as a violation of federal law. For example, the U.S. Park Police can arrest a person for possessing or using any marijuana on the National Mall, Rock Creek Park, or any other National Park Service land.

FEDERAL DRUG, POSSESSION, TRAFFICKING AND PENALTIES

Federal law of controlled substances prohibits possession, use, distribution, manufacture, or dispensing. The ultimate punishment for drug crimes generally depends on the quantity, classification, and purpose of possession of the drug. The most serious drug crimes are producing, manufacturing, or selling illegal drugs. Federal penalties and sentencing provisions vary for the possession and trafficking drugs. For more detail information about drugs, trafficking, penalties and sentencing guidelines, go to www.dea.gov/under the Drug Info section.

Definition of Controlled Substance Schedules and Penalties for First Offense

***From Office of Diversion Control website of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)**

Substance/Quantity	Penalty
Any Amount Of Other Schedule I & II Substances Schedule I - no currently accepted medical use in the United States Schedule II - have a high potential for abuse	First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than Life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.
Any Amount Of Other Schedule III Drugs Schedule III - have a potential for abuse less than substances in Schedules I or II	First Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual.
Any Amount Of All Other Schedule IV Drugs (other than one gram or more of Flunitrazepam) Schedule IV - have a low potential for abuse relative to substances in Schedule III	First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.
Any Amount Of All Schedule V Drugs Schedule V - have a low potential for abuse relative to substances listed in Schedule IV	Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.



Emergency Management Plan

An Emergency Management Plan has been established to ensure that Howard University is prepared for emergencies that pose an immediate threat to the Howard University campuses. The Emergency Management Plan serves as a guide for University personnel and students in response to emergency situations, such as major disasters and disturbances that occur on or near the campus properties. Personnel has been designated and trained to understand the policies and procedures of the Plan as it relates to them carrying out specific responsibilities. The Emergency Management Plan was created to meet the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard 29 CFR 1910.38: Emergency Action Plan.

Emergency Management Plan on HU-DPS website - www.howard.edu/publicsafety/ and the Policy 200-001 Howard University Emergency Management Plan.

In the event of a confirmed emergency, Howard University will operate under an Incident Command System (ICS) and activate the Emergency Management Plan. The Plan is designed to effectively coordinate the use of both university and community resources to protect lives and safeguard University properties during and immediately following a major crisis or disturbance on or near the University campuses. The Emergency Management Plan is activated whenever an emergency overwhelms the University, and the situation cannot be managed using daily operating resources. The University ensures that all new faculty and staff are informed of the Emergency Management Plan when they attend a new hire introduction meeting. Emergency evacuation maps that show exit routes are strategically posted throughout the facilities owned or under the control of the University.

To be prepared for emergencies, The Department of Public Safety conducts training and drills that involves members of the University community and organizations such as MPD, DC Fire Department and D.C. Homeland Security & Emergency Management Agency (DCHSEMA). Under the framework of National Incident Management System (NIMS), techniques have been developed, and mechanisms have been established to support University operations during an emergency situation. The University has updated the Mass Notification System which allows authorized Howard University officials to send emergency information and instructions simultaneously to students, faculty, and staff via landline phones, cell phones, text messaging, and e-mail within moments of an occurrence of a critical incident.

“Timely Warnings” Notices

To alert the University community to certain crimes in a timely manner and aid in the preventing of similar crimes, a “Timely Warning” is sent throughout the University community via an e-mail notification by HU-DPS. “Timely Warnings” are also the initial method for sending mass notification of a confirmed significant emergency or dangerous situations involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on or near the campus. In both situations, the warnings are intended to give recipients enough information so that they can take the necessary precautionary measures to protect themselves.

