

2026 Annual Security Report

Containing Crime Statistics for 2023, 2024, and 2025



HARVARD UNIVERSITY
POLICE DEPARTMENT

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Dear Harvard Community,

Safety is more than a profession to me; it is a vocation. Throughout a career spanning nearly three decades of service in both municipal communities and university communities like Harvard, I have learned that people deserve more than a police department that responds to crime or works to prevent it. They deserve a police department that is truly part of the community it serves, a department they know, a department that listens, and a department they trust.

That trust is built through relationships. It is built when members of a community know that they do not have to wait until something goes wrong to call upon their police department, because their police department is already standing alongside them. Public safety is something we create together every day, and for those of us who wear a badge and have been entrusted with the authority to serve this community as safety professionals, our primary responsibility is clear: to do everything we can to keep the people we serve safe.

Since becoming Chief of the Harvard University Police Department in January, I have had the opportunity to begin building those relationships across this community. I have met students, faculty, staff, and colleagues who care deeply about Harvard and about one another. Those conversations have strengthened my conviction that the strongest approach to public safety is one we build together, and one that is always committed to continuous improvement.

Community-oriented policing is at the center of that commitment. It means being present. It means listening. It means taking action when concerns are raised. And most importantly, it means never losing sight of the tremendous responsibility that comes with wearing this badge: upholding the mission and values behind it and remaining steadfast in our commitment to the safety of every member of this community.

Harvard is a safe campus, but we will never take that safety for granted. Safety requires vigilance, engagement, partnership, and a willingness to continuously examine how we can do better. We will continue to strengthen and improve the people, practices, technology, partnerships, and other safety resources that support this campus. We will remain vigilant. We will remain engaged with every part of this community. And we will continue looking for ways to do even more to protect those who live, learn, work, and visit here.

This report is one way we keep our community informed and prepared. I encourage you to take a few minutes to review the information and resources it provides and to keep them in mind should you or someone around you ever need them.

One of our greatest strengths as a community is our ability to remain connected to one another. The reality is that members of our community will often see, hear, or know something before we do. If there is something you believe we should know, something you believe we can do better, an area where you see an opportunity for improvement, or simply an idea you would like to share or build with us, I want to hear from you. Please reach out to me at chief@hupd.harvard.edu.

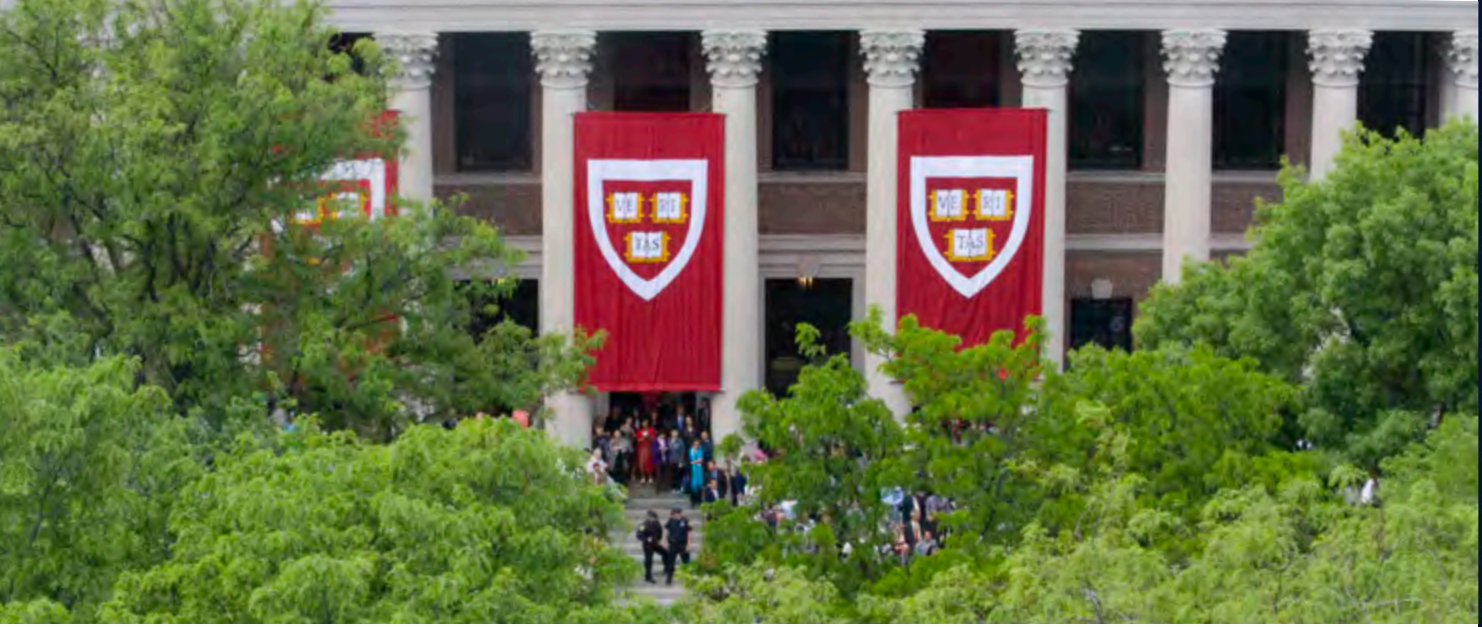
I am honored to serve as your Chief of Police. It is a privilege, and I take both that privilege and the responsibility that comes with it seriously. I remain committed to ensuring that the Harvard University Police Department is a trusted partner in keeping this community safe while helping our community continue to grow, strengthen, and pursue excellence together.

Peace be with you,

Anthony Campbell

Chief of Police
Harvard University Police Department





Overview

The mission of the Harvard University Police Department (HUPD) is to maintain a safe and secure campus by providing quality policing in partnership with the community. The HUPD pursues this mission within the University context of free expression, rigorous inquiry, vast diversity, and pursuit of distinction. The HUPD honors these traditions and seeks success by means that are moral, constitutional, and respectful of individual rights and community interests. HUPD's headquarters is located at 1033 Massachusetts Avenue, on the sixth floor.

The HUPD is responsible for the safety and security of more than 19,000 students, 14,000 faculty and staff members, and 700 buildings in an open and accessible environment. The HUPD is a full-service police department (comprising a Patrol Division, Criminal Investigation Division, and Dignitary Protection Unit) that includes police officers, detectives, civilian communication dispatchers, and support and administrative personnel.

Some core functions of the Department are: responding to criminal incidents; checking on the well-being of students, faculty, and staff; responding to disturbances; providing safety escorts; taking reports of lost and

stolen property; responding to lockouts; investigating suspicious activity; responding to alarms; and investigating trespassers or unwanted guests.

HUPD officers are sworn special State Police officers with deputy sheriff powers; this gives them the authority to make arrests for criminal offenses committed on campus and for any breach of the peace on city streets in Cambridge, Somerville, and Boston, though HUPD ordinarily travels only those streets within our campus. HUPD officers have jurisdiction to operate on Harvard University owned or controlled property.

Officers receive the same academy training as officers from Cambridge. With the exception of certain crimes, such as homicide, the HUPD has primary jurisdiction over all crimes occurring on campus.

HUPD does not have a formal memorandum of understanding with other local police forces regarding the investigation of alleged criminal incidents, but the Department maintains a close working relationship with Cambridge Police, Boston Police, Massachusetts State Police, and Somerville Police and will coordinate with them at times in order to ensure the most appropriate response to criminal incidents occurring

both on campus and the areas immediately adjacent to campus. Officers have the authority to enforce State and local laws and University policies.

Security officers do not have the power to arrest. The patrol jurisdiction of security officers is limited to any buildings or properties owned or controlled by the University. Security Officers have the authority to enforce University policies.

Responsibilities to the Community

- To protect life and safeguard property
- To create a safe and secure environment for the entire Harvard University community
- To prevent crime, control criminal behavior, maintain order, and reduce fear of crime
- To accomplish all police objectives legally and constitutionally, guided by HUPD values and mindful at all times of the rights of individuals and the interests of the community
- To create partnerships with Harvard and community groups, service agencies, institutions, and other criminal justice agencies
- To identify and solve problems
- To listen to community concerns
- To establish and support crime prevention programs
- To respond to calls for service
- To investigate crimes
- To apprehend those who commit crimes
- To help to convict persons charged with crimes

Preparing the Annual Security Report

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (The Clery Act) requires all institutions of higher education to provide students and employees with information about their security policies and procedures and

statistics on reported incidents of certain crimes (Clery Crimes).

Harvard's annual statistics include Clery Crimes that occurred on Harvard's campus, in or on non-campus buildings or property, or on public property, as those terms are defined in the Clery Act (Harvard's Clery Geography.) The Clery Act defines those terms as follows:

- Campus - Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls.
- Non-campus building or property - (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.
- Public property - All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

In addition to its Cambridge and Longwood campuses, Harvard University also maintains five additional campuses:

- Arnold Arboretum – Boston, Massachusetts
- Concord Field Station – Bedford, Massachusetts
- Harvard Forest – Petersham, Massachusetts
- Center for Hellenic Studies – Nafplion, Greece
- David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies – Santiago, Chile

The annual crime statistics report includes information requested and obtained from the following sources in addition to the HUPD: Cambridge Police, Boston Police, Massachusetts State Police, Somerville

Police, police departments in other jurisdictions where applicable, and non-police Campus Security Authorities. Campus Security Authorities are defined by federal regulation as university officials who have “significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings.” For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year the crime was reported. A written request for statistical information is made on an annual basis to all Campus Security Authorities. Reporting for the purposes of the Clery Act does not require initiating an investigation or disclosing identifying information about the reporting victim.

All of the statistics are gathered, compiled, and reported to the University community via this report, which is published by HUPD. HUPD submits the annual crime statistics published in this report to the U.S. Department of Education. The statistical information gathered by the Department of Education is available to the public on its website. All policy statements included in this report pertain to all campus locations except as noted in Appendix 4.

Clery Geography Maps

The Department has developed Clery geography maps to aid the campus community in better understanding Harvard’s Clery geography and the criminal statistics published in this report.

Clery geography maps are a useful tool for identifying buildings and property that make up Harvard’s Clery Act geography, as well as distinguishing the patrol jurisdiction of our police agency. Additionally, campus maps help illustrate to students, faculty, staff, and visitors where reported incidents occurred.

Please find the Clery Geography Maps for both domestic and international campuses in Appendix 4.

Each map identifies several different types of Harvard affiliated properties; including, but not limited to, on-campus owned/leased buildings and residences, non-campus owned/leased buildings and residences, recognized student organizations, Harvard owned streets, and non-Clery property. The maps present an accurate picture of Harvard’s owned/leased property, and will be updated as necessary.

On-Campus Criminal Investigations

With respect to conduct that takes place on campus, HUPD officers investigate criminal complaints filed by community members and pursue investigations to their most reasonable conclusion. Detectives from the Criminal Investigation Division may conduct follow-up investigations, with support when necessary from a number of law enforcement partners, including the Massachusetts State Police, Boston Police, Cambridge Police, Somerville Police, federal agencies, District Attorneys’ offices, and victim-witness programs.

One of HUPD’s central concerns is the interests of the victim. The HUPD recognizes the importance of confidentiality and of protecting the identity of the victim to the extent possible in the course of an investigation. In criminal matters, the victim’s preferences may greatly influence the way in which a case is processed.

Regardless of whether a criminal case is pursued through the courts, the University may use its internal disciplinary processes and procedures to address behavior that is alleged to have violated Harvard’s expectations for conduct.

Off-Campus Criminal Investigations

When a student is involved in an off-campus incident involving disorderly or criminal behavior, HUPD officers may assist the local police department in its investigation. On a

regular basis the Cambridge and Boston Police also share with the HUPD incident reports that involve off-campus disorderly behavior or criminal activity committed by Harvard students. The HUPD shares those reports with the appropriate school or department for follow-up, potentially including disciplinary action.

Certain officially recognized student organizations own or control non-campus property, though none have non-campus housing facilities, and therefore the University does not have a policy to monitor or record crimes at such facilities. If Cambridge or Boston Police are called by a citizen to respond to an incident involving Harvard students taking place at one of these locations, or on other private property, they typically will invite HUPD to respond with them or they will notify HUPD after they have responded to inform HUPD of any disorderly behavior or criminal activity. However, the Cambridge and Boston Police Departments do this out of courtesy and are not obligated to notify or involve the HUPD when they respond to a call involving private property.

Community Outreach

Community members who see HUPD officers as fellow members of their community - and not just enforcement officials - are far more likely to share information on criminal activity or other problems with them than they would with someone who is a stranger, albeit one who wears a uniform. Therefore, officers are encouraged to form relationships with the community above and beyond answering calls for service. These conversations present an opportunity for officers to solicit information about ongoing problems and concerns, thereby facilitating officers' problem-solving efforts.

In addition to the daily informal face-to-face contacts officers have while on patrol, HUPD officers perform more formalized community

outreaches as well. Outreaches consist of safety talks, brown-bag lunches, and other more structured events where HUPD officers provide students, faculty, and staff direction and steps they can take to maintain their own safety and the security of others and to familiarize them with the Department and the many services that it offers.

If your school, house, department, or location want to arrange for an officer to come out and conduct a safety talk, please contact us at outreach@hupd.harvard.edu in order to arrange the meeting.

The HUPD utilizes several office spaces where community members can register their laptops or bicycles, file a police report, or talk to an officer about any safety issues. Each office posts its own hours of operation. Location of office spaces are below:

- 180 Longwood Ave (Longwood Campus)
- Smith Campus Center, 2nd floor of the Welcome Pavilion
- 114 Western Ave, Stadium Road side

Professional Conduct

The HUPD's relationship with the community is vital to achieve our mission. All community members should expect to be treated in a courteous and professional manner by members of the Department. Occasionally questions arise regarding professional conduct. The Department does not tolerate unprofessional or rude conduct by our employees, and expects all employees to provide an appropriate level of service. The quality of our service is dependent in part on feedback from the community, and the Department has an extensive process in place to respond to complaints.

We also wish to recognize instances where our employees have been especially helpful or have exceeded expectations in the service that they have provided. The community is encouraged to bring to the Department's attention both compliments and questions of professionalism by contacting one of the following individuals in a timely manner:

- The On-duty Supervisor at **617-495-1786**
(available 24 hours a day)
- The Office of the Chief at **617-495-1780**
(Monday through Friday, 9:00 am to 5:00 pm)

Additionally, community members can commend or make a complaint against an officer online at www.hupd.harvard.edu/professional-conduct. Community members may include their name and email address or may submit reports anonymously. Anonymous complaints will be investigated but the investigation may be limited if the complainant cannot be reached to answer follow-up questions.

Reporting Crime, Emergency or Suspicious Activity

Students, faculty, staff and visitors are strongly encouraged to accurately and promptly report all criminal and suspicious activity, and any emergency occurring on Harvard's Clery Geography, to the HUPD, or the appropriate police agency. Reports may be made on behalf of another, when, for example, the victim of a crime elects to or is unable to make such a report. Timely reporting of information assists us in intervening in potential criminal activity and apprehending suspects. Please do not delay in calling. Criminal offenses should be reported to HUPD promptly so that the Department can determine whether a Timely Warning notice is necessary and so that the information can be included in the crime log and the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

To reach the HUPD in an emergency, call **617-495-1212**. Community members are strongly encouraged to store **617-495-1212** in their cell phone contacts.

If a community member calls **911** from an on-campus phone, the call will go to either the Cambridge Police or the Boston Police depending on their location. As the HUPD maintains a good working relationship with both departments, they will generally inform the HUPD of the 911 call. Community





members who call **911** from a cell phone will be connected with the Massachusetts State Police, which then will transfer the call to the appropriate jurisdiction, unless the incident occurred on state-owned property (the area around the Charles River and Fenway).

Additional Reporting Options: Campus Security Authorities

In addition to the primary reporting option of the Harvard University Police Department and local law enforcement agencies, you may report crimes to certain officials designated as Campus Security Authorities. Below you will find information about confidential reporting options, which means that the resources listed there are not required to bring forward reports of crimes. Campus Security Authorities, however, are required to bring forward reports of Clery Act crimes occurring in the Clery Act geographical locations described in this Annual Security Report, and so are not confidential resources.

Harvard University has hundreds of Campus Security Authorities. In general, in addition to the reporting options listed above, those who wish to report crimes in a non-confidential manner and have them included in the Annual Security Report, Crime Log, and consideration for warnings, can make reports to deans of students, faculty deans,

resident deans, tutors and proctors, and other residential staff, human resource directors, social workers, peer advisors, program directors, coaches, athletic trainers, and Title IX coordinators. Such reports assist the HUPD in compiling the annual statistical disclosure and making assessments about whether it is necessary to issue Timely Warning Notices.

Harvard contracts with Securitas, a private security agency, to provide security services. Securitas personnel are Campus Security Authorities who must bring forth disclosures of Clery Act crimes occurring in relevant Clery Act geography.

Response to Reported Incidents

In the event of a reported crime or emergency, there will be a public safety response to your location, either by the HUPD alone or a joint response. Dispatchers are available to answer calls 24 hours a day at **617-495-1212**. In response to a call, the HUPD will take appropriate action, either dispatching an officer or asking the victim to come to the HUPD to file an incident report. All reported crimes will be reviewed by the University and may become a matter of public record if a case goes to court. HUPD incident reports involving Harvard students, faculty or staff may be forwarded to the relevant School or Department for review and potential referral to the appropriate disciplinary process. At its

discretion, the HUPD may conduct further investigation into an initial report. Additional information obtained from any such investigation also may be forwarded to the relevant School or Department. If assistance is required from the Cambridge Police, Boston Police, Massachusetts State Police, or Somerville Police, or from the Boston, Cambridge or Somerville Fire Departments, then the HUPD will contact the appropriate Unit. In the event of a reported sex offense, initial responders, including HUPD, will make sure the survivor is aware of the wide variety of available resources.

Blue Light Phones

Police assistance phones are located at outdoor locations throughout the campus; they have blue lights above them for easy identification. These phones should be used to report suspicious activity, crimes in progress, or any emergency situation. The dispatcher will identify the location of the phone being used and will dispatch police and other security personnel as necessary.

You should trust your instincts. If something doesn't seem right, it probably isn't. Don't ignore it or keep it to yourself. Call us – even if you are unsure about what is occurring. We are not encouraging community members to intervene or take actions on their own. We just need you to alert us to the situation. We will then dispatch officers immediately to investigate and take appropriate action.

By being vigilant and looking out for each other, students, faculty, and staff can do their part to assist the HUPD in keeping the University safe and secure. Whatever hesitation you might have about calling the HUPD is far outweighed by the benefit of alerting us of potential criminal behavior.

What Is Suspicious Behavior?

Signs of behavior that might be suspicious:

- A person trying to enter a residence without the proper access card
- A person running and looking about furtively, as if they were being watched or chased
- A stranger carrying property at an unusual hour or location, especially if the items are computers or other electronic equipment, office machinery, or locked bicycles
- A person going door-to-door in an office building or a residential area
- Any person forcibly entering a locked vehicle or building
- Transactions being conducted from vehicles, especially near schools or parks. These may be illegal drug sales or sales of stolen property.
- One or more persons sitting in a parked car closely scanning the surrounding area
- Any person being forced into a vehicle
- A person exhibiting unusual mental or physical symptoms
- Unusual noises, including gunshots, screaming, sounds of fighting, barking dogs, or anything suggesting foul play, danger, or illegal activity

It is important to remember that people aren't suspicious, behavior is. When in doubt, call! If you witness any suspicious activity, call the HUPD immediately at **617-495-1212**.

Anonymous Reporting

Community members can report criminal or suspicious activity anonymously either by calling a twenty-four hour automated voice mail system at **617-496-2700** or by reporting online at www.hupd.harvard.edu/anonymous-reporting. This telephone number can be used to report domestic violence and sexual assaults, drug usage and dealing, or any other criminal activity, though it should not be used during emergencies. The information provided in any anonymous report should be

as detailed as possible. The purpose of an anonymous report is to allow the University to keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees and visitors; determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method or assailant; and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the University. Depending upon the type and detail of the information received, the University may be limited in its investigation and response to anonymous reports.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting

Community members who have been the victim of a crime but do not want to pursue action within either the University system or the criminal justice system may want to consider asking an HUPD officer to file a report on the details of the incident without revealing their identity. As with an anonymous report, the purpose of a confidential report is to comply with the victim's wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to enhance the future safety of the victim and others in the community. This allows the University to keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees and visitors; determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant; and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the University.

Other Resources for Confidential Support at Harvard

Counseling and Mental Health Services (CAMHS), part of Harvard University Health Services, provides comprehensive outpatient care for a variety of concerns.

Harvard Chaplains are a professional community of more than thirty chaplains, representing many of the world's religious, spiritual and ethical traditions, who share a collective commitment to serving the spiritual needs of the students, faculty and staff of Harvard University. The Clery Act defines pastoral and professional counselors as:

- Pastoral Counselor - An employee of an institution, who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.
- Professional Counselor - An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community, and who is functioning within the scope of their license or certification.

CAMHS providers and Harvard Chaplains are not considered to be Campus Security Authorities for Clery Act purposes and are not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. Consistent with the norms of their profession, they may, if and when they deem it appropriate, inform those they are counseling of procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Behavioral Assessment and Consultation Team

The Harvard University Behavioral Assessment and Consultation Team (BACT) handles disruptive, disturbing or threatening behaviors that could affect the campus. The team is intended as a multidisciplinary resource to provide University officials and others with expertise and counsel when confronted with a situation that could present a risk to the safety of the campus. BACT is an interdisciplinary team consisting of subject matter experts from



law enforcement, mental health services, academic services, human resources, student affairs, employee assistance, and legal counsel.

Mission

BACT employs a proactive, collaborative, coordinated, and fact-based process. Working in concert with the school or department, BACT brings its expertise to the identification, assessment, consultation, intervention, and management of situations that pose, or may potentially pose, a threat to the safety and well-being of the campus community.

Purpose

BACT is not an administrative, treatment or disciplinary body; rather it is designed to provide expertise, information, recommendations, and referrals to those dealing with threatening or disruptive situations. It does not adjudicate, discipline or impose sanctions against any member of the University, nor does it provide or mandate treatment.

Early Intervention is Essential

Working with University administrators to support the safety and well-being of the campus community is a responsibility of

all members of the Harvard community. Campus safety is enhanced when community members identify behaviors of concern and report them promptly. Early identification of concerns allows the University to intervene more effectively to address behaviors that pose risks to the learning, working, and living environment of Harvard University.

How to share your concern

If you are aware of an emergency or immediate safety concerns, call the Harvard University Police Department immediately at **617-495-1212**.

If you are concerned about threatening behavior or a disturbing situation that is NOT an emergency event, contact your school or department administration or the University's BACT staff person, Steven G. Catalano at the **617-495-9225** or steven_catalano@hupd.harvard.edu.

For additional information on the BACT please visit www.hupd.harvard.edu/bact-team.

Active Shooter Safety Guidelines

The Harvard University Police Department is committed to providing training to community members on how to respond if confronted with an active shooter scenario. While reports of violent crime at Harvard are infrequent, no environment is immune from the threat of an active shooter. Since most active shooter incidents are over within minutes, students, faculty, and staff must be prepared to react quickly to keep themselves safe until first responders arrive.

These situations are unpredictable. However, there are a few steps that one can take immediately. As these situations evolve quickly, quick decisions could mean the difference between life and death. If you are in harm's way, you will need to decide rapidly on the safest course of action based on the scenario that is unfolding before you.

In an active shooter situation, you should quickly determine the most reasonable way to protect your own life. These are not necessarily sequential — the right first response depends on the situation you're in. You should:

- 1. Run:** If there is a safe escape path, attempt to evacuate the premises.
- 2. Hide:** If evacuation is not possible, find a place to hide where the active shooter is less likely to find you.
- 3. Fight:** As a last resort, and only when your life is in imminent danger, attempt to disrupt and/or incapacitate the active shooter.

Please review Harvard University's "Responding to an Active Shooter" safety video at www.hupd.harvard.edu/active-shooter-safety-guidelines for more information on responding to an active shooter.

For additional information on the HUPD's active shooter safety guidelines please visit

www.hupd.harvard.edu/active-shooter-safety-guidelines.

If you are interested in arranging a presentation on the Harvard University Police Department's Active Shooter Safety Guidelines please contact Steven G. Catalano, the Assistant Director for Compliance, at **617-495-9225** or by email at steven_catalano@hupd.harvard.edu.

Emergency Management Framework

Harvard University's schools, departments, and senior leadership maintain a variety of emergency management plans that are designed to provide the framework for managing incidents, no matter the type, scale or complexity. While these plans do not cover every conceivable contingency situation, they do supply guidelines and procedures to address most campus emergencies.





Harvard's emergency management structure is designed to be scalable to the needs of the emergency, consisting of school and department emergency management teams and a University-wide Crisis Management Team. School and department teams are called upon in emergency situations to provide local leadership and implement University policies, where necessary. In the event of a campus-wide emergency, executive leadership is provided by the Crisis Management Team.

Emergency Notifications

Upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, employees, or visitors occurring on the campus, notification will be made by using some or all of the following methods depending on the type of emergency:

- **MessageMe** - the University's emergency notification system
- **www.harvard.edu/emergency** - a special website activated at the time of major emergencies
- **617-496-NEWS (6397)** - an automated notification line available in the event of an emergency
- **617-432-6666** - an automated notification line specific to the Longwood campus

- School and University websites
- Social Media
- Email
- Face to Face Communication

While it is impossible to predict every significant emergency or dangerous situation that may occur on campus, the following identified situations are examples which may warrant an emergency notification after confirmation: armed/hostile intruder; bomb/explosives (threat); communicable disease outbreak; severe weather; terrorist incident; civil unrest; natural disaster; hazardous materials incident and structural fire.

Individuals can report emergencies occurring on campus by calling **617-495-1212**.

If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff occurring on campus, the University will follow its emergency notification procedures. If the University issues an emergency notification, then it is not required to issue a timely warning based on the same circumstances; however, the University will provide follow-up information to the community as needed.

MessageMe is the University's primary tool for sending emergency notifications to members of the campus community. MessageMe is used

to streamline community communications, allowing crisis support leaders to immediately and simultaneously send messages to the University community. MessageMe sends alerts through three main contact paths; email, text and voice call. Emergency notifications are a flexible tool for notifying the entire population or relevant subsets of the population, as few as a handful of people, and in such cases other communication methods may be used.

To facilitate the timely distribution of critical alerts, all active faculty, staff, students, and other community members who are likely to be on campus are automatically enrolled in the system with their primary email address as the default contact path. Harvard community members are encouraged to add additional contact preferences or update existing preferences regularly.

Emergency Notification System	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator	Authority for approving & sending Message	Primary Message Sender	Backup Message Sender
PRIMARY					
MessageMe Mass Notification	HUPD	HPAC	HUPD and HPAC	HUPD	HPAC
Blast Email	HUPD	HPAC	HUPD and HPAC	HUPD	HPAC
Voice Messaging 617-496-NEWS (6397)	HPAC	N/A	HPAC	HPAC	N/A
Voice Messaging Longwood 617-432-6666	Campus Operations	N/A	Campus Operations	Campus Operations	N/A
Social Media	HPAC	N/A	HPAC	HPAC	N/A
SECONDARY					
Website	HPAC	N/A	HPAC	HPAC	N/A
Fire Alarms	HUPD	N/A	HUPD	HUPD	N/A
Public Address Systems, where available	HUPD	Building Manager	HUPD/ Building Manager	HUPD	Building Manager

In the event of a failure in technology, the University may communicate using face-to-face communication. Members of the larger community, such as parents or campus neighbors, may receive information about emergencies on campus from local/national media and/or a campus-wide email and the Harvard website.

Harvard community members can view or update their MessageMe account information by visiting messagememe.harvard.edu. The University also regularly shares the content of Emergency Notification with law enforcement and emergency services partners.



Emergency notifications are typically written and distributed by staff in the Office of the Chief of Police. Harvard Public Affairs & Communications (HPAC) is also authorized to distribute emergency notifications, at the discretion of the Chief of Police or designee.

HUPD is responsible for confirming (with the assistance of key campus administrators, local first responders or the National Weather Service) if there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the Harvard University community.

Select members of HUPD and/or Harvard Public Affairs & Communications (HPAC), under the direction of the University's Crisis Management Team, will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of any emergency notification as well as the appropriate segment of the community to receive it and will initiate the MessageMe system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Subsequent follow up notifications will be sent through MessageMe and the other communication tools listed above as needed.

Timely Warnings

The HUPD provides Timely Warnings to the University community when Clery Act crimes occur within Harvard's Clery Act Geography, are reported to campus security authorities or local law enforcement, and represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. Whether to disseminate a Timely Warning will be decided by the Chief of Police or their designee and in consultation with others, when time permits, on a case-by-case basis in light of all the facts surrounding the crime and the continuing danger to the campus community. The purpose of the warning is to aid in the prevention of similar crimes by alerting the community about the incident and providing information on the actions people can take to diminish their chances of being victimized.

The amount and type of information presented in the warning will vary depending on the circumstances of the crime. If there is certain information that could compromise law enforcement efforts, it may be withheld from the Timely Warning notice. An effort will always be made to distribute a warning as soon as pertinent information is available so that the warning is a preventive tool, not solely a description of the incident.

Timely Warning Notices are typically issued for the following crimes occurring within University Clery Act geography when reported to local law enforcement or a Campus Security Authority and when representing a serious or continuing threat to students and employees: major incidents of arson, aggravated assault, a series of burglaries that occur in reasonably close proximity to one another, murder/non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, robbery, motor vehicle theft, and sex offenses. Cases of aggravated assault and sex offenses are considered on a case-by-case basis, depending on the facts of the case and the information known by the HUPD. For example, if an assault is alleged to have occurred between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no ongoing threat to other Harvard University community members and a Timely

Warning Notice would not be distributed. Cases involving sexual assault are often reported long after the incident occurred, in which case there is no ability to distribute a timely warning notice to the community. Thus, whether to issue a Timely Warning Notice based on a reported sex offense will be determined on a case-by-case basis depending on when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known by HUPD. Similarly, HUPD will assess reports of property crimes and will distribute a Timely Warning Notice in the event of a pattern of crime that poses a serious or continuing threat to the community. The Chief of Police or designee reviews all reports to determine if there is an on-going threat to the community and if the distribution of a Timely Warning Notice is warranted. Timely Warning Notices will be issued to students and employees in a manner that is timely, that withholds the names of the victims as confidential, and in a manner that aids in the prevention of future similar crimes.

Timely Warning Notices are typically written and distributed by staff in the Office of the Chief of Police. Harvard Public Affairs & Communications (HPAC) is also authorized to distribute Timely Warning Notices, at the discretion of the Chief of Police or their designee. Timely Warning Notices are distributed to the Harvard University community via blast email and posted on the HUPD website. Because many members of our community travel between the Cambridge and Longwood campuses, as a courtesy, Timely Warning Notices covering a crime on one campus will be sent to both campuses. The University also regularly shares the content of Timely Warnings with law enforcement and emergency services partners and requests the cooperation of local law enforcement and emergency partners to notify the University of crimes.

Counseling and Mental Health Services (CAMHS) providers or Harvard Chaplains who receive notice of Clery Act crimes in their confidential role are exempt from reporting



as campus security authorities, and so crimes reported to them in confidence will not be passed on to be sent as Timely Warnings.

To view current and archived warnings please visit: www.hupd.harvard.edu/archived-timely-warnings

Campus Advisories

In certain cases, the University may issue alerts to the community for incidents or crimes that do not meet the technical definitions of Emergency Notifications or Timely Warnings under the Clery Act. These alerts are developed by the Chief of Police or designee and other University officials on a case by case basis and called Campus Advisories.

Emergency Evacuations

Emergency evacuation plans have been created for buildings on campus. Building evacuation drills are conducted throughout campus annually in residential dormitories, as well as, select academic, and office buildings. Evacuation drills are both announced and unannounced based on building occupancy.

Each drill is documented including its date, time, location and any pertinent information that will help improve future evacuations.

During an evacuation, HUPD staff, Fire Department, Facility Management, Security and Residential Advisors on the scene will communicate information to students, faculty, and staff regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.

The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of a fire or other emergency. Evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on fire safety issues specific to their building. During the drill, occupants practice drill procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm.

During the Evacuation:

If you recognize a fire situation, activate the alarm, evacuate to a safe location using the nearest exit, and dial 911. When a fire alarm is activated, everyone must evacuate. Immediately stop what you are doing and proceed to an emergency exit. Do not delay evacuation. Occupants should shut doors behind them as they leave. Follow exit signs to nearest fire stairwell or exit discharge; do not use elevators during an evacuation.

Once outside, occupants should report to their emergency evacuation meeting location to be accounted for. Occupants must follow instructions of HUPD and the Fire Department. Occupants with disabilities or other special needs who require additional assistance may shelter in place if in a fully sprinkled building, conduct a horizontal evacuation to a safer area on the same floor, or shelter in a fire-rated stair well. First responders should be informed as to the location within the building of any occupants in need of assistance. Once the building has been cleared, occupants will be permitted to re-enter.



When Evacuation is Not Possible

In a fire or fire alarm situation, always check doors to see if they are hot or warm to the touch before you open them. If heat or smoke prevents you from evacuating, return to your room and use towels or other cloth items to seal around the door. Hang a brightly colored object in the window and reclose the window (if it opens) as much as possible. Do not reopen your window (if it opens) unless forced to do so by smoke. After you have sealed your door, immediately call **911** or the University Operations Center (Cambridge/Allston/HSPH) **617-495-5560**, (HMS/HSDM Facilities Call Center) **617-432-1901** and advise emergency responders of your location and situation. Wait for help to arrive.

Sheltering In Place

Because sheltering in place may be the protective action recommendation for several emergencies with differing risks, and because sometimes the initial recommendation is to shelter in place followed by relocation, there is no single set of shelter in place procedures. Based on the type of emergency, such as Tornado, Hostile Intruder, or Hazardous Material Release Outside, you should consult each relevant section for guidance. Emergencies change as they progress. The questions to ask yourself are: Am I safer inside or outside? Where am I safest inside? Where am I safest outside?

Shelter-in-Place Procedures –What it Means to “Shelter-in-Place”

If an incident occurs and the buildings or areas around you become unstable, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors, because leaving the area may expose you to that danger. Thus, to

“shelter-in-place” means to make a shelter of the building that you are in, and with a few adjustments this location can be made even safer and more comfortable until it is safe to go outside.

Basic “Shelter-in-Place” Guidance

If an incident occurs and the building you are in is not damaged, stay inside in an interior room until you are told it is safe to come out. If your building is damaged, take your personal belonging (purse, wallet, access card, etc.) and follow the evacuation procedures for your building (close your door, proceed to the nearest exit, and use the stairs instead of the elevators). Once you have evacuated, seek shelter at the nearest University building quickly. If police or fire department personnel are on the scene, follow their directions.

How You Will Know to “Shelter-in-Place”

A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources, HUPD, housing staff members, other University employees, local police, or other authorities utilizing the University’s emergency communications tools.

How to “Shelter-in-Place”

No matter where you are, the basic steps of shelter-in-place will generally remain the same. Should the need ever arise, follow these steps, unless instructed otherwise by local emergency personnel:

- If you are inside, stay where you are. Collect any emergency shelter-in-place supplies and a phone to be used in case of emergency. If you are outdoors, proceed into the closest building quickly or follow instructions from emergency personnel on the scene.

- Locate a room to shelter inside. It should be:
 - An interior room;
 - Above ground level; and
 - Without windows or with the least number of windows. If there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms maybe necessary.
- Shut and lock all windows (tighter seal) and close exterior doors.
- Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and fans.
- Close vents to ventilation systems as you are able. (University staff will turn off the ventilation as quickly as possible.)
- Use the Notes app in your phone to make a list of the people with you and ask someone (hall staff, faculty, or other staff) to call the list in to HUPD so they know where you are sheltering. If only students are present, one of the students should call in the list.
- Turn on a radio or TV and listen for further instructions.
- Make yourself comfortable.

Post Incident:

At the completion of the incident, the Fire/Rescue Department or other appropriate emergency official(s) will release the building to the facility/residential leadership. The facility should be pronounced all clear, or clear with conditions for re-occupancy. The facility/residential leadership should then communicate the all clear or the clear with conditions to the area entrance monitors in person. It is recommended that facility managers also communicate the reason the fire alarm/emergency evacuation occurred to help increase occupant awareness in the building.

Additional Drills and Exercises

The University conducts a yearly test of the MessageMe system, the University's emergency notification system. The test is designed to assess and evaluate the emergency response plans and capabilities of the institution. These tests may be announced or unannounced. For each test, the University documents a description of the exercise, the date and time, and whether it was announced or unannounced. The University publicizes a summary of the emergency response and evacuation procedures via email at least once each year, in addition to the multiple tests, that meets all of the requirements of the Higher Education Act.

More information on the University's emergency preparedness and response efforts as well as evacuation guidance can be found at www.harvard.edu/emergency and ehs.harvard.edu.

Public Police Crime Log

The HUPD produces a written daily crime log that is available to the public, as required by the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, codified at 20 USC 1092 (f), 34CFR668.46 as part of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (The Clery Act), and Massachusetts General Law Chapter 41, Section 98F. The purpose of the daily log is to provide information about reports of criminal and other significant incidents occurring on campus to members of the University community, which have been reported to the HUPD, or Campus Security Authorities (CSA), and which might be relevant for their safety and security. The crime log includes the nature of the crime, date that the crime was reported to HUPD, date and time where the crime was alleged to occur, the general location, the disposition, and is updated when there are changes. The crime log includes both Clery Act reportable and non-Clery Act reportable crimes. Entries are logged within two days of receipt of the report.

Information from the HUPD log can be found in three locations. There are two official logs, which contain sixty days of incidents reported to the HUPD. The first is kept at HUPD headquarters, 1033 Massachusetts Avenue, 6th floor and the second is kept at the HUPD Longwood office space at 180 Longwood Ave, Boston, from 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. The official logs are updated as new information becomes available. In addition, the HUPD also posts an electronic version of the log at www.hupd.harvard.edu/public-police-log. Although the HUPD attempts to make the electronic version of the log as accurate as possible at the time of posting, it is not the official police log. Logs of crimes older than 60 days can be available with two days notice to the HUPD.

In certain cases, HUPD may delay adding the report of a crime to the public log, such as if adding the crime would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of a student, could cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or could result in evidence destruction. In such cases, the addition to the log will be delayed and added later when the risk is abated.

Clery Act Criminal Statistics

The Clery Act is a federal law that requires colleges and universities to disclose annual information about campus crime. Each year the University files a report of campus crime statistics with the United States Department of Education. Crime statistics for the past three calendar years are maintained on the HUPD website.

For each calendar year, the statistics reflect the number of reported incidents of certain crimes, as defined by the Clery Act, which occurred within Harvard's Clery Geography. These crimes include: murder, manslaughter, sex offenses (including rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape), robbery, aggravated

assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking that occurred on University Clery geography. Where the crimes above are on the basis of bias against actual or perceived members of certain groups, the crimes may also be classified as hate crimes. Also included are arrests and disciplinary referrals for drug law violations, liquor violations, and weapon violations. In certain rare cases, a crime may be unfounded under the standards of the Clery Act. In such cases, this unfounding is noted in the statistics of the Annual Security Report.

The Clery statistics include crimes reported directly to the HUPD, to local law enforcement agencies, and to Campus Security Authorities. As stated above, Campus Security Authorities are defined by the Clery Act as university officials who have "significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings." Professionally licensed mental health and religious counselors are exempt from reporting requirements for crimes disclosed to them in the course and scope of their role as a licensed mental health or religious counselor.

Please find the criminal statistics for all of Harvard's campuses in Appendix 1.

Because the Clery Act is a federal law, its definitions are not identical to those found in Massachusetts law. For the purposes of reporting crime statistics, HUPD uses the definitions set forth in Appendix 2. The definitions under Massachusetts law for certain crimes are set forth in Appendix 3.

For additional information on the Clery Act please visit www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/campus.html.

Crime Prevention Education and Security Awareness

In addition to the daily informal face-to-face contacts they have while on patrol, HUPD officers perform more formalized community outreaches as well. Officers present safety and security information at community meetings, make presentations at student and new employee orientations, teach self-defense classes, register laptops and bicycles, and initiate informal contact with students, faculty, and staff while patrolling on foot, bicycles, and motorcycles, and while eating in the dining halls.

HUPD officers are approachable and committed to keeping the Harvard community safe and secure. One way in which officers do this is by providing students, faculty, and staff direction and steps they can take to maintain their own safety and the security of others.

HUPD, in conjunction with the various Harvard Schools, offers approximately 200 crime prevention and security awareness educational programs each academic year. These programs address topics such as personal safety, alcohol and drug abuse awareness and the prevention of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking set forth above. As part of these security awareness programs, students and employees are encouraged to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.

A common theme of all awareness and crime prevention programs is to encourage students, faculty, and staff to be aware of their responsibility for their own security and the security of others.

If your school, house, department, or location wants to arrange for an officer to come out and conduct a safety talk, please contact us at outreach@hupd.harvard.edu in order to arrange the meeting.

Community's Role in Maintaining a Safe and Secure Campus

It is important for students, faculty, and staff to remember that we are located in an open and densely populated setting and must address many of the crime and safety issues that exist in any city. The safety and security of the University is the combined responsibility of the entire community. Safety is a two-way street and the community must take precautions to protect itself.

Community members need to utilize services, not just be aware of them. Each of you must assume a personal responsibility by taking precautions to prevent yourself from becoming a victim. The more people are looking out for one another, the more effective we will be at collectively protecting our community.

Theft Prevention

The Harvard University Police Department is committed to providing the Harvard community with a safe and secure environment. Although reported crime at Harvard is low, more than 95% of it is property crime, it is important for students, faculty, staff, and visitors to remember that we are located in an open and densely populated setting. Therefore, we share many of the crime and safety issues that exist in any city. The safety and security of the University is the shared responsibility of the entire community.

Theft is a crime of opportunity. If you do not take precautions to protect your property you increase the risk that it could be stolen. Theft is the most difficult crime for the HUPD to stop, but the easiest crime for you to prevent.

You should take the following precautions to safeguard your property:

- When you leave your room or office, even for a moment, always keep your doors and windows locked. Do not prop open or disengage the locking system on the door or windows.

- Never leave your purse, wallet, backpack, laptop, cell phone, iPad, or other property unattended even for a moment in a public setting. If you must leave your property, leave it with someone you know, not a person studying or working in the area. Before you walk away from your property: “stop, think and secure.”
- Never allow anyone you do not know to enter a locked building when you are entering or exiting. Do not let people “piggyback” with you! If someone does enter that you don’t recognize please call the HUPD at **617-495-1212** immediately. Do not confront or ignore them.
- Do not hang your purse or bag over the back of your chair while you are in a dining establishment or other public place. Do not place your purse or bag under the table out of sight.
- Keep an updated list of all personal property that has serial numbers, especially your personal electronics and bicycles. Please note the MAC addresses on any technology with access to the internet. This information may help detectives with their investigation.
- Download the “Find my iPhone” (Macs and iPads) app.
- When locking your bicycle, e-bike, scooter, or electric scooter, use a steel “U” lock rather than a cable lock. Lock the frame and tire together to a stationary object. If the bike has an easily removable seat, we recommend you remove the seat and take it with you. Register your bicycle or mobility device at www.hupd.harvard.edu/device-registration.
- If you are the victim of a theft, report it immediately to the HUPD at **617-495-1212**. We are available 24 hours a day. No crime is too small to report to us.

What to Do If You Have Been a Victim of Theft

The Harvard University Police Department regrets that you have been the victim of a theft while working, going to school, or visiting Harvard University. The HUPD realizes that this may be a difficult time for you. In an effort to mitigate further risk to your personal accounts we have created the following checklist of personal and financial security. When your financial institutions receive timely notification regarding the loss of your property, they are in a better position to



prevent fraudulent activity on your accounts. If you have any further questions regarding next steps to take, please do not hesitate to contact the Harvard University Police Department at **617-495-1212**.

- File a police report with the Harvard University Police Department. The HUPD can be reached at **617-495-1212**.
- If you have any physical keys that were also stolen, inform the owner of that property so that the lock(s) may be rekeyed.
- Call your financial institutions and cancel all applicable credit/debit cards. Request new cards with new numbers to ensure protection of your accounts.
- If your wallet was stolen and contained checks, call your banking institution to receive further instructions to protect your account.
- If your health insurance card was in your wallet, call your health insurance provider and request a new card.
- Consider all of the accounts that may automatically deduct money from your accounts. Remember to update those accounts where appropriate.

- If you have any membership cards in your wallet, (e.g. gym, supermarket, etc.) notify the applicable companies and request replacement cards.
- Call the appropriate department or registry of motor vehicles and request a new license or identification card with a new number.
- Replace any applicable government issued cards such as your social security card, military identification card, or passport.
- Contact the three major credit bureaus (Equifax, Experian, and Transunion) and ask them to put a fraud alert on your account. If you are not applying for a job or new credit, ask them to place a freeze. They will give you a personal identification number that will be needed to lift it. After 60 days, you should run a free credit report to verify your account. For more information, please visit the website: www.consumer.ftc.gov.
- In the event that you filed a report with the HUPD please note the case number and date.

Bicycle Registration

Students, faculty, and staff are strongly encouraged to register their bicycles, e-bikes, scooters, and electric scooters. The Harvard University Police Department partnered with Project 529 to offer bicycle and micromobility device registration to the Harvard community. Project 529's free registration platform, 529 Garage, helps prevent theft and aids in property recovery. To learn more, visit the Project 529 website at project529.com/garage/.