“Timely Warnings” may be issued by a designated HU-DPS official for the offenses below and are considered by the University to present a serious and continuing threat to students and employees, or when a crime pattern exists within geographic locations defined in the *Clery Act*:

- ♦ Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- ♦ Negligent Manslaughter
- ♦ Sex Offenses
- ♦ Robbery
- ♦ Aggravated Assault
- ♦ Burglary
- ♦ Motor Vehicle Theft
- ♦ Arson

Additionally, the HU-DPS may, in some circumstances, issue “Timely Warnings” when there is a pattern of crimes against persons or property.

Emergency Exercises and Evacuation Drills

Howard University shall conduct and participate in exercises and evacuation drills on an annual basis to assess and evaluate emergency procedures and capabilities. Departments throughout the University and the Department of Public Safety participate in table-top exercises and emergency preparedness training. These exercises may involve members of the District of Columbia’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, the D.C. Fire and local police departments. The Howard University Department of Public Safety documents each test and evacuation drill, including the date, time, and whether the exercise is announced or unannounced.

www.pfm.howard.edu/emergency/EVACUATION_PROCEEDURES.pdf and www.pfm.howard.edu/environmental/classroom_evac.htm .

Mass Notification System

The “Alert HU System” is the University’s mass notification system used to alert students, faculty, and staff in the event of an emergency or incident that adversely impacts the University community. Alert-HU is designed to send emergency alerts messages to students, faculty, and staff that could be directly affected by a critical incident which poses an imminent threat to their health and safety.

The “Alert HU System” is capable of immediately broadcasting messages via e-mail, text, and voice-mail to the University community. Once a significant emergency or dangerous situation has been confirmed, and pertinent information has been gathered for distribution, Howard University will without delay send a notification via the “Alert-HU system.

Designated University officials will confirm, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system. The only exception for delaying a notification will be in cases where it would compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. As necessary, after the initial notification, follow-up information will be disseminated to the community as soon as possible.

Emergency Alerts — The Message Templates (“standard messages”) are created and reviewed by the Office of University Communications.

The following offices have been designated as University authorities that are vested with the authority to decide the existence of an emergency, create and make the decision what segment of the campus community should receive the notification and approve emergency messages for dissemination. Examples of such emergency incidents include but are not limited to severe weather, hazardous material spills, and acts of criminal violence that have the potential to threaten the safety of members of the University community.

1. Office of the President or his designee
2. Office of the Chief of Police
3. Office of University Communications

Once approved, the emergency messages will be forwarded to a system administrator for release, then to the subscriber of the messaging service for mass distribution.

Post Emergency Communication

The University will issue an “all clear” message to convey the University’s return to normal operations to all faculty, staff and students via University-assigned email accounts, the HU website homepage, and text message via the internal subscriber’s service.

Access to Campus Facilities

The general community has access to the grounds of Howard University. With an open campus environment, HU-DPS must impose certain restraints to ensure reasonable protection of all members and those affiliated with the University community. Most campus facilities are open during normal business hours. However, security posts and an automated card access control system are in place and restricts public access to residence halls, several academic and administrative buildings. Individuals who need access to University buildings or properties that are inaccessible during regular or non-business hours should make pre-arranged plans, contact the appropriate department administrator or the Howard University Department of Public Safety for access. University members with questions about the restricted access regulations should contact their department supervisor, building coordinator or the HU-DPS Security Operations Communications Center (SOCC).

Security Maintenance of Campus

The Department of Public Safety and representatives from the Physical Facilities Management (PFM) continuously conduct surveys and checks of the University properties for deficiencies. For example, checking areas throughout the campuses where exterior and interior lights may be needed for better illumination; the doors with automatic locking mechanisms to ensure each is operating properly and maintaining the landscape. If deficiencies are found, University community members are instructed to submit a service request to the Physical Facilities Management for repairs. To report building or ground deficiencies to

Physical Facilities Management (PFM) Operations Center at (202) 806-1000 or fill out an online work request at www.pfm.howard.edu.