Bicycles and micromobility devices are defined as electric scooters, e-bikes, and similar personal mobility equipment. These devices are portable, often expensive, and susceptible to theft if not stored properly and securely. For this reason, all members of the University community are encouraged to document their devices serial number, make/model, color, and other identifying information.

If you previously registered your bike with HUPD, it will remain on file, however, students, faculty, and staff are strongly encouraged to register their bicycles and mobility devices with the 529 Garage.

To reduce the chance that your device will be stolen, use two locks, each with a different locking mechanism. For more information, please [view this guide to locking your bike](#) or [view this guide to locking your electric scooter](#).

If you previously registered your bicycle with HUPD, it will remain on file.

Registration of bicycles and micromobility devices with 529 Garage is required for community members to access Harvard University bike shelters and cages.

Register a bicycle, or micromobility device, with 529 Garage at www.project529.com/garage/users/sign_in.

To ensure successful registration, please review the [529 Garage Registration Guide](#).

Laptop Theft Prevention

Laptop theft is often a crime of opportunity. Students, faculty, and staff are strongly encouraged to take appropriate precautions





to prevent the theft of their laptop computer and to register their laptops to assist the police in recovering the laptop in the event that the laptop is lost or stolen.

- Never leave your laptop unattended in public places, even “just for a minute.” Remain in physical contact with it at all times (take it into the restroom if you must). Do not leave your laptop alone!
- Lock offices or dorm rooms where the laptop is stored.
- Use a security device such as a steel cable lock or alarm.
- Write down the MAC (Media Access Control) address of your network card.
- Document serial and model numbers of your laptop and accessories (such as hard drives and mice) and keep them in your files
- Register your laptop through the manufacturer’s product registration program.
- Back up your data, either online or via an external drive and store the drive some place other than your carrying case.
- Contact the HUPD at **617-495-1212** to file a theft report immediately if your laptop is stolen on campus.

Scams and Identity Theft Attempts Targeting International Affiliates

The Harvard University Police Department (HUPD) and the Harvard International Office (HIO) wish to inform members of the community of potential scams, often targeting international affiliates, that may result in the loss of personal and/or financial information. These scams are typically initiated by telephone calls or emails in which the callers/senders claim to be U.S. government officials or law enforcement officers. Below please find relevant information regarding common scams and possible actions affiliates can take in the event they are contacted by potential scammers.

Common Scams

- Caller/sender claims to be a U.S. Immigration official and requests a payment of money (via wire transfer, debit/credit card information, or gift card purchase) or the sharing of personally identifying information under the threat of arrest or finding an immigration law violation.
- Caller/sender claims to be an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) official and requests a payment of money (via wire transfer, debit/credit card information, or gift card purchase) or the

sharing of personally identifying information in order to facilitate a tax return or under the threat of finding a tax law violation.

- Caller/Sender claims to be a law enforcement official and states that an affiliate is subject to an active warrant and requests a payment of money (via wire transfer, debit/credit card information, or gift card purchase) in order to avoid or resolve an alleged criminal issue.
- An affiliate is approached or contacted by an unknown individual with a request to cash a check or transfer funds with the promise of payment in return for the affiliate's assistance.
- Rental scammers advertise apartments that either do not exist or are not available and request an affiliate wire money (security deposit or first month's rent) prior to meeting in-person, signing a lease, or viewing the apartment.

Commons Characteristics of Scams

- Caller/sender does not identify themselves or claims association with a government organization/department (IRS, law enforcement, Department of State).
- Caller/sender demands affiliate to act quickly.
- Caller/sender notifies affiliate of concerning information of which the affiliate was not previously aware (problem with taxes, immigration status, active warrant).
- Caller wants affiliate to stay on a phone line as long as possible.
- Caller/sender demands affiliate not end the conversation or email thread.
- Caller/sender applies fear, threats, or intimidation in order to receive personal information or money.
- Caller/sender uses legal terminology (cites federal immigration regulations or other provisions of State, federal, or local law) to sound as legitimate as possible.
- Caller/sender may be aware of affiliate's name, number, or address.
- Caller/sender wants affiliate to wire money or share personally identifying information (address, Social Security Number, date of birth, debit/credit card numbers).

- Caller/sender requests payment in cash or by gift card.
- Caller/sender prohibits affiliate from notifying other individuals of the situation.

Steps to Take If You Receive a Scam Telephone Call/Email

- Monitor calls/email for potential scams from unknown callers/sender.
- If you suspect the caller/sender is attempting to commit a scam, hang up or do not respond. If the caller/sender claims to be a government official, you should contact HIO, which can work with HUPD as needed to verify the caller/sender's credentials.
- Do not wire or promise money to an unknown caller/sender.
- Do not agree to meet with an unknown caller/sender. If the caller/sender claims to be a government official, you should contact HIO, which can work with HUPD as needed to verify the caller/sender's credentials.
- Do not share any personally identifying information or financial information.
- If you feel unsafe or threatened, call the HUPD at **617-495-1212**.





Important Knowledge Regarding Scams

- U.S. Government (IRS, Immigration/Citizenship Services, and Department of State) officials will never ask for prepaid gift cards or debit/credit card information over the telephone.
- U.S. Government (IRS, Immigration/Citizenship Services, and Department of State) officials will never request immediate payment over the telephone.
- Law enforcement officials will never request payment in order to resolve a warrant or criminal issue.
- Affiliates are cautioned when using informal means to locate housing (Craigslist, Facebook, or Reddit). Affiliates are strongly encouraged to utilize the **Off-Campus Housing website** in order to locate rental properties.
- Federal Trade Commission Information for Avoiding Scams
 - www.consumer.ftc.gov/articles/how-avoid-scam
- U.S. Citizen and Immigration Services website on Common Scams
 - www.uscis.gov/scams-fraud-and-misconduct/avoid-scams/common-scams
- Federal Trade Commission Website to Report Identity Theft
 - www.identitytheft.gov/?utm_source=takeaction
- Harvard International Office regarding housing
 - www.hio.harvard.edu/housing

External Resources for More Information

- Federal Trade Commission for Rental Scams
 - www.consumer.ftc.gov/articles/rental-listing-scams

Policies and Procedures Addressing Sexual Harassment and Other Sexual Misconduct

Harvard University is committed to maintaining a safe and healthy educational and work environment in which no member of the University community is, on the basis of sex, excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or subjected to discrimination in any University program or activity. Sexual harassment, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are forms of sex discrimination in that it denies an individual equal access to the University's programs or activities. The University prohibits sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking in its community, whether occurring on or off campus, and will take appropriate actions to investigate and adjudicate violations pursuant to its policies, described in this section and available in full through the link below.

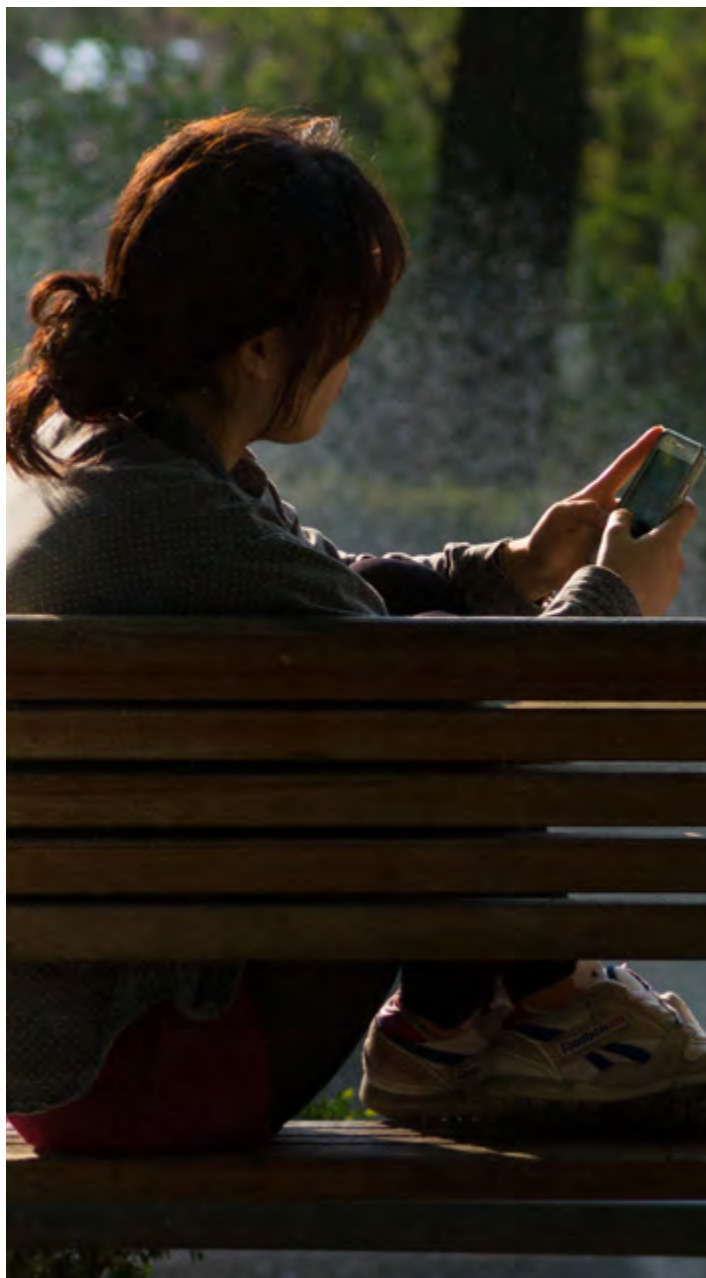
The University's Interim Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy, as linked below, addresses conduct prohibited by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and the Clery Act as amended by the Violence Against Women Act. The University's Interim Other Sexual Misconduct Policy is designed to address sexual misconduct that falls outside the jurisdiction of the Interim Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy, but may still be covered by the Clery Act and other laws:

- **Harvard University Interim Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy** (Regarding conduct occurring on or after August 14, 2020).
- **Harvard University Interim Other Sexual Misconduct Policy** (Regarding conduct occurring on or after August 14, 2020).

The Policies may be viewed in their entirety at this website: www.csndr.harvard.edu/university-title-ix-policies.

To learn more about policies applicable to conduct that pre-dates August 14, 2020, we encourage you to connect with your local Title IX Resource Coordinator and/or the **Non-Discrimination and Anti-Bullying (NDAB) & Title IX Compliance and Response Team** within the Office for Community Support Non-Discrimination, Rights and Responsibilities (CSNDR).

In addition to the requirements of Title IX, the Policies and Procedures have specific elements and requirements under the Violence Against Women Act Amendments to the Clery Act. Those specific Clery Act policy statements are described below.



Monitoring and Confidentiality

A variety of resources are available at the University and in the area to assist those who have experienced sexual harassment or other sexual misconduct, including sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Individuals considering making a disclosure to University resources can access information about privacy and confidentiality related to different University resources at www.csndr.harvard.edu/title-ix. The University is committed to providing all possible assistance in understanding these issues and helping individuals to make an informed decision.

Those who have experienced sexual misconduct have the right to report to the University and/or to state or local law enforcement, the right to seek assistance from the University in making a report to University, state, or local law enforcement, and the right not to report.

It is important to understand that, while the University will treat information it has received with appropriate sensitivity, University personnel nonetheless may need to share certain information with those at the University responsible for responding to or preventing sexual harassment or other sexual misconduct. For example, University officers, other than those who are prohibited from reporting because of a legal confidentiality obligation or prohibition against reporting, must promptly notify the School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinator about possible sexual harassment or other sexual misconduct, regardless of whether a complaint is filed. Such reporting is necessary for various reasons, including that it: (1) ensures that persons possibly subjected to such conduct consistently receive accurate information about the

resources and options available from a trained person in a position to assist them; (2) ensures that individuals have access to supportive measures to address any emerging or ongoing challenges; (3) enables the University to proactively address any community safety concerns, including patterns of possible sexual harassment or other sexual misconduct; and (4) where appropriate, enables the University to take steps to protect the Harvard community. This reporting by University officers will not necessarily result in a formal complaint; rather, the School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinator, in consultation with the University Title IX Coordinator, will assess the information and determine what action, if any, will be taken. Information will be disclosed in this manner only to those at the University who, in the judgment of the University Title IX Coordinator or School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinator, have a need to know.

Should individuals desire to discuss an incident or other information only with persons who are subject to a legal confidentiality obligation or prohibition against reporting, they should independently reach out or ask University officers for information about such resources, which are available both at the University, such as the confidential **Sexual Harassment/Assault Resources & Education (SHARE) Team**, and elsewhere. Additional information regarding confidential resources can be found at: www.csndr.harvard.edu/confidential-support-share.

University officers are available to discuss these other resources and to assist individuals in making an informed decision.

Violations of Other Rules

The University encourages the reporting of all concerns regarding sexual harassment or sexual misconduct. Sometimes individuals are hesitant to report instances of sexual

harassment or other sexual misconduct because they fear they may be charged with other policy violations, such as underage alcohol consumption.

Because the University has a paramount interest in protecting the well-being of its community and remedying sexual harassment or other sexual misconduct, other policy violations will be considered, if necessary, separately from allegations under this Policy.

If You Believe an Incident of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking Has Occurred

If you are in immediate danger and need help or want to speak to a specially trained officer about your situation, call the HUPD at **617-495-1212**. When you report an incident to HUPD, you will be provided with physical protection and transportation to a medical facility, if necessary. By contacting HUPD, you are not making a commitment to file charges or to testify in court. If you are uncertain whether a situation constitutes a criminal offense and/or a violation of University policy – either the Interim Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy or the Interim Other Sexual Misconduct Policy (which covers misconduct that falls outside the jurisdiction of the Interim Title IX Sexual Misconduct Policy) – you can consult with the HUPD, the confidential SHARE Team, local Title IX Resource Coordinators, the University Title IX Coordinator or Associate Title IX Coordinator, the **Office for Dispute Resolution (ODR)**, and/or other resources on or off campus. Additional information regarding community resources can be found at: www.csndr.harvard.edu/tix-resources.

While you are strongly encouraged to report instances of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking to law enforcement, including HUPD and/or local police, you have the right to choose

not to make a report. Upon request, other University officials can assist you in notifying HUPD and/or local police. If you report that you have been the victim of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, whether on or off campus, you will be provided with a written explanation of your rights and options as well as resources and services available both at Harvard and in the community.

If you believe an incident of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking has occurred and you are considering filing a formal complaint or pursuing legal action, there are several steps to consider, if possible, immediately or soon after the incident(s). HUPD strongly recommends that you:

- Contact the Police
- Call the HUPD at **617-495-1212** (Cambridge Campus) or **617-432-1212** (Longwood Campus) to report the incident. (You may also, if you prefer, report the offense to a local police department, such as Cambridge, Boston, or Somerville, even if the incident occurred on campus.
 - The **Cambridge Police Department's Sexual Assault Unit** may be reached directly by calling **617-349-3381**.
 - The Boston Police Department's Sexual Assault Unit may be reached directly by calling **617-343-4400**.
 - The Somerville Police Department's Family Services Unit may be reached directly by calling **617-625-1600 ext. 7237**.)
- Connect with Confidential Support
- For immediate assistance, the confidential **SHARE Team** maintains a confidential hotline, **617-495-9100**, which is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week by SHARE counselors. SHARE counselors offer a range of confidential support to students, staff, faculty, and post-doctoral fellows impacted by sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, abusive relationships (including domestic violence and dating violence), and gender discrimination. SHARE counselors offer counseling, groups, advocacy, accompaniment, safety planning,



consultation, and community referrals. For all non-urgent matters, please contact the SHARE main line at **(617) 496-5636** or email **CommunitySupport_share@harvard.edu**. Please note, from June 1st through August 14th, the SHARE confidential Hotline is forwarded to the Boston Area Rape Crisis Center (BARCC).

- Seek Medical Care.

You deserve immediate care, and members of the Harvard community have several on- and off-campus options. Seek medical assistance, including post-exposure prophylaxis, through HUHS, a primary care doctor, an STI testing site, or an emergency room. You can seek counseling assistance through a SHARE counselor or through HUHS and/or medical accompaniment through a SHARE counselor. Even if you do not identify any urgent medical needs, you may be injured or at risk of contracting a sexually transmitted infection or becoming pregnant. You also may want to consider seeking a sexual assault evidence collection kit (SAECK) to obtain forensic evidence. In order to do so, please seek medical care at a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner **(SANE) Site**, such as Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH), Beth Israel Deaconess Center, Boston Medical Center, and others. You do not have to file a police report in order to seek a sexual assault evidence collection kit (SAECK).

If you would like, HUPD can arrange for an officer to transport you to Harvard University Health Services (HUHS) whether or not you decide to file a police report. You may call and request transportation to HUHS without divulging that you have been the victim of such an offense. Simply request a medical transport to HUHS and an officer will respond.

- Preserve Evidence

Preserve any physical evidence that may be necessary to assist in legally proving that an incident of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking occurred. The HUPD, SHARE counselors, and HUHS can advise and assist you in the preservation of such evidence. If possible, it is advised that you not bathe, douche, smoke, change your clothes or clean the area where you were assaulted if the assault took place within the past 120 hours so as to not wash away evidence. If you

do change your clothes or remove anything, store it in a brown paper bag or a cardboard box. Try to write down everything you can remember about your experience regarding the event(s), including location, time of day, any physical descriptions, and any information you remember concerning the person's identity. Use the Notes application in your phone or record yourself stating your memories. You do not have to have a hard copy of your notes or recollections. Save copies of email, text messages, social pages, pictures, logs, or any other documents that could be helpful in an investigation the incident.

- Contact Title IX Resources

Seek information and access resources by contacting your School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinator or the NDAB & Title IX Compliance and Response Team. Title IX Resource Coordinators within your School or unit are available to explain and implement supportive measures (individualized supports that help individuals participate in campus life at Harvard and continue with their studies or work). To find your local School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinator, please visit: **www.csndr.harvard.edu/local-title-ix-resource-coordinators**. The NDAB & Title IX Compliance and Response Team is responsible for coordinating Harvard's

compliance with Title IX and University policies addressing sexual harassment (which includes sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking) and other sexual misconduct, the procedures to file a formal complaint, and resources and options available both within the Harvard University community and beyond. The NDAB & Title IX Compliance and Response Team can be reached by email at CSNDR_Compliance@harvard.edu, or by telephone: **(617)-496-0200**, and is located in the Smith Campus Center, Suite 901, 1350 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.

- File a formal complaint alleging a violation of University policies with the University Title IX Coordinator at CSNDR_Compliance@harvard.edu. The NDAB & Title IX Compliance and Response Team and the Office for Dispute Resolution (ODR) are responsible for implementing the University's grievance procedures, which will determine whether a student committed a policy violation. ODR is a neutral body that impartially investigates formal complaints of sexual harassment and/or other sexual misconduct against students, staff, and, for most Schools, faculty. ODR investigations are handled by professional investigators working with the involved Schools and units. Any member of the Harvard community may reach out to ODR to request information, including information about how to a formal complaint or about seeking informal resolution after a complaint has been filed. ODR can be reached by email at odr@harvard.edu, or by telephone at **(617) 495-3786**, and is located in the Smith Campus Center, Suite 901, 1350 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.

University Response to a Reported Incident of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking

You can expect the following to occur when you report an incident to the HUPD:

- HUPD offers emotional support, guidance and options for counseling to any individual who is a victim of a sensitive crime, such as rape, sexual assault, relationship or domestic violence, harassment and stalking. HUPD's specially trained officers will help guide you

through a step-by-step process of exploring all available options.

- The HUPD's Sensitive Crime Unit, which includes detectives from the Criminal Investigation Division and selected patrol officers, will be assigned to the case. All members of the Unit have been trained in the investigation of sexual offenses and other sensitive crimes and the impact of the crime on the victim.
- A uniformed or non-uniformed officer, by request, will respond to your location to assist you in obtaining medical treatment, assure your safety, and obtain a description of the perpetrator.
- You will be interviewed (you may specifically request a female or male officer). All statements you make may be used during any subsequent legal proceedings. The officer will ask you for the location and time of the incident, a description of the perpetrator, and a description of any injuries. You may choose to take a break or stop the interview at any time.
- You have the right to seek a sexual assault evidence collection kit (SAECK) to ensure that you have suffered no physical injury and to complete a medical report that can be used in a court proceeding if charges are pressed. The examination will be conducted by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) and generally take 4-8 hours at the hospital. Having a forensic medical examination does not mean you must file a police report or pursue criminal charges. If you do not want to speak with the police, you will need to request that they are not contacted. For a full list of hospitals with SANE nurses, visit the Boston Region Designated Hospitals on the [Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Health and Human Services website](#). In order to seek a SAECK, go to the emergency room of one of the hospitals with a SANE nurse. If you would like someone to accompany you to the hospital, please contact Harvard's confidential **SHARE Team** (Office phone number: **(617) 496-5636**; 24/7 Confidential Hotline: **(617) 495-9100**; CommunitySupport_SHARE@harvard.edu), or an off-campus resource such as the Boston Area Rape Crisis Center for medical advocacy and accompaniment.
- If an HUPD officer responds to your location and has reason to believe that you or another family

or household member has been abused or is in danger of being abused, the officer must:

- * Remain on the scene a reasonable time to prevent further abuse.
- * Assist the person experiencing abuse in obtaining medical treatment by providing or obtaining transportation.
- * Assist the person in locating and getting to a safe place.
- * Give the person experiencing abuse a written explanation of their rights and options, reading it in English and, whenever possible, in the victim's native language.
- * Assist the person in applying for a restraining order (including activating the emergency judicial response system when the court is closed for business) if they would like, inform the person that the abuser, if arrested, is eligible for bail and may be promptly released.
- Your identity will be maintained in confidence. Although a Timely Warning about the incident may be circulated in cases that present a serious or continuing threat to the Harvard community, HUPD withholds victims' names. Every effort will be made to respect the legitimate privacy concerns of all involved individuals.
- You will be provided information in writing about both internal and external resources, including how to bring a formal complaint within the University. Additional information pertaining to resources and options, including supportive measures can also be found on the [CSNDR's website](#).

You can expect the following to occur when you report an incident to a School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinator:

Title IX Resource Coordinators serve in a neutral role and support all members of the Harvard community. Title IX Resource Coordinators have specialized experience in responding to disclosures of sexual harassment and other sexual misconduct in the Harvard community. They are also aware that your concerns may be of a sensitive nature and can offer support to help you continue with your work or studies while maintaining appropriate discretion.

Contacting your School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinator is not the same as filing a formal complaint with the University Title IX Coordinator. Rather, Title IX Resource Coordinators are a resource to help you make an informed decision about which pathways are right for you.

School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinators can:

- Provide information about available resources, including informing the individual of their right to engage with and/or notify HUPD or the appropriate law enforcement authorities.
- Provide information on the University's Policies and procedures, as well as any additional School or unit policies
- Explain the process for filing a formal complaint
- Facilitate informal resolution, as appropriate, between the parties, with a goal of reaching a mutually agreeable resolution
- Offer supportive measures with consideration of the impacted parties wishes with respect to supportive measures

Supportive measures are individualized supports to help those who are impacted by a incidents of sexual harassment or other sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, participate in campus life at Harvard and continue with their studies or work.

Supportive measures may be implemented *at any time* and may include:

- Course-related extensions and adjustments
- University-issued and enforced no contact orders
- Work and/or course schedule adjustments
- Changes in housing and seating
- Leaves of absence
- Increased monitoring of certain areas of the campus

These are just a few examples of supportive measures. School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinators work with students, faculty, and staff to ensure that supportive measures are individually tailored to meet each individual's unique needs.

If you have questions about supportive measures, do not hesitate to reach out to your School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinator (www.csndr.harvard.edu/local-title-ix-resource-coordinators).

It is important to know that you do not have to file a formal complaint with the University Title IX Coordinator or a report with HUPD in order to receive supportive measures.

Access to Medical and Safety Options

You have the right to seek a medical examination to ensure that you have suffered no physical injury and to complete a medical report that can be used in a court proceeding if charges are pressed. The examination will be conducted by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) at a hospital designated as a SANE site. Having a forensic medical examination does not mean you must file a police report or pursue criminal charges. For a full list of hospitals with SANE nurses, visit the Boston Region Designated Hospitals on the [Commonwealth of Massachusetts Executive Office of Health and Human Services website](#). If you would like someone to accompany you to the hospital, please

contact Harvard's confidential SHARE Team or an off-campus resource such as the Boston Area Rape Crisis Center for medical advocacy and accompaniment:

- Accessing a local hospital Emergency Department (ED): Hospitals in the local area provide a range of care pertaining to: treating violence-related injuries, forensic evidence collection (Sexual Assault Nurse Examination-SANE), screening for, preventing and treating infection and HIV, and pregnancy prevention services.** If you would like to access a local ED, you may:
 - Choose to present at an ED on your own or with someone you trust.***
 - Contact the confidential **SHARE Team**, who can offer support that includes trauma-informed counseling, education and support groups, advocacy, accompaniment to meetings, the hospital, police, etc. and information about legal processes and the University's formal complaint processes. You may reach the SHARE Team's confidential 24/7 hotline at **617-495-9100**.



- Going to HUHS: While not a SANE site, HUHS can provide you with medical care, including a physical exam, STI testing, and emergency contraception. Please call **617-495-5711** to seek care and discuss further options with HUHS:

- Urgent Care is located at Smith Campus Center 8:00 a.m.- 6:00 pm, Monday through Sunday and most Holidays.
- If you need mental health support, the CAMHS Cares Line is available 24/7/365 at **617-495-2042**. CAMHS staff are available for urgent care during business hours at the same number.

- Call HUHS Urgent Care Nurse Advice Line at **617-495-5711** after hours.

* Note: If you call **911** from an on-campus phone, the call will go to either the Cambridge Police or the Boston Police depending on their location. As the HUPD maintains a good working relationship with both departments, they will typically inform the HUPD of the **911** call. Calling **911** from a cell phone will connect you with the Massachusetts State Police, which then will transfer the call to the appropriate jurisdiction, unless the incident occurred on state-owned property (e.g. the area around the Charles River and Fenway).

** Note: Many services related to sexual assault and other crimes may be accessed free of charge or may be eligible for reimbursement. If you have concerns about using insurance, or need assistance in accessing resources, please contact the confidential **SHARE Team** or one of the SANE site hospitals below.

***Note: For a full list of hospitals with SANE nurses, visit the Boston Region Designated Hospitals on the **Commonwealth of Massachusetts Executive Office of Health and Human Services website**.

Procedures the University Will Follow When a Crime of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking is Reported

The University has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to those who report

sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, including informing individuals, in writing, about their right to file criminal charges as well as the availability of counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other services on and/or off campus as well as additional supportive measures to prevent contact between the impacted person and an accused party, such as changes to housing, course related exceptions and adjustments, protective orders, transportation and working situations, if reasonably available. The University will offer the impacted person supportive measures, in writing, and will make clear that they are available regardless of whether harm occurred on or off campus and regardless of whether the impacted person files a formal complaint or makes a report to HUPD or local law enforcement. Students and employees should contact their School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinator or the University Title IX Coordinator or Associate Title IX Coordinator within CSNDR's NDAB & Title IX Compliance and Response Team for more information on supportive measures.

If a report of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking is reported to the University, below are the procedures that the University will follow:

Regarding conduct occurring on or after August 14, 2020

- **Interim Title IX Sexual Harassment Procedures**
- **Interim Other Sexual Misconduct Procedures**

Complete copies of all relevant policies and procedures can be found at: www.csndr.harvard.edu/university-title-ix-policies.

Assistance for Victims: Rights & Options

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the University will assist victims of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking and will provide each

victim with a written explanation of their rights and options. Such written information will include:

- the procedures victims should follow if a crime of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking has occurred;
- information about how the University will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties;
- a statement that the University will provide written notification to students and employees about victim services within the University and in the community;
- a statement regarding the University's provisions about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation and working situations or other protective or supportive measures; and
- an explanation of the procedures for disciplinary action within the University

Protective Orders

The University complies with the 2005 Violence Against Women Act as well as Massachusetts law in recognizing Abuse Prevention Orders (obtained pursuant to M.G.L. Chapter 209A) and other valid orders of protection from Massachusetts or any other state or tribal court. Any Harvard person who obtains an order of protection from domestic or sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking from any state in the country or federally recognized tribal court should provide a copy to the HUPD and to their School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinator. SHARE counselors remain available as a confidential resource regarding seeking information and support on and/or obtaining protective orders.

The HUPD will: (1) attempt service of protective orders on defendants; and (2) arrest persons who are in violation of protective orders if there is a violation on campus. Additionally, HUPD will accept copies of active protective orders previously served

so that information regarding the parties are made part of HUPD's record management system and can be shared with all HUPD officers.

Any person holding a protective order may meet with an HUPD officer to develop a safety action plan, the goal of which is to reduce risk of harm to the person while on campus or coming and going from campus. Each case is assessed independently. In coordination with other University offices, HUPD will help to put in place safety measures that may include but are not limited to the use of a temporary escort, special parking arrangements, changing classroom location, supervisor, work location, and/or allowing a student to complete assignments from home, depending on the course.

The University cannot apply on behalf of someone else for an abuse prevention order, no contact order or restraining order but can assist a person in obtaining such an order.

The University also may issue an institutional no contact order if deemed appropriate. Violators of an institutional no contact order are subject to discipline. For more information regarding how to obtain a University-issued no contact order, students and employees should contact their School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinator or the University Title IX Coordinator or Associate Title IX Coordinator within **CSNDR's NDAB & Title IX Compliance and Response Team**.

Supportive Measures

Upon receipt of a report, disclosure, or formal complaint of sexual harassment or other sexual misconduct, Harvard University will provide written notification to students and employees about supportive measures available to them, including course related extension and adjustments, University-issued and enforced no contact orders, work and/or course schedule adjustments, changes in housing or seating, leaves of absence, or increased monitoring of certain areas

of campus. academic, living, transportation, protective orders and working situations.

The written notification will include information about how and where to request supportive measures (including the name, title, and contact information for the School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinator), notice that an impacted party does not need to file a formal complaint with the University Title IX Coordinator or report with HUPD in order to receive supportive measures, and information on the process for filing a formal complaint. When determining supportive measures, the University will consider the impacted parties wishes.

Individuals seeking supportive measures or needing assistance in requesting supportive measures should contact their Title IX Resource Coordinator or the University Title IX Coordinator or Associate Title IX Coordinator within CSNDR's NDAB & Title IX Compliance and Response Team. Contact information for Title IX Resource Coordinators can be found at: www.csndr.harvard.edu/local-title-ix-resource-coordinators. Contact information for the University Title IX Coordinator and Associate Title IX Coordinator can be found at: www.csndr.harvard.edu/staff.

Criminal Prosecution

If you have experienced an incident of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, you may want your assailant identified, apprehended, and prosecuted in court. If you choose to proceed in this manner, notify the HUPD immediately for assistance and guidance.

For an understanding of the rights of a crime victim in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, please refer to the Victim Bill of Rights (M.G.L. Chapter 258B) or visit www.mass.gov/doc/victim-bill-of-rights-english/download to download a summary. The Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance at www.mass.gov/orgs/massachusetts-office-for-victim-assistance also has created a guide for crime victims; the guide can be

accessed directly at: www.mass.gov/doc/the-aftermath-of-crime-guidebook/download.

Information on Pursuing an Informal Resolution or A Formal Complaint with the University Pursuant to Harvard University's Policies and Procedures Addressing Sexual Harassment and Other Sexual Misconduct

Regardless of whether you choose to pursue criminal prosecution, you may decide to initiate a formal complaint under Harvard's Interim Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy (which includes, without limitation, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking) or Interim Other Sexual Misconduct Policy.

Some incidents of sexual harassment and/or other sexual misconduct may be resolved through an informal resolution process without a full investigation. If informal resolution is appropriate, an ODR investigator, your local Title IX Resource Coordinator, or the University Title IX Coordinator or their designee will work with the parties to reach a mutually acceptable resolution. Informal resolution is a voluntary process. Additional information about requesting an informal resolution is available in the applicable [procedures](#).

If you are considering filing a formal complaint or seeking informal resolution, you are encouraged to consult your School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinator, the University's Associate Title IX Coordinator, the University's Title IX Coordinator, or ODR

ODR impartially investigates formal complaints of sexual harassment and other sexual misconduct against students, staff, third parties, and, for most Schools, faculty. ODR investigations are handled by professional investigators working with the involved Schools and units. Any member of the Harvard community may meet with ODR to request information or advice, including how to file a formal complaint with the University Title IX Coordinator and assistance in seeking informal resolution.

You are encouraged to bring your concerns to the relevant School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinator, the University Title IX Coordinator, or staff in ODR, but may, if you choose, contact another School or University officer, who will refer the matter as appropriate.

Individuals can access all University Policies as well as the relevant procedures for resolving allegations under these policies at: www.csndr.harvard.edu/university-title-ix-policies.

Below is a brief summary of the procedures for seeking informal resolution and filing formal complaints for cases involving students, staff, and, in some cases, faculty.

As noted above, the University maintains three procedures to address sexual harassment or other sexual misconduct occurring on or after August 14, 2020:

- *Interim Procedures for Handling Formal Complaints Pursuant to the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy*
- *Interim Procedures for Handling Formal Complaints Pursuant to the Other Sexual Misconduct Policy*
- *Interim FAS Policies and Procedures Addressing Title IX Sexual and Gender-Based Harassment and Other Sexual Misconduct*

The applicable procedures is determined by the affiliation of the Respondent (i.e., A person who is alleged in a complaint to have engaged in conduct prohibited by the applicable Policy.) and whether the conduct alleged falls under the Interim Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy or the Interim Other Sexual Misconduct Policy.

For students, the Interim Procedures for Handling Formal Complaints Against Students Pursuant to the Interim Title IX Procedures applies to sexual harassment that is committed by students, faculty, staff, Harvard appointees, or third parties against a person in the United States, whenever the misconduct occurs: 1. On



Harvard property; or 2. Off Harvard property, if the conduct was in connection with a University or University recognized program or activity which includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the University exercised substantial control over both the person accused of the conduct and the context in which the sexual harassment occurred, and also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the University.

The Interim Procedures for Handling Formal Complaints Against Students Pursuant to the Interim Other Sexual Misconduct Policy applies to sexual misconduct that is committed by students, faculty, staff, Harvard appointees, or third parties, whenever the misconduct falls outside of the Interim Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and occurs: 1. On Harvard property; or 2. Off Harvard property, if: a) the conduct was in connection with a University or University-recognized program or activity; or b) the conduct may have the effect of creating a hostile environment for a member of the University community.

Questions about which procedures apply for disclosures of violations before or after August 14, 2020 may be directed to your School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinator, the University Title IX Coordinator, or the Director of ODR.

The proceedings under each of the above procedures include a prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result. The process is to be completed within reasonably prompt timeframes that are established in the procedures and that include a process for the extension of timeframes for good cause with written notice to the parties of the delay and its reasons. Note that the timelines differ between the procedures.

For students, the **Interim Procedures for Handling Formal Complaints Against Students Pursuant to the Interim Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy** state that:

The initial review, investigation, hearing, and determination regarding responsibility, including the outcome of any remedies process, will be completed and the final determination regarding responsibility provided to the Complainant, the Respondent, the University Title IX Coordinator, the School Title IX Resource Coordinator, and the appropriate officer in the School or unit, ordinarily within 90 business days of receipt of the formal complaint. The Investigative Team or the Hearing Panel, as applicable, may impose reasonable timeframes to enable the timely completion of a proceeding. Timeframes for all phases of a proceeding apply to all parties equally. There may be circumstances requiring longer timeframes. Timeframes may be extended, for example, in the interest of the integrity and completeness of the initial review, investigation, hearing, and any remedies process, to accommodate witness availability, or to comply with requests by or not to prejudice investigations or processes of external law

enforcement, or for other legitimate reasons, including the complexity of the investigation and the severity or extent of alleged misconduct. The Investigative Team or the Hearing Panel, as applicable, will notify the parties of any extensions of timeframes.

With slight distinctions, the **Interim Procedures for Handling Formal Complaints Against Students Pursuant to the Interim Other Sexual Misconduct Policy** state that:

The investigation will be completed and the final report provided to the Complainant (or the Reporter, if applicable), the Respondent, the School Title IX Coordinator, and the appropriate officer in the School or unit, ordinarily within 75 business days of receipt of the formal complaint. The administration of discipline in cases involving students is subject to the authority of the faculty; thus, as appropriate, having received the report, the School separately will consider



the imposition of discipline through its own processes and notify the parties as appropriate...The Investigative Team may impose reasonable timeframes to enable the timely completion of a proceeding. Timeframes for all phases of a proceeding apply to all parties equally. There may be circumstances requiring longer timeframes. Timeframes may be extended, for example, in the interest of the integrity and completeness of the initial review and investigation, to accommodate witness availability, or to comply with requests by or not to prejudice investigations or processes of external law enforcement, or for other legitimate reasons, including the complexity of the investigation and the severity or extent of alleged misconduct. The Investigative Team will notify the parties of any extensions of timeframes.

Each proceeding is conducted in a manner that is consistent with the University's procedures and transparent to the parties and their advisors of choice. Parties will receive timely notice of any meeting to which they are required or are eligible to attend. Parties, as well as investigators, School designees, hearing panelists, appellate panelists, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process will be provided timely and equal access to any information that will be used during formal and informal disciplinary hearings and meetings.

Any individual designated as a University Title IX Coordinator or a School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinator, investigator, School designee, hearing panelist, appellate panelist, or any person designated to facilitate an informal resolution process will not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual Complainant or Respondent in a case to which they are assigned.

The steps and the procedure are described briefly below and complete information may be found in the relevant procedures:

Informal Resolution

- To access informal resolution under the *Interim Procedures for Handling Formal Complaints Pursuant to the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy*, a formal complaint must first be filed.
- To access informal resolution under the *Interim Procedures for Handling Formal Complaints Pursuant to the Other Sexual Misconduct Policy*, a request may be made either orally or in writing to a School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinator, the University Title IX Coordinator, or the Director of ODR.

Filing a Complaint and Initial Review

- The formal complaint process begins by filing a complaint that alleges sexual harassment or other sexual misconduct.
- The complaint should state the name of the harasser (if known) and describe the incidents of harassment, including the date(s) and place(s) of such incident(s). The complaint may include a list of any sources of information (e.g., witnesses, correspondence, records).
- ODR will conduct an initial review that includes efforts to gather a more complete understanding of the allegations. The Investigative Team will determine, based on the evidence, if the formal complaint shall proceed to investigation or if a dismissal or administrative closure is warranted.

Investigation

- Following the decision to begin an investigation, the Respondent will be provided the opportunity to submit a response to the allegations, including all sources of information (e.g., witnesses, correspondence, records).
- The Investigative Team will review the evidence and conduct individual interviews with the Complainant and the Respondent, and, as appropriate, with other witnesses, which may include those identified by the parties as well as relevant officers of the School or University or others.
- Prior to the conclusion of the investigation, the parties will be given an equal opportunity to review and respond to the evidence, consistent with the applicable procedures.

Investigative Report

- In cases involving the *Interim Procedures for Handling Formal Complaints Pursuant to the Interim Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy*, prior to the hearing process (described below) the Investigative Report will be provided to the Complainant, Respondent, and their personal advisors (if any). The Investigative Report includes recommended findings of facts applying a preponderance of the evidence standard and gives the parties the opportunity to submit a written response. The standard of evidence used is a preponderance of the evidence, which means a finding by the University that it is “more likely than not” that the violation occurred. Following the conclusion of the investigation, the Investigative Report will be provided to a trained panel of decision-makers (comprised of trained experts within and outside the Harvard community), who conduct a live hearing. The Hearing Panel will issue a determination regarding responsibility, applying a preponderance of the evidence standard. The written determination will then be provided to the School or unit, so that it may separately consider the imposition of discipline through its own processes. At the conclusion of the School/unit discipline process, the Hearing Panel will be notified of the decision regarding discipline for inclusion in the final determination, which will be simultaneously provided to both parties in writing.
- In cases involving the *Interim Procedures for Handling Formal Complaints Pursuant to the Interim Other Sexual Misconduct Policy*, at the conclusion of the investigation, the Investigative Team will make findings of fact, applying a preponderance of the evidence standard, and will determine based on those findings of fact whether there was a violation of the Interim Other Sexual Misconduct Policy. A written draft of the findings of fact and analysis will be provided to the parties, who are then given the opportunity to submit a written response to the draft. The Investigative Team will consider any written responses before finalizing the report, which will then be provided to the Complainant (or reporter, if applicable), the Respondent, the School or unit Title IX Coordinator, the University Title IX Coordinator, and the appropriate School or unit.



Appeals

- Parties may appeal the dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegation therein, the decision of the Investigative Team, or (if applicable) the Hearing Panel's determination regarding responsibility. The grounds for appeal can be found within the applicable procedures. The parties will be simultaneously notified of the process to appeal, any change to the result following an appeal, and when the results become final.
- Appeals are considered by an impartial panel selected from a pool of annually trained faculty and administrators. All appeals are based solely on the written record. The parties and the School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinator will be simultaneously informed of the outcome in writing.

Sanctions

Pursuant to the Violence Against Women Act Amendments to the Clery Act, the University publishes here a full list of available sanctions for students and employees found responsible for sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking under the University's process.

Students

- During calendar years 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026, the available sanctions for sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking were: warning, reprimand, probation, involuntary leave of absence, suspension, requirement to withdraw, dismissal, and expulsion.

Employees

- During calendar years 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026, the available sanctions for sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking were: verbal or written warning, suspension, or termination.

Personal Advisors:

The Complainant and Respondent each have the opportunity to bring a personal advisor of their choice to any meeting or other proceeding to which they are invited or required to attend that is part of the investigation, including initial review or hearing (as applicable). The University will not limit the choice of advisor or presence of a personal advisor for either party. During

interviews, personal advisors may not speak for their advisees, although they may ask to suspend the interviews briefly if they feel their advisees would benefit from a short break. During the hearing process, as referenced above, applicable only to formal complaints under the *Interim Procedures for Handling Complaint Pursuant to the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy*, personal advisors will conduct cross examination at the live hearing.

General Information

All proceedings conducted shall be prompt, fair, and impartial. The University Title IX Coordinator, investigators, decision-makers, individuals who facilitate the informal resolution process, and School and unit disciplinary boards receive annual training, with requirements of Title IX, the Violence Against Women Act Amendments to the Clery Act, and State law. Consistent with State and federal law, training materials are publicly available at: oge.harvard.edu/our-professional-training.

In all instances, the administration of discipline rests with the School or unit of the Respondent and imposition of discipline is handled through the School/unit process. Such processes are addressed in detail in each School's/unit's student handbook or policies.

For additional information about the informal resolution process or the formal complaint process, you may reach out to a **School or unit Title IX Resource Coordinator**, the **University Title IX Coordinator or Associate Title IX Coordinator**, or **ODR**. You can also find additional information in the **applicable procedures**.

Access to Records and Privacy HEA Victim Notification

Harvard University will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by Harvard against



a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the victim for the purposes of this paragraph.

Further, Harvard may, in its discretion, disclose the final results of an internal disciplinary proceeding involving a student who is alleged to have committed any crime of violence, incest, or statutory rape if it has been determined as a result of that proceeding that the student committed a violation of Harvard's rules or policies with respect to that conduct. The disclosure may include the student's name, the violation committed, and the sanction imposed.

Such disclosures do not constitute a violation of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA").

Privacy Concerns

The University protects the confidentiality of persons who report having been victims of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. As a general matter, HUPD does not publish the name of crime

victims nor does it include identifiable information regarding victims in the HUPD crime log, in campus Timely Warnings, online, or in the annual crime statistics that are disclosed in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act. Harvard shares personally identifiable information only with those who have a specific need to know and maintains as confidential information relating to any supportive measures to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair Harvard's ability to provide supportive measures.

In addition, in accord with Massachusetts General Law Chapter 41, Section 97D and Chapter 265, Section 24C, HUPD will not publish, disseminate or otherwise disclose the name of any victim of rape or assault with intent to rape, and will maintain all reports of rape and sexual assault (or attempts to commit those offenses) or abuse perpetrated by family or household members in a manner that will ensure their confidentiality. When applicable, however, reported incidents will be included in the Clery Act annual crime statistics, though without any identifying information.



Under M.G.L., Chapter 112, Section 12A1/2, when a victim of rape or sexual assault is seen at Harvard University Health Services, HUHS is required to forward a confidential report to the Police Chief or Commissioner in the jurisdiction in which the alleged assault occurred. This report will not include the victim's name, address, or other identifying information, but will describe the general area where the attack occurred. When applicable, these reported incidents also will be included in the Clery Act annual crime statistics.

Students may opt out of public disclosure of directory information (as defined by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, or "FERPA") by requesting what is known as a "FERPA Block." Students who wish to put in place a "FERPA Block" must inform an appropriate School official, usually the School's Registrar, in writing, of that decision. Employees who would like assistance in keeping their identifiable information confidential should contact Human Resources. Regardless of whether a victim has opted out of allowing the University to share "directory information," personally identifiable information about the victim and other necessary parties will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons who have a specific need-to-know, i.e., those who are investigating/adjudicating the

report or those involved in providing support services to the victim, including supportive and protective measures.

How to Be an Active Bystander

Everyone at Harvard deserves to feel safe, valued, and capable of contributing to a caring community. We can show care by speaking up and seeking support when we notice situations that seem inconsistent with community values, individual and community autonomy, and respect for boundaries.

What is an Active Bystander

Active bystanders are individuals who notice potentially harmful situations and take action to offer support. By being active bystanders, we are taking part in a shared movement, alongside other collective efforts, to reduce harm in our communities.