Annual Campus Fire Safety Report



The Higher Education Opportunity Act, enacted on August 14, 2008, requires institutions with on-campus housing facilities for students to publish an Annual Fire Safety Report that outlines the fire safety policies, practices, standards of the institution and discloses statistics for fire related incidents. The information in this portion of the Annual Security Report satisfies the requirements of the Clery Act. The Campus Fire Safety Policy includes a description of fire safety systems installed in on-campus student housing ; the number of regular mandatory supervised fire drills and the policies on portable electrical appliances, smoking, and items that produce open flames.

At Howard University, all residence halls are equipped with safety equipment that detects, warns as well as controls smoke and fire. The installation of a combination of fire doors, fire extinguishers, fire alarms, smoke detectors and an integrated fire sprinkler system in the facilities and dorm rooms are precautionary measures that have been taken to control smoke and fire. The residence halls are monitored on a system which is in operation 24 hours/day, seven days a week. Residents are also informed about policies regarding fire safety to include contacting HU-DPS or 911 for fire emergencies and that tampering with any emergency fire apparatus is a crime and punishable by law and are grounds for immediate eviction from residence halls and could result in dismissal from Howard University. The Howard University Office of Environmental Health and Safety annually review the fire systems in all residence halls and make upgrades, repairs or revisions when problems are identified, or as necessary. (See **Student Handbook** - <https://www.howard.edu/students/hbook/H-Book.pdf> and **Resident Hall Handbook** - www.howard.edu/residencelife/handbook.htm)

Definitions

Fire — Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

Fire Drill — A supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.

Fire Related Injury — Any instance in which a person is injured as a result of the fire. This may include injuries sustained from a fire in which the cause is natural or accidental and injuries were sustained while trying to control a fire, make rescue attempts, or escaping from a fire. The term person includes students, faculty, staff, visitors, firefighters, or any other individuals.

Fire Related Death — Any instance in which a person is killed as a result of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or an accidental cause while involved in trying to control a fire, rescue attempts, or escaping from a dangerous fire, or deaths that occur within 1 year of sustaining an injury resulting from a fire.

Fire Safety System — Any mechanism or system designed to detect, warn, or control a fire, such as sprinkler or other fire extinguishing systems, fire detection devices, standalone smoke alarms, devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights, smoke-control and reduction mechanisms, and fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.

Value of Property Damage — The estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, regarding the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity; including, contents damaged by fire, related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul. However, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

Mandatory Residence Hall Fire Drills

Fire drills are held routinely in the Residence Halls. Howard University must comply with the fire and safety code of the District of Columbia, two (2) per year. Therefore, participation in all fire drills in Residence Halls is MANDATORY and all students are expected to participate in fire drills; so that in the event of a real emergency, they will respond accordingly. Students failing to participate will be dismissed from the Residence Hall and possibly fined per the ordinance or regulation of the District of Columbia.

Fire Safety Education and Inspections

The Residence Life policy on fire safety prohibits usage of electrical cooking appliances, candles, and specific electrical equipment in individual rooms. Candles or any item that produce an open flame is prohibited in residence hall dormitory rooms. There are limits on the number of electrical appliances allowed in each dormitory and each room. During the academic semester, Residence Life staff personnel schedule meetings with residents and conduct fire/life inspections. Rooms and public areas are examined for prohibited electronic appliances and the type of item that can cause an open flame. Students are notified of all upcoming inspections and are urged to participate. During the inspection, if a violation is found, the student/s will receive a letter indicating the violation and will be expected to meet immediate compliance. If the violation/s have not been corrected after an unannounced re-inspection, the occupant/s will be subject to disciplinary action. Some common violations are as follows:

- ◆ Extension cords and multi-tap electric units without a breaker
- ◆ Items stored closer than 18 inches from a sprinkler head
- ◆ Blocking of electrical panels
- ◆ Blocking of egress (exit) pathways
- ◆ Evidence of burning of candles, incense, or tobacco products
- ◆ Evidence of cooking; or cooking appliances, even if unused
- ◆ Evidence of a heavy load of combustibles in a room, on the walls, or ceiling
- ◆ Covering a door with paper or other combustible material
- ◆ Use of electrical wiring, devices, and appliances which are modified or damaged
- ◆ Use of portable heaters
- ◆ Smoke detectors that have been tampered with
- ◆ Use of halogen lamp/lighting
- ◆ Unsafe lifting or propping of beds
- ◆ Strings of lights, twinkle lights, holiday lights
- ◆ Any other situation deemed unsafe by the staff inspector

Policies regarding fire safety education and training programs see **Series 200-001 Policy Title: HOWARD UNIVERSITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN** and the **Emergency Management Plan on HU-DPS website** <http://www.howard.edu/services/campuspolice/default.htm>.

**Information Regarding Fires in Howard University Residential Facilities
01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015**

Residence Halls	Total Fires	Fire Number	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Number Injuries	Number Deaths	Property Damage Value
Bethune Annex	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Carver Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Cook Hall	1	1	10/21/15	1501	Unknown	0	0	\$50,000
Drew Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Howard Plaza East	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Howard Plaza West	2	1 1	06/10/15 08/16/15	0900 1655	Unknown Electrical	0	0	\$1000 \$5000
Mays Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Slowe Hall	1	1	02/10/15	0459	Unknown	0	0	\$1000
Tubman Quadrangle	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
College North	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
College South	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A

Smoking Policy

Howard University prohibits smoking in any of the residence halls and a minimum of fifty feet from the entrance of residence halls.

Reporting Fires and Other Emergencies

Each dormitory, classroom and administrative building has an approved fire Emergency evacuation plan specifically designed for that facility. All building evacuations will occur when an alarm sounds and upon notification by a fire and emergency attendant/warden/campus police or dc fire department. When reporting a fire, contact the Howard University Department of Public Safety at 202-806-1100 or call 911. (See Student Handbook)

Fire Log

The Fire Log is maintained at the Howard University Department of Public Safety. It discloses reported fires over a 60-day period and is open for public inspection during normal business hours. Any request made for information beyond the 60-day period will be made available within two business days of the request. All fires that occurred in an on-campus student housing facility are recorded in the fire log. The report includes the nature, date, time and general location of each fire. The Fire Log entry and any updates shall be made within two business days of the receipt of the information. The data taken from these reports are disclosed in statistical charts below.

**Information Regarding Fires in Howard University Residential Facilities
01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014**

Residence Halls	Total Fires	Fire Number	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Number Injuries	Number Deaths	Property Damage Value
Bethune Annex	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Carver Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Cook Hall	1	1	05/14/14	2213	Unknown	0	0	None
Drew Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Howard Manor	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Howard Plaza East	2	2	11/18/14 11/20/14	2000 1822	1) Styling equip left on > 2)Cooking	0	0	Unknown Unknown
Howard Plaza West	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Mays Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Meridian Hill Hall	2	2	03/19/14 03/21/14	0025 0609	Electrical Unknown	2 0	0 0	Unknown 0
Slowe Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Tubman Quadrangle	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
College North	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
College South	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A

**Information Regarding Fires in Howard University Residential Facilities
01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013**

Residence Halls	Total Fires	Fire Number	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Number Injuries	Number Deaths	Property Damage Value
Bethune Annex	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Carver Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Cook Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Drew Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Howard Manor	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Howard Plaza East	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Howard Plaza West	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Mays Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Meridian Hill Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Slowe Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
Tubman Quadrangle	1	1	3/7/13	1657	Fire in the ceiling	0	0	Unk
College North	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A
College South	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A

“Truth and Service”



This report is published by Howard University's Department of Public Safety. We encourage current and perspective members of the Howard University community to use this report as a guide for information and engaging in safe activities on and off campus. A copy of this report is available on the Department's website at: www.howard.edu/publicsafety. To obtain a hardcopy of the Annual Security and Fire Report or view the Daily Crime Log, contact the Department of Public Safety at 202-806-1132.