Helping Harvard Become a Community of Active Bystanders

Active bystander intervention is just one framework for preventing violence. It is primarily intended for individuals or small groups who notice potential harm in interpersonal situations and determine they have the ability to help.

How each of us intervenes is influenced by the sense of safety and power we have in a given moment. This can be different based on histories of inequality, dimensions of identity, and social location. Therefore, context plays a significant role in whether and how we intervene. Consider the strategies below in determining how you might intervene.

Active Bystander Strategies

DIRECT ACTION

We are more likely to directly intervene when we feel safe doing so. Direct action means taking steps to actively discourage, diffuse, or disrupt a situation in the moment.

Examples: Saying, “Stop!” or “Are you okay?” when you notice escalation; speaking up when you think certain language is disrespectful; reminding someone to get consent before recording or sharing photos or videos of others.

DISTRACTION

Creating a distraction can take many forms and can be helpful when directly intervening doesn't feel safe or available. Distracting from the situation is not the same as avoiding the issue, but rather creates an opportunity for the person being targeted to get away and seek safety. Examples include: Changing the subject; interrupting a situation to ask a question; requesting accompaniment to a different space to break up the group (e.g., looking for an exit, asking for directions to a restroom).

DELEGATE

Reaching out to a trusted resource, leader, or peer may be helpful if you're worried about intervening alone. “Delegating” doesn't mean passing the problem to someone else, but rather bringing in supports to help address the situation. Examples include: connecting with a nearby colleague or friend of the person causing harm or being harmed, or locating the host of an event or space if you



have concerns. Consider stating, “I think _____ could use your help,” or “Did you see what’s happening over there? Who can we ask for help?”

DELAY

Sometimes, taking action in the moment is not possible. Instead, you can consider delaying leaving a space to remain with the person experiencing harm. Doing so might provide a chance to observe, document, and/or check in with that person. Delaying can also mean following up with the person who was impacted by harmful conduct or the individual(s) who contributed to the harm. Examples include: offering to connect a person with resources such as a local Title IX Resource Coordinator or Local Designated Resource, the confidential SHARE Team, or the NDAB and Title IX Compliance and Response Team in CSNDR. Consider asking, “I saw what happened — are you okay?” or “Could I give you SHARE’s hotline number? It is free and confidential, and might be able to help.”

Personal Safety: Reducing our Risk of Harm

People of all identities and backgrounds experience sexual and gender-based harassment. While the responsibility for harassment lies with the individuals who enact the harm, we may reduce our own exposure to harm by remaining informed about our rights and resources. Thus, the information below is not mutually exclusive of other forms of prevention but is included to enhance personal safety wherever possible.

It is important to remember that everyone has different needs, perspectives, and experiences, so choosing steps that work for you individually is essential. You are encouraged to select among, or add to, the following considerations.

- **Know your rights.** You have the right to participate in Harvard’s programs and activities free from discrimination and harassment.

You have a right to set boundaries. You have a right to access resources and to be informed. It may be helpful to review the types of conduct prohibited under the University’s Policies, as well as the University’s commitment to maintaining a safe and healthy educational and work environment.

- **Consider power dynamics.** Where does the power reside in your relationships and how is it distributed or shared? If you have concerns about how power is being used in any of your relationships, consider contacting one or more of the resources in this guide, which can help you understand its effects on your learning, your work, and your wellbeing.
- **Have a plan.** If you are going out for the evening with friends, have you discussed your plans before going out? Do you feel like drinking? Where do you want to go? Having a clear plan ahead of time can help friends look out for one another.
- **Traveling.** Consider your travel plans to and from places. Do you want to make arrangements to travel with friends? If you go out as a group, do you want to come home as a group? Do you wish to avoid situations in which you would be isolated, or with people you do not know or trust? Have your friends agreed not to leave one another behind?
- **Call for Help.** If you or someone you know is feeling uncomfortable, scared, or pressured, you can call for help any time. You can contact professionals you trust, which may include the Harvard University Policy Department (HUPD) at **617-495-1212**. Please note that HUPD does not inquire about immigration status and is not involved in the enforcement of federal immigration laws. You may also contact local police if you need an immediate response.
- **Build knowledge.** Get involved with campus resources that build knowledge and cultivate communities that are free of harassment and harm. Visit oge.harvard.edu/prevention-education

for more information or to schedule training for your community, organization, or school.

- **Wherever you are, keep in mind these general safety tips:**

- Move through lighted areas after dark
- Know what transportation is accessible
- Lock the doors to your home, car, etc.
- Have your keys and phone easily accessible
- Save the HUPD phone number in your cell phone **617-495-1212** so it is accessible
- Call the Campus Escort Service (HUCEP) at **617-494-8237** if you are uncomfortable changing locations on your own

Prevention and Awareness Programs and Campaigns

Harvard University is committed to maintaining a safe and healthy educational and work environment in which no member of the University community is, on the basis of sex, excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or subjected to discrimination in any University program or activity.

To ensure that commitment is met with regards to sexual harassment and other sexual misconduct, the University has a central Office for Community Support, Non-Discrimination, Rights and Responsibilities (CSNDR), which works with the Harvard community to foster an environment free from discrimination, interpersonal violence, and the impacts of such harm.

CSNDR is comprised of three teams – the confidential SHARE Team, the Prevention Team, and the NDAB & Title IX Compliance and Response Team. Community members are welcome to reach out to these teams for support at any time.

Community members (students, staff, faculty, and post-doctoral fellows) may engage in several ways with the teams that comprise OGE, which include:

- **The confidential SHARE Team is a survivor-centered, confidential resource dedicated to supporting Harvard community members who may have experienced sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking, abusive relationships, or discrimination on the basis of gender or sexual orientation. The SHARE Team believes that you deserve safety, dignity, and belonging in your body and community.**

The SHARE Team offers:

- Survivor support including:
 - Counseling and groups
 - Advocacy and accompaniment (medical, academic, housing, legal, etc.)
 - Resource navigation and consultation
 - 24/7 confidential hotline: **(617) 495-9100**
 - Workshops to foster culture change such as everyday accountability practices, how to support a peer, and trauma-informed practices
 - Tabling and community presence

Meetings with the SHARE Team are free, voluntary, confidential, and privileged.

Contact SHARE:

CommunitySupport_SHARE@harvard.edu

Smith Campus Center Suite 624

Office: **(617) 496-5636**

Hotline **(617) 495-9100**

csndr.harvard.edu/share

- **Prevention Team works with students, faculty, staff, and postdoctoral fellows to reduce interpersonal harm, improve systems and structures, and catalyze culture change toward equity for every member of the Harvard community. If you'd like to get involved in prevention, you may:**
 - Explore the Learning Hub on the **Prevention Team's website**
 - Join the Prevention Team for workshops and trainings on topics such as engaging in everyday consent practices, fostering open communication in teams, active bystander intervention, and more
 - Invite Prevention to your campus events, including trainings, retreats, resource fairs, panels, and plenary sessions

- Request consultation to improve culture and climate in your organization
- Ask about opportunities to join prevention-related coalitions and committees across campus
- Contact the Prevention Team to co-organize programming for your community

Learn more at csndr.harvard.edu/prevention or email us at csndr_prevention@harvard.edu

- **The NDAB & Title IX Compliance and Response Team serves as both a direct line of support for community members and a central hub of information regarding the University's Policies and Procedures on Non-Discrimination, Anti-Bullying, Sexual Harassment, and Other Sexual Misconduct. The Compliance and Response Team also serves as a resource for Harvard's networks of Local Designated Resources (LDRs), who help support community members with concerns relating to discrimination and bullying, and local Title IX Resource Coordinators, who help support community members with concerns relating to sexual harassment and other sexual misconduct. The Compliance and Response Team works to help community members understand their rights and explore options, including how to submit a formal complaint, seek informal resolution, access resources, and/or utilize supportive measures to help individuals continue their education and/or work at Harvard. Learn more at csndr.harvard.edu/compliance or email at csndr_compliance@harvard.edu.**

Among the Prevention Team's learning and development initiatives is the administration of eLearning opportunities for students, faculty, and staff. Each year, all incoming and all returning students are required to complete custom School-level eLearning modules that reviews the University's Policies, procedures, supports, bystander intervention, and resources.

Additionally, each year all benefits-eligible faculty and staff are regularly required to complete an eLearning module that reviews the University's anti-discrimination policies, including the University's Title IX Policies, procedures, supports, and resources, including their roles as responsible

employees. These interactive virtual trainings allow students, faculty, and staff to become familiar with confidential resources, as well as their School and unit Title IX Resource Coordinators, and engage in scenarios that pertain to their specific roles at the University.

Students, faculty, and staff are also welcome to participate in several University-wide outreach programs, live educational events, and consultative workshops, as well as request in-person training for departments and groups (for example, many Schools and units invite the teams within CSNDR and School and unit Title IX Resource Coordinators to provide in-person training for all incoming students).

CSNDR's teams provide education, engagement, and outreach programming on a range of issues, including:

- The role of community climate in promoting gender equity and inclusivity in the University environment
- Harvard's policies and procedures that address sexual harassment and other sexual misconduct
- Descriptions and examples of prohibited conduct
- Notice that Harvard's policies prohibit retaliation
- The definition of consent provided in Harvard's Interim Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and Interim Other Sexual Misconduct policy: agreement, assent, approval, or permission given voluntarily and communicated verbally or by actions
- Information regarding University procedures, including where and how to file a formal complaint
- Information on the standard applied to investigations of formal complaints: preponderance of evidence
- Bystander intervention strategies
- Information regarding on-campus and off-campus resources, including confidential resources
- Information regarding urgent support, victim advocacy, and short-term and long-term counseling and advising

- Information on obtaining supportive measures, including examples of supportive measures (e.g., counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escorts, restrictions on contact, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, or increased security and monitoring of certain areas of campus)
- Information on the University's values
- Respecting the rights, differences, and dignity of others
- Demonstrating honesty and integrity in all dealings
- Pursuing excellence conscientiously in one's work
- Being accountable for actions and conduct in the community
- Cultivating bonds and bridges that enable all to grow with and learn from one another
- Information on the University's commitment to gender inclusivity and each community members' role in creating an inclusive climate
- Information on the contributing factors – such as the dynamics around power and culture surrounding alcohol use – that may lead to environments where sexual harassment is likely to occur
- Information on how to anonymously disclose concerns via **Harvard's Resource for Online Anonymous Disclosure Tool**

More information on the University's efforts, programming, and outreach can be found at www.csndr.harvard.edu/prevention

Undergraduate Students

Beyond online training, all incoming undergraduate students participate in a large format live event called Building Intentional Communities, during which members of the College Title IX Office within the Dean of Students Office and the confidential SHARE Team and Prevention Team facilitate dialogue on community values, building a supportive community, inclusion and belonging, and active bystander intervention.

Following this program, students participate in one of several Entryway Conversations, led by Proctors and Peer Advising Fellows (PAFs). As part of orientation, student participation in their Entryways includes discussion focused on bystander intervention strategies, information on how to support peers who have been impacted by interpersonal harm, and supportive campus resources. Additionally, all incoming and returning undergraduate students are required to complete an eLearning module that reviews the University's Policies, procedures, supports, bystander intervention, and resources.

Graduate and Professional Students

CSNDR collaborates with campus partners across the University, including Title IX Resource Coordinators at each of the graduate and professional schools to develop orientation programming on prevention and awareness for incoming and returning students as part of orientation and throughout the academic year. During these programs, students receive information on: the role of active bystanders in academic communities, reporting options after experiencing sexual harassment or other sexual misconduct, support resources on campus; confidentiality; and the University's Interim Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy, and Interim Other Sexual Misconduct Policy. Additionally, all incoming and returning graduate and professional students are required to complete an eLearning module that reviews the University's Policies, procedures, supports, bystander intervention, and resources.

Ongoing Training Initiatives and Resources for Advice and Counseling

The University and various social service providers in Cambridge and Boston offer a range of counseling and support services for victims of sexual assault, dating violence,

domestic violence, or stalking. If you choose not to take advantage of these resources immediately, you should find a friend, counselor, or other support person to comfort you and to help you deal with the experience. That person should be with you throughout the crisis situation and follow up, and should help you regain a sense of control over events. Information regarding community resources can be found [here](#).

Harvard Resources

HUPD, staff within CSNDR, confidential SHARE Counselors, Title IX Resource Coordinators, and HUHS are well trained to aid students, faculty, and staff who are impacted by sex offenses, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. In addition, officers in each School and unit are available to help. Students can identify these individuals through their Dean's offices or offices for student affairs.

Staff within CSNDR, confidential SHARE Counselors, and School and unit Title IX Resource Coordinators can speak with students, faculty, and staff about options, support services, and how to file a formal complaint under the Interim Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy or Interim Other Misconduct Policy, as applicable. Each School has Title IX Resource Coordinators designated to serve students, faculty, and staff.

To identify a Title IX Resource Coordinator for your School or unit, please visit: www.csndr.harvard.edu/local-title-ix-resource-coordinators. Harvard faculty and staff also may find assistance and support at their Dean's offices, the offices of human resources at each school or department, or the Central Administration's Office of Human Resources. The Harvard International Office is available to help students, faculty and staff with visa and immigration concerns.



Harvard University Police Department
(HUPD) (CSA)

617-495-1796

[www.hupd.harvard.edu/
personal-and-violent-crime](http://www.hupd.harvard.edu/personal-and-violent-crime)

CSA

The Office for Community Support, Non-Discrimination, Rights and Responsibilities (CSNDR) Prevention Team (CSA)

www.csndr.harvard.edu/prevention

The Office for Community Support, Non-Discrimination, Rights and Responsibilities (CSNDR) NDAB & Title IX Compliance & Response Team (CSA)

617-496-0200

www.csndr.harvard.edu

Office for Dispute Resolution (CSA)

617-495-3786

www.odr.harvard.edu

Harvard University Health Services
(HUHS) (CSA)

617-495-5711

www.huhs.harvard.edu

Harvard International Office

617-495-2789

www.hio.harvard.edu

Harvard Ombuds Office, Cambridge
(CSA- Confidential)

**Richard A. and Susan F. Smith Campus
Center, Suite 748** 1350 Massachusetts Ave.,
Ste. 748 Cambridge, MA 02138

Confidential Telephone: 617-495-7748

ombuds_cambridge@harvard.edu

Harvard Ombuds Office, Longwood
(CSA- Confidential)

164 Longwood Ave., First Floor
Boston, MA 02115

Confidential Telephone: 617-432-4041

Confidential and Privileged

The SHARE Team (confidential and privileged)
617-496-5636

Confidential Hotline:

617-495-9100

CommunitySupport_SHARE@harvard.edu

www.csndr.harvard.edu/share

Counseling & Mental Health Services, HUHS
(confidential and privileged)

617-495-2042

[www.huhs.harvard.edu/
counseling-and-mental-health](http://www.huhs.harvard.edu/counseling-and-mental-health)

Harvard Chaplains (confidential and
privileged)

617-495-5529

www.chaplains.harvard.edu

Behavioral Health, HUHS (confidential and
privileged)

617-495-2323

www.huhs.harvard.edu/behavioral-health

Harvard Employee Assistance Program
(for Harvard University staff and faculty)
(confidential)

877-327-4278

www.hr.harvard.edu/wellbeing





Community Resources

(Community Resources are not legally required to report crimes to the University)

Anti-Violence Project (AVP) Hotline

Hotline (English/Spanish): 212-714-1141

AVP operates a free bilingual (English/Spanish), 24-hour, 365-day-a-year crisis intervention hotline that is staffed by trained volunteers and our professional counselor/advocates to offer support to LGBTQ & HIV-affected victims and survivors of any type of violence.

Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence (ATASK)

Hotline: 617-338-2355

ATASK's 24-hour, multilingual helpline is staffed by trained advocates who together speak a total of 12 Asian languages and dialects including Chinese (Cantonese, Mandarin, and Toisanese), Hindi, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Nepali, Punjabi, Tagalog, Urdu, and Vietnamese. Callers to ATASK receive crisis intervention, safety planning, emotional support, and information about domestic violence and restraining orders.

Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center (BIDMC): Center for Violence Prevention and Recovery

Phone: 617-667-8141

The Rape Crisis Intervention Program provides the following services:

- Emergency room services, open 24/7, offering medical care, forensic evidence collection, and crisis counseling
- Crisis counseling and trauma-focused therapy for survivors, their families and friends
- Support groups
- Follow-up medical care
- Medical accompaniment for HIV-post exposure prophylaxis (PEP)
- Assistance navigating medical, criminal justice, and other institutions and systems Assistance accessing community resources and services

Boston Area Rape Crisis Center (BARCC)

Hotline: 800-841-8371; TTY: 800-439-2370

The Boston Area Rape Crisis Center operates a free, confidential, 24-hour hotline for anyone who has experienced sexual assault, their

families and friends. BARCC also provides medical advocacy, legal services, counseling services, counseling and education groups, and case management.

DOVE (Domestic Violence Ended)

Hotline: 888-314-3683 or 617-471-1234

DOVE offers a crisis hotline that operates 24/7 all year. The hotline offers a confidential, nonjudgmental, and supportive ear, and provides information on available options and resources.

Fenway Health

Violence Recovery Program: 617-927-6250, TTY 617-859-1256

Through Fenway's Helplines, you can receive help, information, referrals, and support for a range of issues including anti-gay/lesbian harassment and violence.

GLBTQ Legal Advocates and Defenders (GLAD)

Phone: 800-455-GLAD (800-455-4523)

Monday-Friday, 1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m.;
gladlaw@glad.org

Immigration Equality

Legal Emergency National Hotline: 212-714-2904 (open weekdays)

Immigration Equality provides legal services to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and HIV-positive individuals concerning immigrant rights issues.

Massachusetts Alliance of Portuguese Speakers (MAPS)

Helpline: 617-864-7600

MAPS provides confidential Portuguese-language sexual assault and domestic violence services, Monday-Friday, 9:00 a.m.- 5:00 p.m.

National Domestic Violence Hotline

Hotline: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233); TTY: 1-800-787-3224; Live Chat: thehotline.org

The National Domestic Violence Hotline is a 24/7 toll-free hotline for anyone affected by domestic violence. It also offers live chat services via its website every day from 8:00 am to 3:00 am. Assistance is available in English and Spanish with access to more than 170 additional languages.

National Sexual Assault Online Hotline (operated by the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network — RAINN)

Hotline: 1-800-656-HOPE (4673); Live Chat: www.hotline.rainn.org/online

The National Sexual Assault Online Hotline is a free, live, online alternative to phone hotlines for victims of sexual violence and their friends and families. The online hotline uses a secure and anonymous instant messaging format that allows users to type messages back and forth with trained counselors. RAINN does not capture the IP address or any personal information about the user, and does not store transcripts of conversations. All messages are encrypted so the text cannot be intercepted and read by someone else.

National Sexual Assault Phone Hotline (operated by the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network — RAINN)

Hotline: 1-800-656-HOPE (4673) Live Chat: www.hotline.rainn.org/online

The National Sexual Assault Hotline is a free 24/7 telephone hotline operated by the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN). The hotline automatically redirects callers to local rape crisis centers based on the area code and first three digits of the caller's phone number. RAINN does not keep a record of the caller's phone number.

The Network/La Red (TNLR)**Hotline: 617-742-4911; TTY: 617-227-4911**

TNLR's English/Spanish hotline provides confidential support, information, safety planning, and referrals to anyone who has experienced LGBTQ partner abuse as well as folks in the SM/kink and polyamorous communities who are being abused or have been abused by a partner. TNLR also offers information and support to friends, family, or co-workers concerning domestic violence in LGBTQ communities.

REACH Beyond Domestic Violence**Hotline: 800-899-4000**

The hotline staff are trained to provide supportive and confidential services in English and Spanish 24/7 all year, to those concerned about their relationships or concerned about a friend or family member. Hotline advocates listen, provide general information about dating and domestic violence, help create personal safety plans, and connect callers with local resources.

Refugee and Immigration Assistance Center (RIAC), Boston**Phone: 617-238-2430; riac@riacboston.org**

RIAC is authorized by the Board of Immigration Appeals to provide immigration legal services. RIAC offers comprehensive, professional, and confidential immigration services for low- and moderate-income immigrants.

RESPOND Inc.**Hotline: 617-623-5900**

The RESPOND crisis hotline is available 24/7 all year. It provides emotional support, resource referrals, and information on legal options, statewide shelter availability, and community resources to anyone who has experienced domestic violence.

SafeLink Domestic Violence

Hotline: 1-877-785-2020; TTY: 1-877-521-2601 (both operated by Casa Myrna)
SafeLink is a statewide, 24/7 toll-free hotline for anyone in Massachusetts who is affected by domestic violence. Calls are free, confidential, and anonymous. SafeLink advocates are multilingual and have access to translation services for more than 130 languages.

Saheli Boston

Helpline: 1-866-4SAHELI (1-866-472-4354); info@saheliboston.org

Saheli provides language-specific information and support services for South Asian women who have experienced domestic violence. Callers to Saheli's helpline will receive a response within 24 hours.

Transition House

Hotline: 617-661-7203;
info@transitionhouse.org

Transition House provides emergency shelter, transitional, and supported housing and youth prevention education to the Cambridge community. Transition House operates a confidential, 24-hour crisis line.

Victim Rights Law Center (VRLC)

Address: 115 Broad Street, 3rd Floor, Boston;
Phone: 617-399-6720, ext. 19

VRLC represents sexual assault victims within the civil context. Through a model of community collaboration, VRLC has created a network of allies—medical providers, counselors, lawyers, and others—dedicated to improving legal services for rape victims.

Alcohol and Other Drug Policies

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, Harvard University publishes information regarding the University's prevention programs related to drug and alcohol abuse prevention which include standards of conduct that prohibit the unlawful possession, use, and distribution of alcohol and illegal drugs on campus and at institution-associated activities; sanctions for violations of federal, State, and local laws and University policy; a description of health risks associated with alcohol and other drug use and abuse; and a description of available counseling, treatment, rehabilitation and/or re-entry programs for Harvard University students and employees. A complete description of these topics, as provided in the University's annual notification to students and employees, is available online www.hupd.harvard.edu/drug-and-alcohol-policy.

Harvard expects its students and employees to maintain an environment that is safe and healthy. The University is not, and cannot be considered, a sanctuary from existing federal, State, and local laws. The unlawful possession, sale, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on Harvard property or as a part of any on or off campus Harvard activity (including student-sponsored social activities and professional meetings attended by University personnel) are violations of University rules as well as the law and are prohibited. Possession, use, or distribution of certain non-prescription drugs, including marijuana, amphetamines, heroin, cocaine, and non-prescription synthetics; procurement or distribution of alcohol by anyone under 21 years of age; and provision of alcohol to anyone under 21 years of age are violations of the law and of Harvard policy. The University also holds its students and employees responsible for the consequences of their decisions to use or distribute illicit drugs or to serve or

consume alcohol. The Harvard University Police Department (HUPD) will enforce Massachusetts underage drinking laws and federal and State drug laws.

Harvard Standards of Conduct and Disciplinary Sanctions

For Students:

As stated above, Harvard University, consistent with the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, prohibits the consumption, possession, use and sale, and the provision or serving of alcoholic beverages by and to persons less than 21 years of age. In addition, Harvard University, consistent with State and federal law, prohibits the consumption, possession, use, and sale of illicit drugs, including the misuse (sharing, buying, or using in a manner different than prescribed) of prescription drugs. These policies and laws are enforced by HUPD.

Students should consult their School handbooks for other applicable policies and disciplinary procedures related to student conduct regarding alcohol and drugs, as well as State and federal laws concerning hazing, firearms, and other important concerns. When cases involving drugs and alcohol come to the attention of their School, the School may take disciplinary action as appropriate. While each School conducts its process pursuant to its handbook, sanctions and educational activities following a finding of responsibility for a drug or alcohol violation may include counseling or an educational module, warning, residence hall suspension or removal, academic suspension or expulsion, and other sanctions.

For Employees:

The Harvard University Personnel Manual states as follows:

The University's policy on drugs and alcohol in the workplace is designed to address the University's concern for the health and

well-being of its employees, and to ensure that the Harvard community complies with the federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989. Penalties for violations of these policies, or for violations of the laws regarding controlled substances or alcohol, range from warning to permanent separation from the University depending on the seriousness of the infraction and the degree to which violation of the policy adversely affects the well-being of the community or the fulfillment of the University's educational mission. The Harvard University Personnel Manual can be found here: www.harvie.harvard.edu/staff-personnel-manual.

This policy applies to every Harvard employee, including temporary and less-than-half-time (LHT) employees.

• Controlled Substances

Employees may not consume, manufacture, distribute, dispense, or be under the influence of controlled substances in the workplace, including in vehicles provided by Harvard, at any worksite or location at which University duties are being performed by Harvard employees, or as part of any other Harvard activities. Common examples of controlled substances include, but are not limited to: cocaine, marijuana, and heroin.

The University will take disciplinary action against violators, consistent with Harvard policy, and federal, State and local laws. Such disciplinary action may include satisfactory participation in a substance abuse treatment, counseling or education program as a condition of reinstatement or continued employment; suspension; termination of employment; and referral for prosecution.

• Reporting Requirements

The Drug-Free Workplace Act requires that employers who are engaged in activities funded by federal grants or contracts notify the relevant federal agency of convictions under the criminal drug laws for violations occurring in the workplace. To ensure Harvard's compliance with this federal law,

an employee must report any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace to their immediate supervisor, department director, dean, vice president or human resources officer within five days of the conviction. Within ten days of learning of such a conviction of any individual engaged in work under federal grants or contracts, Harvard is required to notify the relevant federal agency. Upon notification of a conviction, supervisors should immediately contact their local human resources office.

Alcoholic Beverages

Harvard University, consistent with the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, prohibits the consumption, possession, use and sale, and the provision or serving of alcoholic beverages by and to persons less than 21 years of age.

All University employees are prohibited from consuming alcohol or being under the influence of alcohol during work hours or in the workplace (except that it will not be a violation of this policy for an employee to engage in the responsible consumption of alcohol at approved social functions held during work hours or in the workplace, provided that the use of alcohol has been permitted in these circumstances.) Under no circumstances may a Harvard employee consume or be under the influence of alcohol while operating Harvard vehicles or equipment. The consumption of alcohol will not constitute a mitigating circumstance when it contributes to the violation of University policies.

Vice Presidents, deans, and heads of administrative units have the authority and responsibility to govern the use of alcohol in areas they control, and to require measures to ensure that at events where alcohol will be served only individuals of legal age will have access. Those hosting such events must take reasonable steps to ensure that the acquisition, distribution and consumption of alcohol otherwise complies with applicable law and University policy.



Federal, State and Local Laws and Sanctions

In addition to disciplinary sanctions imposed by the University, all students, faculty, and staff should be aware that federal, State, and local laws treat the illegal use, possession, sale, distribution, or manufacture of drugs or alcohol as serious crimes. Penalties range according to the type of substance, amount

in possession and/or distributed, and the number and type of previous violations. Conviction can lead to imprisonment, fines, and assigned community service. Courts do not lift prison sentences in order to allow those convicted to attend college or continue their jobs. While a number of examples are included below, students and employees should be aware that not all alcohol and drug related crimes and penalties are listed here.

Federal Law

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, & V (except Marijuana, App. 2)

Schedule	Substance	Quantity
II	Cocaine	500-4,999 grams mixture
II	Cocaine Base	28-279 grams mixture
IV	Fentanyl	40-399 grams mixture
I	Fentanyl Analogue	10-99 grams mixture
I	Heroin	100-999 grams mixture
I	LSD	1-9 grams mixture
II	Methamphetamine	5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture
II	PCP	10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture

Penalty

First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual.

Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.

Schedule	Substance	Quantity
II	Cocaine	5 kilograms or more mixture
II	Cocaine Base	280 grams or more mixture
IV	Fentanyl	400 grams or more mixture
I	Fentanyl Analogue	100 grams or more mixture
I	Heroin	1 kilogram or more mixture
I	LSD	10 grams or more mixture
II	Methamphetamine	50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture
II	PCP	100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more

Penalty

First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.

Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.

2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.

Substance/Quantity	Penalty - First Offense	Penalty - Second Offense
Any amount of other Schedule I & II substances OR Any amount of any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid OR Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram	Not more that 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.	Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.
Any amount of other Schedule III Drugs	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.	Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.
Any amount of all other Schedule IV drugs (other than Flunitrazepam)	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) (Other than 1 gram or more)	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
Any amount of all Schedule V drugs	Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.	Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

Substance/ Schedule	Quantity	Penalty - First Offense	Penalty - Second Offense
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 k shashish; 50 to 99kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants	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 other than an individual.	Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish (Schedule I)	1 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.



Massachusetts Law

- M.G.L. c. 94C, the Controlled Substances Act, addresses drug offenses, including possession, distribution, and manufacturing of controlled substances. The law categorizes drugs into classes and outlines the corresponding penalties.
- M.G.L. c. 94C § 34 addresses possession of controlled substances, with penalties varying depending on the class of drug and amount possessed
- M.G.L. c. 94C §§ 32 -33 address distribution and sale of controlled substances, including their manufacturing.
- M.G.L c. 94G, the Regulation and Distribution of Marijuana Not Medically Prescribed, addresses the recreational use and distribution of marijuana. M.G.L c. 94G §7 authorizes possession of marijuana up to one (1) ounce in public or 10 ounces at home for personal use by those 21 and over. Individuals can grow up to 6 marijuana plants per adult so long as a premises does not have more than 12 plants. M.G.L c. 94G §9 provides for the sale, cultivation and manufacturing of marijuana products by licensed retailers.
- M.G.L. c. 138 (Alcoholic Liquors), outlines rules for the sale, distribution, and consumption of alcoholic beverages, including offenses like underage drinking and illegal sales. Penalties range from fines to license revocation. M.G.L.c.138 §34 prohibits the sale, delivery or furnishing of alcohol to anyone under 21.
- Persons convicted of drug possession under State or federal laws may be ineligible for participation in federally sponsored research grants or contracts for up to one year after the first conviction, and up to five years after the second; those convicted of distributing drugs lose these benefits for five years after the first conviction, for ten years after the second, and permanently after the third.

Please note that although Massachusetts law now permits adults aged 21 or older to possess and consume marijuana under certain circumstances, federal law still prohibits the possession, use, or distribution of marijuana, including for medical purposes. Thus, even if possession or use of marijuana would be permitted under Massachusetts law, it remains prohibited on Harvard property or as part of a Harvard activity.

Health Risks Associated with Alcohol and Drug Use

Alcohol use, even in low doses, can significantly impair judgment and coordination. Low to moderate doses increase the incidents of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses can severely alter a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses can cause respiratory depression and death. Repeated use can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of use can produce withdrawal symptoms and can be life-threatening. Long-term use of large quantities can lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and liver. Women who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk of becoming alcoholics.

The abuse of drugs/controlled substances can result in a wide range of health problems. Illicit drug use can result in drug addiction, death by overdose, death from withdrawal, seizure, heart problems, liver disease, and chronic brain dysfunction. Other problems associated with illicit drug use include psychological dysfunctions such as memory loss, thought disorders (i.e. hallucinations, paranoia, and psychosis) and psychological dependency. Women who use drugs during pregnancy may give birth to infants who are drug-addicted and may have health complications.

Commonly Abused Drugs and Their Effects

The following is a non-exhaustive list of some of the health effects of particular controlled substances.

Narcotics (including Heroin):

- Initial euphoria followed by drowsiness and nausea
- Constricted pupils, watery eyes, dazed look
- Overdose may produce slow, shallow breathing, clammy skin, loss of appetite and weight, and possible death

Depressants (including Barbiturates, Tranquilizers):

- Relaxed muscles, calmness, drowsiness
- Confusion, disorientation, slurred speech
- Overdose may produce shallow breathing, clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, coma, and possible death

Stimulants (including Cocaine, Methamphetamine):

- Increased heart and respiratory rate, elevated blood pressure, decreased appetite
- Blurred vision, dizziness, insomnia, anxiety
- High doses can cause physical collapse, irregular heartbeat, stroke, and possible death

Hallucinogens (including LSD, PCP, Mushrooms):

- Illusions and hallucinations
- Confusion, panic, anxiety, depression, and poor perception of time and distance
- Respiratory failure, death due to careless behavior

Cannabis (including Marijuana, Hashish):

- Increased heart rate, bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite
- Interferes with memory, speech, coordination, and perception of time
- Increases risk of lung cancer, weakened immune system, and affects reproductive system

The health consequences of alcohol abuse and substance use may be immediate and unpredictable, such as fatalities associated with alcohol poisoning and drug overdose, or more subtle and long term, such as liver and brain damage associated with the prolonged use of alcohol.

In addition to health-related problems, alcohol abuse and substance use are associated with financial difficulties, interpersonal conflicts, domestic violence, deterioration of the family structure, accidental injuries or fatality, and may significantly impact academic and work performance.

For more detailed descriptions of commonly-abused drugs, including specific health effects and treatment options, refer to the [National Institute on Drug Abuse, Commonly Abused Drugs Chart](#).

Resources for Harvard Students and Employees

Educational Programs for Undergraduates

The Center for Wellness and Health Promotion (CWHP) maintains a comprehensive substance use prevention program that seeks to reduce the negative consequences associated with alcohol and other substance use for Harvard University students. Through educational programs, intervention services, policy initiatives and coordination with treatment providers, the CWHP collaborates with students and staff to promote the health and safety of all members of the Harvard community. Programs and services include mandatory alcohol education for all incoming first year students and student-athletes, training for residential staff, student-leaders, and members of various student clubs and organizations, a robust peer education program, and evidence-based interventions for students who present at-risk for substance use disorder.

For additional information on drug and alcohol abuse education programs visit the [CWHP website](#).

Resources for Advice and Counseling

Because of the considerable health risks involved in drug and alcohol use, resources are available to assist the Harvard community in understanding and dealing with drug and alcohol abuse problems. As noted above, students can learn about the dangers of substance abuse and get information about treatment and counseling options from the Center for Wellness and Health Promotion (CWHP). The Behavioral Health and Counseling and Mental Health offices at Harvard University Health Services (HUHS) offer assistance to both

employees and students; employees also may learn about the dangers of substance abuse and obtain information about treatment and counseling options available to the Harvard community through Harvard's Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The Harvard University Police Department is available to assist any member of the University community in an emergency; emergency health services are also available at HUHS.

Harvard Resources

Harvard University Health Services (HUHS)
617-495-5711
www.huhs.harvard.edu

Center for Wellness and Health Promotion
(Harvard University students only), HUHS
617-495-9629
www.wellness.huhs.harvard.edu/home

Behavioral Health, HUHS
(HUGHP patients only)
617-495-2323
www.huhs.harvard.edu/behavioral-health

Counseling & Mental Health Services (CAMHS),
HUHS (Harvard University students only)
617-495-2042
www.hr.harvard.edu/wellbeing

Employee Assistance Program
877-EAP-HARV (877-327-4278)
www.hr.harvard.edu/wellbeing

University Police Department
Urgent: 617-495-1212
Longwood: 617-432-1212
Business: 617-495-1215
www.hupd.harvard.edu
Online contact form:
www.hupd.harvard.edu/contact-us

External Resources

Alcoholics Anonymous
617-426-9444
www.aa.org

Al-Anon/Children of Alcoholics
508-366-0556
www.alanonma.org/en

Women for Sobriety
215-536-8026
www.womenforsobriety.org

Smart Recovery Self-Help Network
781-891-7574
www.smartrecovery.org

Narcotics Anonymous
866-624-3578
www.na.org

Cocaine Anonymous
781-551-6677
www.ca.org

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services
Administration (SAMHSA)
800-662-4357
www.samhsa.gov/find-help/helplines/national-helpline



Hazing Prevention and Response Information

Harvard University is committed to creating an environment where every student can join an organization without being impacted by hazing. Hazing is not only counter to our values but also against Harvard policy, Massachusetts state law, and federal law.

What is Hazing?

Hazing can look and feel very different from situation to situation, but we use a common language provided by the Stop Campus Hazing Act. According to federal law, hazing is defined as any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that:

- is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
- causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury.

The Stop Campus Hazing Act sets forth non-exhaustive examples of hazing conduct, including:

- whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
- causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
- causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
- causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;

- any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
- any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and
- any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

The Stop Campus Hazing Act and Regulatory Landscape

In December 2024, Congress passed the **Stop Campus Hazing Act**, which amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 with updates related to hazing. In addition to this federal law, the University maintains compliance with the Massachusetts Anti-Hazing Law, which provides further stipulations related to hazing, as well as legal ramifications for those found responsible for hazing violations. Our work and understanding are governed and informed by both Federal and Commonwealth Law, and it is our expectation that all students and student organizations are compliant with both.

Massachusetts Anti-Hazing Law:

- **MA Chapter 269:17:** Hazing; organizing or participating; hazing defined
- **MA Chapter 269:18:** Failure to report hazing
- **MA Chapter 269:19:** Issuance to students and student groups, teams and organizations

You can view full text of the Massachusetts laws on the Harvard hazing website, www.hazing.harvard.edu/policies.

Harvard's Actions

Harvard is committed to fostering a community where no students are impacted by hazing. As part of our commitment, Harvard is proud to be a member of the National Hazing Prevention

Consortium and continues to provide educational opportunities for its students, faculty and staff on hazing education and prevention.

Anti-Hazing Policy

Hazing is prohibited: Hazing is incompatible with the values of our community and our educational mission and is strictly prohibited at each Harvard School, as a matter of policy and in accordance with applicable law.

Compliance with the Law: Each Harvard School's anti-hazing policy is intended to comply with the requirements of all applicable federal and state anti-hazing laws, and thus incorporates the definitions included in those laws, as set forth above. However, the examples of the types of hazing activities provided in this policy are non-exhaustive. A determination as to whether activities reported as hazing violate this policy will be based on the relevant facts of the situation, including but not limited to the circumstances giving rise to the reported activities and the risks of injury and harm created by the reported activities. Activities may violate each Harvard School's anti-hazing policy (or other conduct policies), even if they would not necessarily violate the federal or state anti-hazing laws.

Reporting; Investigation Process; Disciplinary Action: Each Harvard School will consider all reports of hazing in the normal course of its oversight and investigation processes and will take disciplinary action in appropriate situations. Reports of incidents of hazing can be made to each School's disciplinary body and/or to the Harvard University Police Department. Harvard will inform appropriate law enforcement officials and regulatory agencies of hazing incidents and will disclose hazing incidents in community notifications as required by applicable law.

Resources for Harvard Community Support

If you are being hazed, have witnessed a hazing incident, or believe a student group is engaged in hazing, please report it using the Hazing Incident Reporting Form, www.harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8nVOZly9p4B5y6y.

Additional Harvard University resources include:

- **Harvard Counseling and Mental Health Services (CAMHS):** Offers counseling and mental health support for students, www.camhs.huhs.harvard.edu (confidential).
- **TimelyCare at CAMHS:** A virtual health and wellbeing platform that expands access to no-cost mental health and wellness services for registered students, www.camhs.huhs.harvard.edu/our-services/timelycare (confidential).
- **Harvard Ombuds Office:** A resource to help you voice concerns, clarify goals and consider options so you can make your own best decisions about next steps, www.harvardombuds.harvard.edu/?utm_source=os&utm_campaign=redirect_analysis (confidential).
- **SHARE Team:** A survivor-centered, confidential resource that supports Harvard community members related to the impact of sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, abusive relationships, discrimination on the basis of gender, gender identity, or sexual orientation. In addition, the SHARE Team welcomes partnering on workshops and community building for culture change, www.csndr.harvard.edu/share (confidential).
- **Student Wellbeing and Mental Health:** A collection of wellbeing resources for students, www.harvard.edu/wellbeing/wellness-resources.
- **Office of the Associate Provost for Student Affairs:** Provides leadership to and coordination among Harvard's 13 schools through collegial vision and shared commitment to the success of the undergraduate, graduate, and professional students, www.studentaffairs.harvard.edu.

Training and Educational Materials

In its commitment to creating an environment where every student can join an organization without being impacted by hazing, the University offers prevention and educational resources across several areas. Training programs, learning guides, and information on hazing are offered to students, faculty, and staff at all schools. You can access direct links to several trainings, action guides, and resources on the Harvard hazing prevention page, www.hazing.harvard.edu/prevention-education.

Student Organizations: Student organization leaders are at the forefront of helping with hazing prevention and education. Student leaders attest every year to understanding laws surrounding hazing and the repercussions for violating the law. Further, student organizations are given firsthand training on building teams ethically, with behaviors that are not considered hazing. Student groups are also provided training on active bystander intervention.

Campus Hazing Transparency Report

Campus Hazing Transparency Reports, when required, are provided on the Harvard University Police Department website, www.hupd.harvard.edu/campus-hazing-transparency-report.



Firearms and Other Dangerous Weapon Policies

Possession and/or use on University property of firearms or other dangerous weapons (as defined below), or ammunition, explosives, combustible fuels, firecrackers and potential ingredients thereof are forbidden by University policy and Massachusetts law. The applicable Massachusetts statute is as follows:

For the purpose of this paragraph “firearm” shall mean any pistol, revolver, rifle, or smoothbore arm from which a shot, bullet or pellet can be discharged.

Whoever, not being a law enforcement officer, and notwithstanding any license obtained by the person pursuant to chapter 140, carries on the person a firearm, loaded or unloaded, or other dangerous weapon in any building or on the grounds of any elementary or secondary school, college or university without the written authorization of the board or officer in charge of the elementary or secondary school, college or university shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years or both. A law enforcement officer may arrest without a warrant and detain a person found carrying a firearm in violation of this paragraph.

Any officer in charge of an elementary or secondary school, college or university or any faculty member or administrative officer of an elementary or secondary school, college or university that fails to report a violation of this paragraph shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than \$500.

Massachusetts General Law, c.269 §10(j)

Under Massachusetts law, the definition of dangerous weapon includes many items designed to do bodily injury:

... any stiletto, dagger or a device or case which enables a knife with a locking blade to be drawn at a locked position, any

ballistic knife, or any knife with a detachable blade capable of being propelled by any mechanism, dirk knife, any knife having a double-edged blade, or a switch knife, or any knife having an automatic spring release device by which the blade is released from the handle, having a blade of over one and one half inches, or a slung shot, blowgun, blackjack, metallic knuckles or knuckles of any substance which could be put to the same use with the same or similar effect as metallic knuckles, nunchaku, zoobow, also known as klackers or kung fu sticks, or any similar weapon consisting of two sticks of wood, plastic or metal connected at one end by a length of rope, chain, wire or leather, a shuriken or any similar pointed starlike object intended to injure a person when thrown, or any armband, made with leather which has metallic spikes, points or studs or any similar device made from any other substance or a cestus or similar material weighted with metal or other substance and worn on the hand, or a manrikigusari or similar length of chain having weighted ends ...

Massachusetts General Law, c. 269 § 10(b)

Students should recognize that even when they are away from the University, Massachusetts law requires a permit or firearms identification card or compliance with other specialized rules (depending upon the type of weapon) for possession of any firearms. The definition of firearms is broad and includes pistols or guns operated by air, carbon dioxide or other gases. Carrying any firearm (even if unloaded) in violation of the law is punishable by imprisonment with a mandatory minimum sentence of 18 months, which cannot be suspended or reduced. (Massachusetts General Law, c. 269 § 10(a)). Students should consult the local police department in the city or town in which they reside if they intend to possess firearms on non-University property, in order to assure strict compliance with the applicable statutes.



Missing Persons

As required under federal law, all Harvard Schools immediately will refer to the Harvard University Police Department any missing persons report involving a student who lives in on-campus housing. If any member of the Harvard community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing has been missing for 24 hours, they should immediately notify HUPD at **617-495-1212**.

This policy statement serves as an advisement to residential students that if HUPD determines that the student has been missing for more than 24 hours, then, within the 24 hours following this determination, the School or HUPD will:

- 1) notify an appropriate external law enforcement agency, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that the student is missing;
- 2) contact anyone the student has identified as a confidential missing person contact under the procedures described below; and
- 3) notify others at the University, as appropriate, about the student's disappearance.

Students are advised that in the event the missing residential student is under 18 years

of age and not emancipated, the University must notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person(s) designated by the student. In addition to identifying a general emergency contact person, students residing in on-campus housing have the option annually to identify confidentially a separate person to be contacted by Harvard in the event that the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours.

Students are not required to designate a separate individual for this purpose and if they choose not to do so then Harvard will assume that they have chosen to treat their general emergency contact as their missing person contact. Students who wish to identify a confidential missing person contact should notify their School's Registrar. Students are advised that their confidential missing person contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials and by law enforcement in the course of an investigation and may not be disclosed outside of a missing person investigation.

Should the HUPD investigate and determine that a residential student is missing, contact will then be made to the missing person

contact, if contact information has been provided, within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination that the student is missing by the campus security authority. In addition, if it has been determined that a student who is under 18 years of age and not emancipated has been missing for more than 24 hours, then the School or HUPD will contact that student's custodial parent or guardian, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student. Students are reminded that they may provide the Registrar with emergency contact information and/or confidential missing person contact information if they have not already done so. Regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor, the University will inform local police departments that the student is missing within 24 hours.

Sex Offender Registry

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted on October 28, 2000, requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice, as required under State law, of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, volunteers services or is a student.

In Massachusetts, students, faculty, and staff members can obtain information on registered sex offenders living and working in the immediate area by contacting the Cambridge Police Department, Boston Police Department, or the Somerville Police Department. General information about the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Sex Offender Registry Board can be found at www.mass.gov/eopss/agencies/sorb or by calling **978-740-6400**.



Access to and Security of Facilities

Most campus facilities are open to community members and visitors during normal business hours. After normal business hours and during breaks, these facilities are locked and only accessible to authorized individuals. HUPD officers and security guards conduct routine security and safety patrols of the academic and administrative buildings to monitor conditions and report any unusual circumstances.

However, residences are secured 24 hours a day and require University identification or key access to gain entry. Residents should not allow unknown individuals access to residential buildings. HUPD officers and security guards monitor security in the residential facilities and encourage building residents to report suspicious or unusual activity.

Schools, residences, and administrative buildings typically assign responsibility for their maintenance and security to building superintendents or managers. Harvard also contracts with Securitas, a private security agency, to provide services.

In the event that your local building security is not able to meet your needs, such as in case of a lockout, the HUPD is available to assist you. Feel free to call **617-495-1215** for assistance. If you have questions about accessibility for persons with mobility impairments, please contact Harvard University Disability Resources at **617-495-1859** or **617-496-0466 (TTY)** or by email at disabilityresources@harvard.edu.

Security Considerations Used in the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Harvard University maintains campus facilities in a manner that minimizes hazardous and unsafe conditions. Parking lots and pathways are illuminated.

As necessary, HUPD works closely with Harvard Campus Services to enhance security and to make sure that maintenance issues, such as replacing burned out lights and repairing malfunctioning door locks, are addressed. To report a safety concern in a campus facility, please contact the HUPD non-emergency line at **617-495-1215**.

Fire Safety

The Higher Education Opportunities Act of 2008 requires that all institutions that maintain on-campus student housing facilities publish an annual fire safety report that provides information on campus fire safety practices and standards, and maintain a fire reporting log.

The University's fire safety report can be found at: www.ehs.harvard.edu/programs/higher-education-opportunity-act-heoa.



Safety Escorts and Transportation

The HUPD encourages community members to be vigilant while walking throughout campus and surrounding areas both during the day and at night and to take the appropriate precautions, such as walking with others and utilizing the various available transportation options described below. Students, faculty, and staff also may call the HUPD at **617-495-1212** if they believe they are in danger while waiting for transportation due to the hour or circumstance. The HUPD will assist with transportation whenever appropriate.

Cambridge Campus

Shuttle Bus

617-495-0400 (fully accessible)

The University Shuttle Service operates fixed route bus service during the academic year (except on university recognized holidays and semester breaks) providing safe, convenient, and reliable transportation throughout the Cambridge and Allston campuses. The service is free to members of the Harvard community. Scheduled service runs from 5:15 a.m. to 3:45 a.m. Monday through Friday, and 5:15 a.m. to 4:50 a.m. Saturday, and 8:00 a.m. to 3:50 a.m. on Sunday.

Passio Go/Shuttle Tracker

Passio Go is an online service and mobile device application that continuously displays the location of Harvard University shuttles and animates their motion against a detailed map of recognizable University buildings and landmarks. For additional information on Passio Go, please visit www.transportation.harvard.edu/harvard-shuttle or download the Passio Go App directly.

Daytime Van Service

617-495-0400 (fully accessible)

The Daytime Van Service is designed for persons who, because of mobility impairment or medical condition, find it difficult or impossible to use the regular shuttle bus. This service operates year-round throughout the Cambridge and Allston campuses, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., and 12:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. on weekends. During

the summer months, the weekday service for the daytime van runs 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., and there is no daytime van on the weekends. During the summer months, there is evening van service from 4:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m.

All faculty, visiting appointments, staff, alumni, and guests of Harvard wishing to request use of the van service must be approved by contacting University Disability Resources at disabilityresources@harvard.edu. Please download the Harvard Daytime Van App after approval to book your rides or call **617-495-0400** for more information or to schedule a ride. After 7 p.m., fully accessible shuttle vans are available through the Evening Van Service.

Evening Van Service

617-495-0400 (fully accessible)

The service operates between 7:00 p.m. and 2:45 a.m., seven days a week throughout the academic year. No advance arrangements are needed. However, the last request for a ride must be received by 2:30 a.m. After Commencement until classes start, the service operates from 7:00 p.m. until 12 a.m. last call at 11:30 p.m.

You can request a ride by using the Harvard Evening Van App.

For more information please call **617-495-0400**.

Harvard University Campus Escort Program (HUCEP)

617-384-8237

HUCEP teams of students, who are trained and supervised by the HUPD, provide walking escorts to students, faculty, and staff during the academic year and cover the Yard, River, North Yard, and Quad areas. Teams are identified by their brightly colored vests, labeled HUCEP. Escorts respond to calls for service through the HUCEP hotline (**617-384-8237** or **617-38-HUCEP**), and can be flagged down by students, faculty, and staff in need of an escort. Escort teams also are encouraged to ask solo walkers if they would like an escort to their destination. The hours of operation for HUCEP are 10:30 p.m. - 3:00 a.m., Thursday through Saturday.

Longwood Campus

Walking Escort Service

**HMS/HSDM 617-432-1379,
HSPH 617-432-1040**

The walking escort service is available 24 hours a day. When you call, a security guard will escort you anywhere on the Harvard Longwood Campus or to the nearest MBTA stop. Please call ahead as it may take as long as fifteen minutes for your escort to arrive. Please wait for your escort once you have called.

Taxi Escort Service

The Taxi Escort Service is a complimentary service available to HMS Quad-based students, faculty, staff, and students living off campus, as well as all HSPH students, faculty, and staff. The service is available from 9:00 p.m. to 3:00 a.m., seven days a week. Students, faculty, and staff are required to show their HUID or Harvard Longwood Campus Temporary ID. Escorts can be arranged at the NRB 1st floor security desk for HMS and HSDM, and FXB lobby for HSPH. Taxis will take you within one mile of the Longwood Campus at no charge (you are responsible for additional mileage past one mile.)

Shuttle Bus 617-632-2800

The Harvard Longwood Campus shuttle (M2) is managed by The Longwood Collective. The service runs between Vanderbilt Hall and the Johnston Gate, Monday through Saturday. All Harvard University students, faculty, and staff with a valid HUID card ride the bus for free. Faculty (without an HUID) and employees of Harvard-affiliated hospitals must purchase tickets at the M2 ticket offices.

For schedule information and ticket sale locations visit: www.longwoodcollective.org/shuttles.

Emergency Ride Home

The Longwood Collective offers an emergency ride home program for times when you unexpectedly need to get home

in a hurry. All HMS, HSDM, HSPH employees who incorporate walking, biking, transit, car or vanpooling as all or part of trips to work are eligible. Registration required. More information can be found here.

www.longwoodcollective.org/moving-around-the-lma/emergency-ride-home





Appendix 1

Clery Act Criminal Statistics

Appendix 2

Definitions of Crimes for Clery Act Criminal Statistics

Appendix 3

Certain Definitions Under Massachusetts Law

Appendix 4

Clery Geography Maps

Appendix 5

Specific Policies for Separate Campuses

Appendix 1 – Cambridge Campus Clery Act Criminal Statistics

Criminal Offenses	2023						2024						2025					
	Non-Campus (1)	Campus (2)	Public (3)	Total (4)	Resid. (5)	Un-founded (6)	Non-Campus (1)	Campus (2)	Public (3)	Total (4)	Resid. (5)	Un-founded (6)	Non-Campus (1)	Campus (2)	Public (3)	Total (4)	Resid. (5)	Un-founded (6)
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	16	0	1	17	16	0	7	0	0	7	6	0	8	0	4	12	4	0
Fondling	6	0	1	7	2	0	3	0	4	7	0	0	6	0	1	7	5	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2	0	26	28	1	0	1	0	5	6	1	0	1	0	8	9	0	0
Aggravated Assault	11	0	47	58	6	0	9	0	24	33	0	0	11	0	33	44	4	0
Burglary	25	3	0	28	15	0	29	2	0	31	13	0	18	1	0	19	8	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	132	0	7	139	39	0	156	2	7	165	68	0	103	0	8	111	7	0
Arson	2	0	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	1	0
Domestic Violence	2	0	8	10	2	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	5	9	4	0
Dating Violence	4	0	0	4	3	0	4	0	0	4	3	0	3	0	0	3	1	0
Stalking	4	0	0	4	0	0	9	0	0	9	5	0	12	0	1	13	5	0
Hazing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	204	3	94	301	85	0	218	4	44	266	96	0	168	1	61	230	39	0

Hate Crimes

- In 2025, one (1) aggravated assault motivated by disability occurred in a non-residential campus building.
- In 2025, one (1) vandalism motivated by race occurred outside on campus.
- In 2025, two (2) vandalism motivated by religion occurred in a non-residential campus building.
- In 2025, one (1) simple assault motivated by national origin occurred on campus.
- In 2025, one (1) simple assault motivated by religion occurred outside on campus.
- In 2025, two (2) aggravated assaults motivated by religion occurred on public property.
- In 2025, one (1) vandalism motivated by religion occurred on public property.
- In 2025, one (1) simple assault motivated by ethnicity occurred on public property.
- In 2025, one (1) act of intimidation motivated by sexual orientation occurred on public property.
- In 2025, one (1) act of intimidation motivated by religion occurred on public property.
- In 2024, one (1) vandalism motivated by sexual orientation occurred in a non-residential campus building.
- In 2024, one (1) larceny motivated by religion occurred in a residential campus building.
- In 2024, one (1) aggravated assault motivated by sexual orientation occurred outside on campus property.
- In 2024, one (1) vandalism motivated by religion occurred outside on campus property.
- In 2024, two (2) vandalisms motivated by religion occurred on public property.
- In 2024, one (1) intimidation motivated by religion occurred on public property.
- In 2023, one (1) larceny motivated by religion occurred in a residential campus building.
- In 2023, one (1) simple assault motivated by sexual orientation occurred outside on campus property.
- In 2023, one (1) act of intimidation motivated by race occurred outside on campus property.
- In 2023, three (3) aggravated assaults motivated by race occurred on public property.
- In 2023, one (1) simple assault motivated by race occurred on public property.
- In 2023, one (1) simple assault motivated by sexual orientation occurred on public property.
- In 2023, one (1) simple assault motivated by religion occurred on public property.
- In 2023, one (1) simple assault motivated by gender identity occurred on public property.

Arrests	Non-Campus					Non-Campus					Non-Campus				
	Campus	Campus	Public	Total	Resid	Campus	Campus	Public	Total	Resid	Campus	Campus	Public	Total	Resid
Weapons Violations	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
TOTAL	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	5	5	0

Disciplinary Actions	Non-Campus					Non-Campus					Non-Campus				
	Campus	Campus	Public	Total	Resid	Campus	Campus	Public	Total	Resid	Campus	Campus	Public	Total	Resid
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	3	6	0	0	6	4
TOTAL	3	0	0	3	3	7	0	1	8	3	7	0	0	7	5

(1) Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls.

(2) Non-Campus: (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

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

(4) Total: campus crime + non-campus + public crime.

(5) Residence: a subset of campus crime. Crimes are counted in both categories.

(6) Unfounded - after an investigation by a law enforcement agency any report of a crime that is found to be false or baseless the crime is considered "unfounded."

Statistics Updated 10/02/26

Appendix 1 – Longwood Campus Clery Act Criminal Statistics

Criminal Offenses	2023						2024						2025					
	Campus (1)	Non-Campus (2)	Public (3)	Total (4)	Resid. (5)	Un-founded (6)	Campus (1)	Non-Campus (2)	Public (3)	Total (4)	Resid. (5)	Un-founded (6)	Campus (1)	Non-Campus (2)	Public (3)	Total (4)	Resid. (5)	Un-founded (6)
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0
Burglary	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	0	0	5	1	0	9	0	1	10	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8	0	1	9	1	0	13	0	5	18	1	0	3	0	1	4	2	0
Hate Crimes																		

- In 2025, one (1) vandalism motivated by religion occurred outside on campus property.
- In 2024, one (1) simple assault motivated by race occurred on public property.

Arrests	2023					2024					2025				
	Campus	Non-Campus	Public	Total	Resid	Campus	Non-Campus	Public	Total	Resid	Campus	Non-Campus	Public	Total	Resid
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions	2023					2024					2025				
	Campus	Non-Campus	Public	Total	Resid	Campus	Non-Campus	Public	Total	Resid	Campus	Non-Campus	Public	Total	Resid
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(1) Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls.

(2) Non-Campus: (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

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

(4) Total: campus crime + non-campus + public crime.

(5) Residence: a subset of campus crime. Crimes are counted in both categories.

(6) Unfounded - after an investigation by a law enforcement agency any report of a crime that is found to be false or baseless the crime is considered "unfounded."

Statistics Updated 10/02/26

Appendix 1 – Arnold Arboretum Campus Clery Act Criminal Statistics

2023					2024				2025			
Criminal Offenses	Campus (1)	Public (2)	Total (3)	Un-founded (4)	Campus (1)	Public (2)	Total (3)	Un-founded (4)	Campus (1)	Public (2)	Total (3)	Un-founded (4)
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes												
No hate crimes were reported during 2023, 2024, and 2025.												
Arrests	Campus	Public	Total		Campus	Public	Total		Campus	Public	Total	
Weapons Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
TOTAL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Disciplinary Actions	Campus	Public	Total		Campus	Public	Total		Campus	Public	Total	
Weapons Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
TOTAL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	

(1) Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls.

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

(3) Total: campus crime + non-campus + public crime.

(4) Unfounded - after an investigation by a law enforcement agency any report of a crime that is found to be false or baseless the crime is considered "unfounded."

Statistics Updated 10/02/26

Appendix 1 – Concord Field Station Campus Clery Act Criminal Statistics

2023					2024				2025				
Criminal Offenses	Campus (1)	Public (2)	Total (3)	Un-founded (4)	Campus (1)	Public (2)	Total (3)	Un-founded (4)	Campus (1)	Public (2)	Total (3)	Un-founded (4)	
	Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hazing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crimes													
No hate crimes were reported during 2023, 2024, and 2025.													
Arrests	Campus	Public	Total		Campus	Public	Total		Campus	Public	Total		
Weapons Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
Disciplinary Actions	Campus	Public	Total		Campus	Public	Total		Campus	Public	Total		
Weapons Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		

(1) Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls.

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

(3) Total: campus crime + non-campus + public crime.

(4) Unfounded - after an investigation by a law enforcement agency any report of a crime that is found to be false or baseless the crime is considered "unfounded."

Statistics Updated 10/02/26

Appendix 1 – Harvard Forest Clery Act Criminal Statistics

2023						2024					2025					
Criminal Offenses	Campus (1)	Public (2)	Total (3)	Resid. (4)	Un-founded (5)	Campus (1)	Public (2)	Total (3)	Resid. (4)	Un-founded (5)	Campus (1)	Public (2)	Total (3)	Resid. (4)	Un-founded (5)	
	Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Hazing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hate Crimes															
No hate crimes were reported during 2023, 2024, and 2025.																
Arrests	Campus	Public	Total	Resid.		Campus	Public	Total	Resid.		Campus	Public	Total	Resid.		
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		
Disciplinary Actions	Campus	Public	Total	Resid.		Campus	Public	Total	Resid.		Campus	Public	Total	Resid.		
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		

(1) Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls.

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

(3) Total: campus crime + non-campus + public crime.

(4) Residence: a subset of campus crime. Crimes are counted in both categories.

(5) Unfounded - after an investigation by a law enforcement agency any report of a crime that is found to be false or baseless the crime is considered "unfounded."

Statistics Updated 10/02/26

Appendix 1 – Center for Hellenic Studies - Nafplion, Greece Clery Act Criminal Statistics

2023					2024				2025				
Criminal Offenses	Campus (1)	Public (2)	Total (3)	Un-founded (4)	Campus (1)	Public (2)	Total (3)	Un-founded (4)	Campus (1)	Public (2)	Total (3)	Un-founded (4)	
	Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hazing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crimes													
No hate crimes were reported during 2023, 2024, and 2025.													
Arrests	Campus	Public	Total		Campus	Public	Total		Campus	Public	Total		
Weapons Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
Disciplinary Actions	Campus	Public	Total		Campus	Public	Total		Campus	Public	Total		
Weapons Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		

(1) Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls.

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

(3) Total: campus crime + non-campus + public crime.

(4) Unfounded - after an investigation by a law enforcement agency any report of a crime that is found to be false or baseless the crime is considered "unfounded."

Statistics Updated 10/02/26

Appendix 1 – David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies (DRCLAS) Santiago, Chile Clery Act Criminal Statistics

2023					2024				2025				
Criminal Offenses	Campus (1)	Public (2)	Total (3)	Un- founded (4)	Campus (1)	Public (2)	Total (3)	Un- founded (4)	Campus (1)	Public (2)	Total (3)	Un- founded (4)	
	Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hazing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes													
No hate crimes were reported during 2023, 2024, and 2025.													
Arrests	Campus	Public	Total		Campus	Public	Total		Campus	Public	Total		
Weapons Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
Disciplinary Actions	Campus	Public	Total		Campus	Public	Total		Campus	Public	Total		
Weapons Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		

(1) Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls.

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

(3) Total: campus crime + non-campus + public crime.

(4) Unfounded - after an investigation by a law enforcement agency any report of a crime that is found to be false or baseless the crime is considered "unfounded."

Statistics Updated 10/02/26

Definitions of Crimes for Clery Act Criminal Statistics

The following definitions are from the Clery Act

Arson - Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

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

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

Criminal Homicide - Manslaughter by Negligence - The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Criminal Homicide - Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter - The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property - To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

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

Hate Crime - A crime reported to local police agencies or to a Campus Security Authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of the Clery Act, the categories of bias that may serve as the basis for a determination that a crime is a hate crime would include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

Intimidation - To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.



Larceny – Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft) - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

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

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

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

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

Sexual Assault - An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program.

- Rape is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- Fondling is the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

- Incest is sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- Statutory Rape is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Simple Assault – An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Stalking –

- 1) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to-
 - (i) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
 - (ii) Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- 2) For the purpose of this definition-
 - (i) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.
 - (ii) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - (iii) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- 3) For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Domestic Violence –

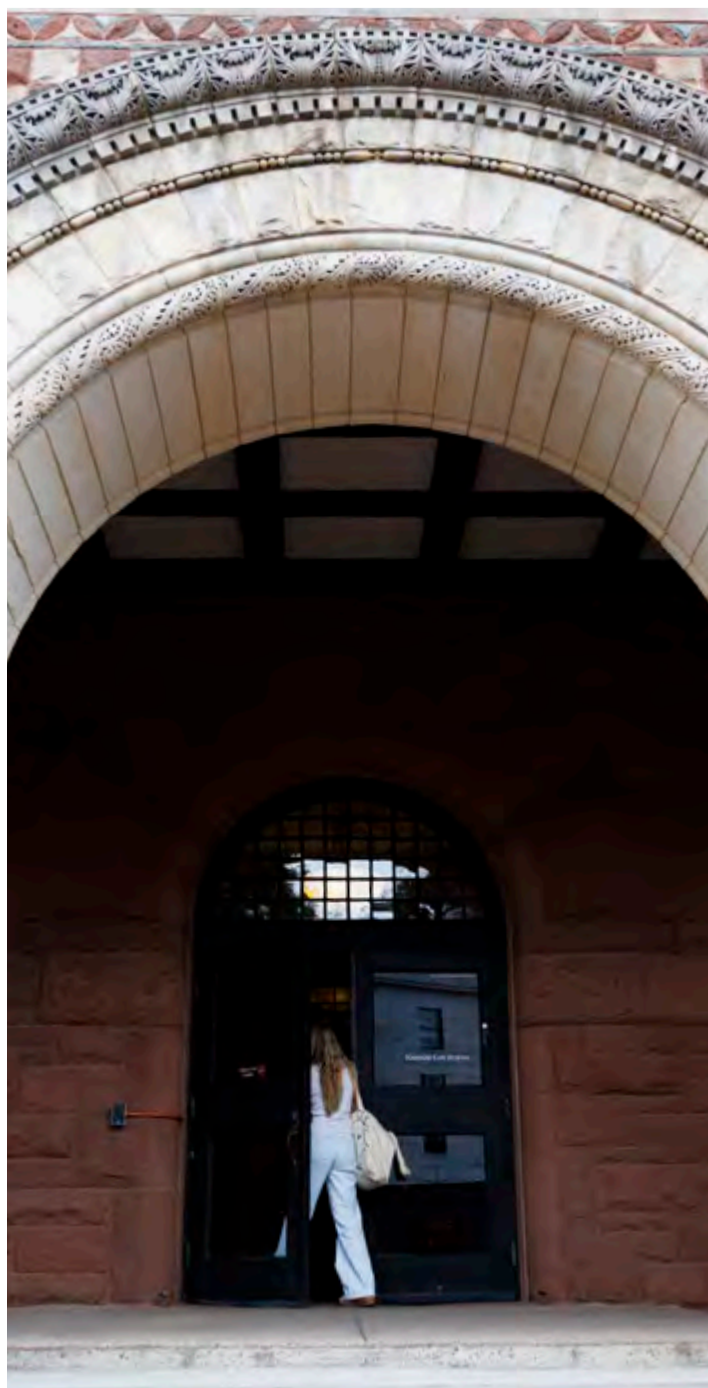
- 1) A Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—
 - (i) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
 - (ii) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
 - (iii) By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - (iv) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
 - (v) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- 2) For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Dating Violence – Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

- 1) The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- 2) For the purposes of this definition—
 - (i) Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - (ii) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

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

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



Certain Definitions Under Massachusetts Law Domestic Violence

Massachusetts does not have criminal statutes explicitly addressing domestic violence, acts that constitute domestic violence are criminalized under sections of the Massachusetts General Law. Additionally, there is an abuse prevention statute that defines family/dating relationships and provides a legal framework for obtaining protective orders.

Civil Proceedings/ Restraining Orders:

Complaints under the abuse prevention and harassment prevention statutes are civil proceedings. However, violations of resulting court orders can result in criminal charges.

M.G.L. c. 209A (Abuse Prevention), deals with abuse prevention and provides a legal framework of protection for individuals experiencing domestic violence, including restraining orders against an abuser. The law defines abuse as the following acts between family or household members:

- (a) attempting to cause or causing physical harm,
- (b) placing another in fear of imminent serious physical harm, or
- (c) causing another to engage in sexual relations involuntarily by force, threat, or duress.
- (d) coercive control- recognizes coercive control as a form of abuse involving patterns of manipulation, intimidation, or domination that harm a person's autonomy and well-being, often in domestic or intimate partner relationships

"Family or household members", are defined as persons who:

- (a) are or were married to one another;
- (b) are or were residing together in the same household;
- (c) are or were related by blood or marriage;
- (d) having a child in common regardless of whether they have ever married or lived together; or

- (e) are or have been in a substantive dating or engagement relationship.

M.G.L.c 258E (Harassment Prevention) lays out legal protections for those experiencing harassment, defined as three (3) or more acts of willful, malicious conduct aimed at a specific person committed with the intent to cause fear, intimidation, abuse or damage to property that does cause fear, intimidation, abuse or property damage, or an act that by threat, force or duress causes another to involuntarily engage in sexual relations.

The court can order the defendant to refrain from abuse or harassment, prohibit contact, order the defendant to stay away from victim's home or place of work, and require monetary compensation.

Criminal Offenses:

M.G.L. c. 265, § 13M (Assault and Battery on a Family or Household Member), outlines the legal definitions and consequences for assault and battery on a family or household member.

The law defines a family or household member as a spouse or former spouse, a person with whom the defendant has a child, a person who has been in a substantive dative relationship or a person who is a blood relative or lives in the same household.

Assault is defined as an attempt to cause physical harm to another person. Battery is defined as causing physical harm to another person.

Assault and battery against a family or household member is typically classified as a misdemeanor. However, if the offense involves serious bodily injury or if the perpetrator has a prior conviction for similar offenses, it could be classified as a felony, leading to more severe penalties.

Dating Violence

Massachusetts does not have a state statute addressing "dating violence" but addresses dating violence through various laws that address domestic violence, harassment and abuse prevention.

Sexual Assault

M.G.L. c. 265, § 22 (Rape), under Massachusetts law, rape is defined as non-

consensual sexual intercourse achieved through the use of force, the threat of physical harm, or incapacitation. Rape is a felony. Penalties increase for aggravating factors including use of a dangerous weapon, and injury to victim.

M.G.L. c. 265, § 23 (Rape and Abuse of a Child), addresses unlawful sexual intercourse and abuse of an individual under the age 16. Punishments vary depending on factors like the age of the victim and the offender's criminal history.

M.G.L. c. 265, § 24 (Assault with Intent to Commit Rape) addresses assaults committed with the intent to commit a rape. Penalties increase for aggravating factors including use of a dangerous weapon, injury to victim and the offender's criminal history.

Forcible Touching

While Massachusetts law does not have a specific statute to address forcible touching, acts that would constitute forcible touching in other jurisdictions may be covered under laws addressing Indecent Assault and Battery, which Massachusetts courts have established as the intentional, unjustified touching with a sexual intent.

M.G.L. c. 265 §13H (Indecent Assault and Battery on a Child Under 14) addresses indecent assault and battery, or the intentional unjustified touching of a child under the age of 14 with the intent to arouse or gratify sexual desire. It is a felony with severe penalties including state prison time.

M.G.L. c. 265 §13H, (Indecent Assault and Battery on a Person 14 or over), addresses indecent assault and battery on individuals who have attained 14 years of age. It is also a felony.

Stalking

M.G.L. c. 265, § 43 (Stalking), defines stalking as knowingly engaging in a willful, malicious, course of conduct directed at an individual which seriously alarms or annoys that person and would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress. Stalking may be charged as a misdemeanor or felony depending on the nature of the crime and aggravating factors.

Consent -

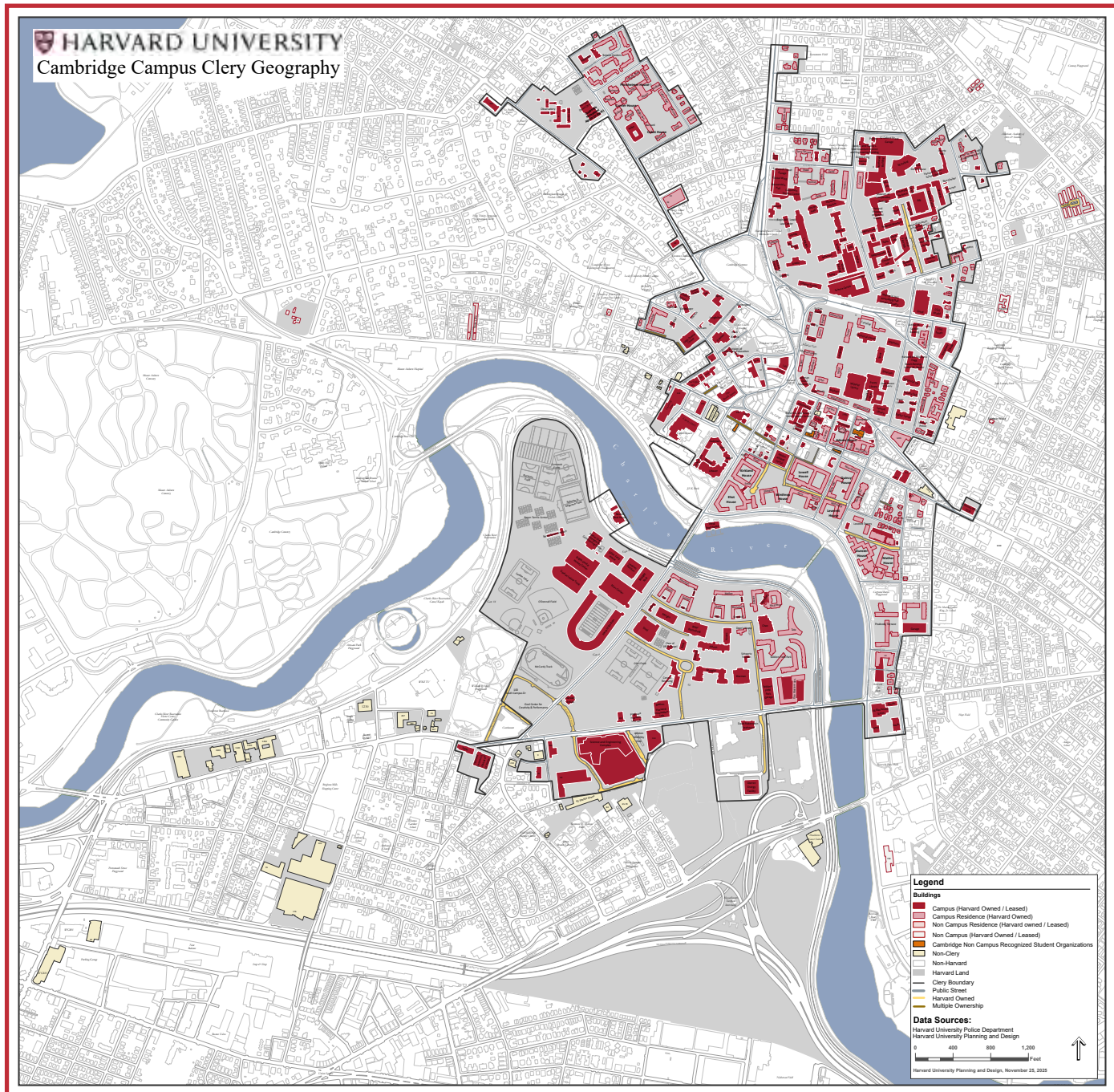
"Consent," in reference to sexual activity, is not defined by statute in Massachusetts. However, lack of consent is an element of the crimes of rape and indecent assault and battery.

Under Harvard's Interim Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and Interim Other Sexual Misconduct Policy, consent is defined as "agreement, assent, approval, or permission given voluntarily and may be communicated verbally or by actions." The Policies further elaborate by stating, "[t]hat a person welcomes some sexual contact does not necessarily mean that person welcomes other sexual contact. Similarly, that a person willingly participates in conduct on one occasion does not necessarily mean that the same conduct is welcome on a subsequent occasion. In addition, when a person is incapacitated, meaning so impaired as to be incapable of giving consent, conduct of a sexual nature is deemed unwelcome, provided that the Respondent knew or reasonably should have known of the person's incapacity."

Appendix 4 – Clery Geography Maps

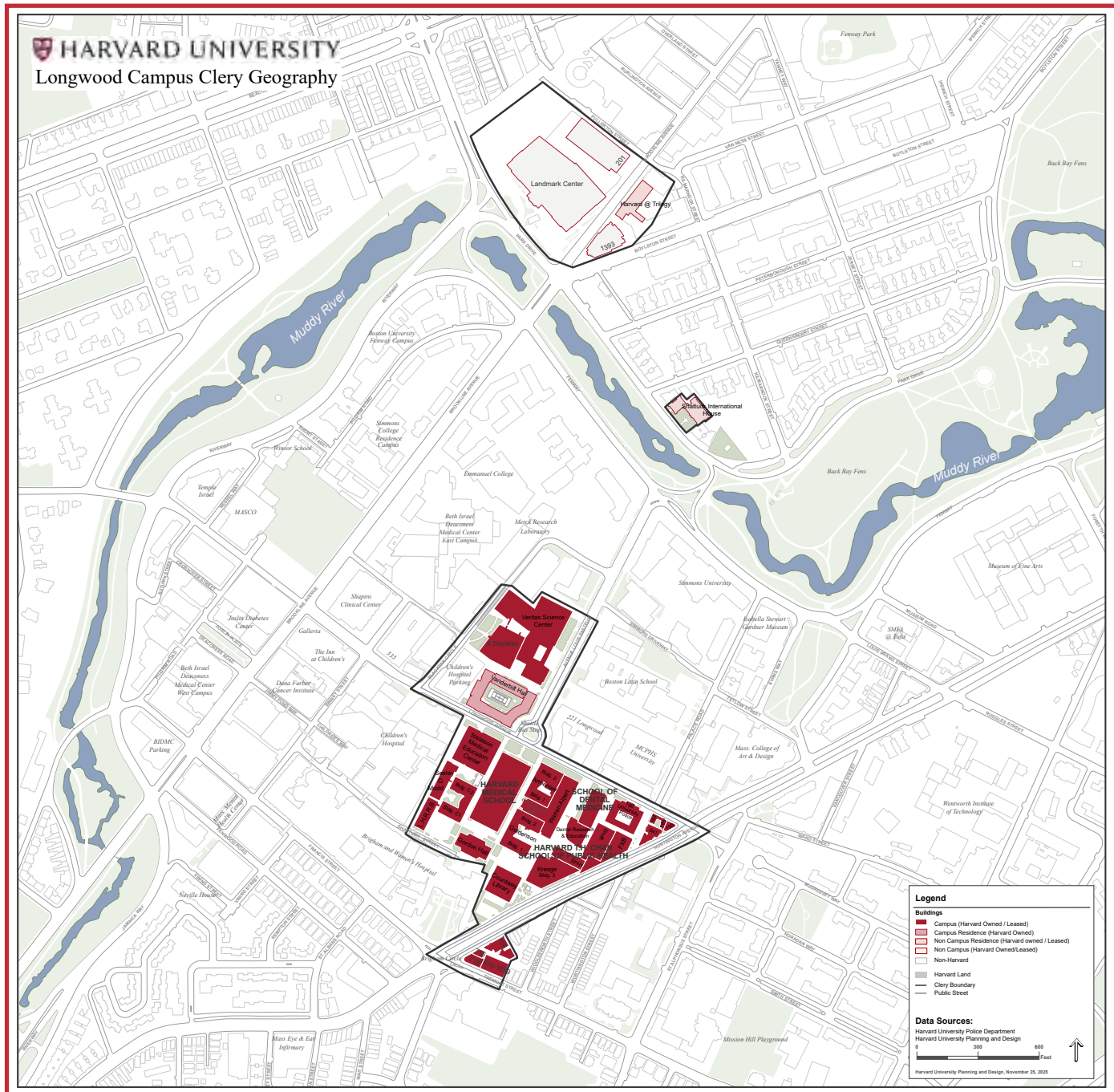
Cambridge Campus Clery Geography Map

Appendix 4 – Clery Geography Maps

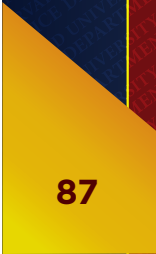


Appendix 4 – Clery Geography Maps

Longwood Campus Clery Geography Map

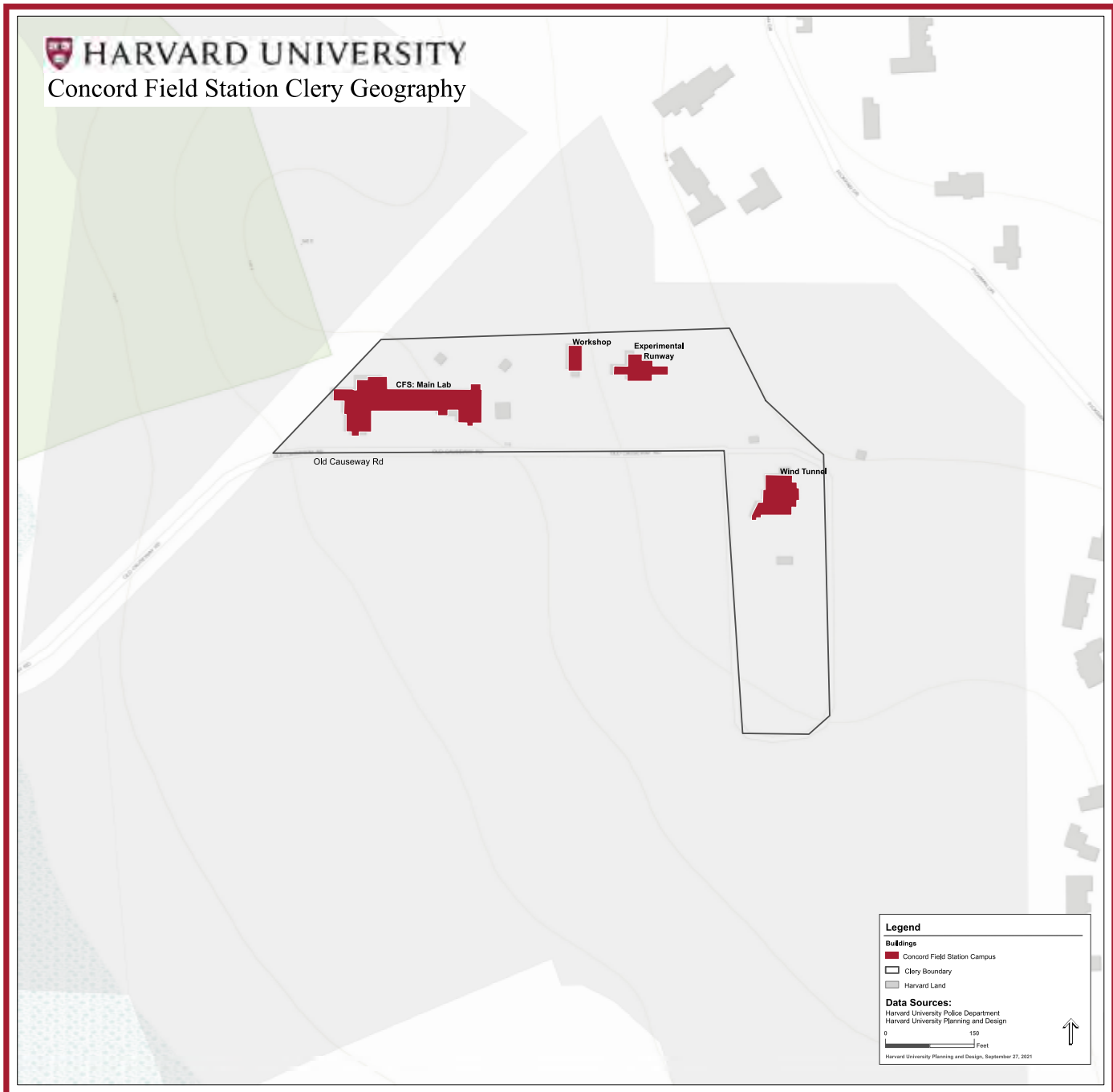


Appendix 4 – Clery Geography Maps



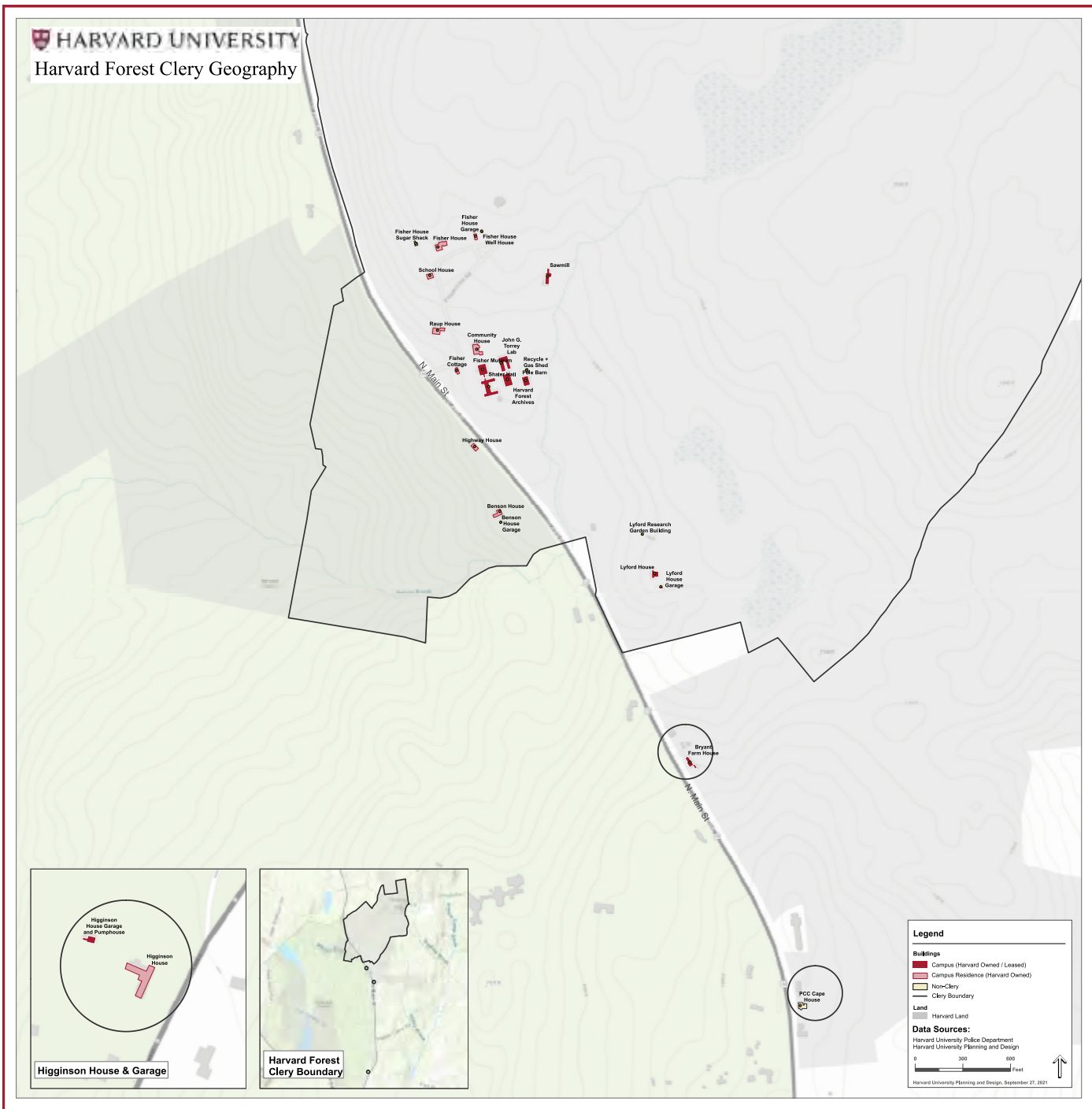
Appendix 4 – Clery Geography Maps

Concord Field Station Campus Clery Geography Map



Appendix 4 – Clery Geography Maps

Harvard Forest Campus Clery Geography Map



Appendix 4 – Clery Geography Maps

Center for Hellenic Studies – Nafplion, Greece Campus Geography Map

Center for Hellenic Studies in Greece
Campus Clery Geography

 HARVARD UNIVERSITY



Basemap Maxar

Appendix 4 – Clery Geography Maps

David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies –

Santiago, Chile Campus Geography Map

David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies
Campus Clery Geography

 HARVARD UNIVERSITY



Basemap Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Specific Policies for Separate Campuses

Except as noted below, all policy statements included in the Annual Security Report pertain to all campuses.

Arnold Arboretum – Boston, Massachusetts

Reporting a Crime

Crimes in progress and emergencies should be reported to 911. The Boston Police Department provides both emergency and non-emergency assistance as requested and appropriate. Anyone needing assistance in making a police report can contact the Harvard University Police Department and staff will assist in contacting the appropriate agency to file a report.

Timely Warning and Emergency Communication

Students, faculty, and staff receive timely warnings sent by the Harvard University Police Department. The HUPD maintains communication with local and State police, and, as appropriate, will provide information to student, faculty, and staff via email or text.

Students, faculty, and staff also may receive warnings and messages from campus administrators.

Access to and Security of Facilities

Most campus facilities are open to community members and visitors during normal business hours. Security guards conduct routine security and safety patrols of the buildings to monitor conditions and report any unusual circumstances. The Harvard University Police Department does not patrol or provide security at this location.

Concord Field Station – Bedford, Massachusetts

Reporting a Crime

Crimes in progress and emergencies should be reported to 911. The Bedford Police Department provides both emergency and



non-emergency assistance as requested and appropriate. Anyone needing assistance in making a police report can contact the Harvard University Police Department and staff will assist in contacting the appropriate agency to file a report.

Timely Warning and Emergency Communication

Students, faculty, and staff receive timely warnings sent by the Harvard University Police Department. The HUPD maintains communication with local and State police, and, as appropriate, will provide information to student, faculty, and staff via email or text.

Students, faculty, and staff also may receive warnings and messages from campus administrators.

Access to and Security of Facilities

Most campus facilities are open to community members and visitors during normal business hours. Staff are expected to report any unusual circumstances. The Harvard University Police Department does not patrol or provide security at this location.

Harvard Forest – Petersham, Massachusetts

Reporting a Crime

Crimes in progress and emergencies should be reported to 911. The Petersham Police Department provides both emergency and non-emergency assistance as requested and appropriate. Anyone needing assistance in making a police report can contact the Harvard University Police Department and staff will assist in contacting the appropriate agency to file a report.

Timely Warning and Emergency Communication

Students, faculty, and staff receive timely warnings sent by the Harvard University Police Department. The HUPD maintains communication with local and State police,



and, as appropriate, will provide information to student, faculty, and staff via email or text.

Students, faculty, and staff also may receive warnings and messages from campus administrators.

Access to and Security of Facilities

Most campus facilities are open to community members and visitors during normal business hours. Staff are expected to report any unusual circumstances. The Harvard University Police Department does not patrol or provide security at this location.

Center for Hellenic Studies – Nafplion, Greece

Reporting a Crime

Crimes in progress and emergencies should be reported to the local police department, which will provide both emergency and non-emergency assistance as requested and appropriate.

Timely Warning and Emergency Communication

Students, faculty, and staff receive timely warnings sent by campus administrators, in coordination, when possible, with HUPD.

Access to and Security of Facilities

Campus facilities may be open to community members and visitors during normal business hours. Staff are expected to report any unusual circumstances. The Harvard University Police Department does not patrol or provide security at this location.

David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies – Santiago, Chile

Reporting a Crime

Crimes in progress and emergencies should be reported to the local police department, which will provide both emergency and



non-emergency assistance as requested and appropriate.

Timely Warning and Emergency Communication

Students, faculty, and staff receive timely warnings sent by campus administrators, in coordination, when possible, with HUPD.

Access to and Security of Facilities

Campus facilities may be open to community members and visitors during normal business hours. Staff are expected to report any unusual circumstances. The Harvard University Police Department does not patrol or provide security at this location.