

BROWN UNIVERSITY

2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report



BROWN

CONTENTS

2026 ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

A Message from the Vice President for Public Safety and Emergency Management 3

2026 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

Preparing the Annual Security Report 44

Brown University Department of Public Safety and Emergency Management 5

Daily Crime and Fire Safety Log 6

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies7

Security and Access to Campus Facilities 10

Missing Student Policy 10

Emergency Response and Evacuation Policies and Procedures11

Timely Warning Policy 13

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act..... 14

Corporation Policy Statement on Equal Opportunity and Nondiscrimination 14

Brown University’s Response to Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking 14

Reporting Options..... 16

Resolution Procedures..... 19

How to Be an Active Bystander 24

Risk Reduction..... 25

Hazing 26

Alcohol and Drug Policies and Disclosures 28

Substance Use and Abuse Resources 34

Personal Safety and Crime Prevention Programs 37

Prevention and Awareness Programs for Incoming Students and Employees.....41

Clery Act Crime Statistics 43

2026 ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Student Housing Fire Safety Systems..... 52

Fire Prevention 52

Fire Safety Education, Training and Policies 53

Reporting a Fire 54

Campus Fire Safety: Authority and Jurisdiction 54

Event Safety 55

Fire Protection in Brown Residential Housing 55

Fire Incidents in Brown Student Housing Facilities 59

DPSEM is committed to the safety and security of the Brown University campus, including students, faculty, staff and visitors. The department’s approach to this work is influenced by a commitment to transparency, accountability and working in partnership with the community. It is a responsibility DPSEM personnel hold in the highest regard, and it is our pleasure to serve.

A MESSAGE FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



Safety is not merely the absence of crisis; it is the presence of an enduring, shared trust. It is the baseline requirement that allows our students to learn, our faculty to discover, our staff to innovate, and our campus to thrive. As your newly appointed vice president for public safety and chief of police, I am privileged to present Brown University's Annual Security and Fire Safety Report for 2026.

While I bring nearly four decades of policing experience to this role — including 12 years leading the nearby Providence Police Department and subsequently serving as the director of the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office in the U.S. Department of Justice — I step into this campus community with profound humility. I assumed this leadership mantle during a period of immense challenge. In the wake of the tragic attack that took the lives of two community members last December, injured nine others and impacted many more, and that our community continues to grieve, the University's primary objective has been clear; to ensure a rigorous, comprehensive approach to campus safety and security — one that integrates advanced technology,

continuous officer training and proactive community vigilance to safeguard our campus.

Over the past several months, we have engaged in important self-examination. We welcomed rigorous, independent review teams to evaluate the Brown Department of Public Safety and Emergency Management, strengthen our campus safety programs, and ensure the effectiveness of our Clery Act compliance program. We took these steps to establish a roadmap for excellence. To the dedicated men and women of our department, and to the community we protect, my promise is straightforward: We are actively transforming our culture, modernizing our operational strategies, upgrading our technological capabilities, and reinvesting heavily in officer wellness and professional development.

True campus safety cannot be achieved in isolation, within the ranks of a police department. It relies on 21st century policing principles rooted in transparent communication, accountability, and robust community partnerships. We are strengthening our approach to ensure that every student, staff member, faculty colleague, and visitor feels not only safe but respected and heard by those sworn to protect them.

This report contains vital safety statistics, describes resources available to Brown community members, and presents relevant institutional policies. As we implement the steps outlined in Brown's new [*Safety and Security Action Plan*](#) and expand safety and security training for our campus, we invite your active partnership, your feedback and your shared vigilance.

Thank you for welcoming me into the Brown family. Together, we will work to sustain a campus environment that remains safe, resilient and deeply inclusive.

Hugh T. Clements Jr.

Vice President for Public Safety and Emergency Management and Chief of Police
Brown University

2026 Annual Security Report



PREPARING THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act is a federal law that requires higher education institutions to collect and share information about campus safety policies and certain crimes that are reported on or near campus. A core goal of the Clery Act is to provide campus community members with timely information to inform future decisions about safety. This Annual Security and Annual Fire Safety Report is prepared in compliance with the Clery Act and the information contained in this report has been aggregated to ensure all University community members have access to important information about campus safety and security, University policies, and campus and community resources.

In preparing the Annual Security Report, it is policy of the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Management (DPSEM) to collect information about Clery Act crimes reported directly to the department and to formally request information regarding crimes and disciplinary referrals from designated University departments and campus security authorities across the University. In addition to individuals designated as Campus Security Authorities, the University gathers information from the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards, the Office of Equity Compliance and Reporting,

Residential Life, University Human Resources, other departments with oversight of student, faculty, or staff conduct, as well as local law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over areas within Brown's Clery geography. In addition, DPSEM requests information from campus partners regarding the safety- and security-related policies and procedures described in this report.

By October 1 of each year, DPSEM sends an email to the entire Brown University community notifying members that both the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is available to view. The email contains a brief description of the information contained in the report, as well as a link to access the report. The Report is available to prospective students and families. To request a paper copy of Brown's 2026 Annual Security Report and 2026 Annual Fire Safety Report, please email clery@brown.edu or call the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Management at (401) 863-3103.

BROWN UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

STAFFING, AUTHORITY AND JURISDICTION

The Brown University Department of Public Safety and Emergency Management is a fully functioning police department and serves the Brown community 24 hours a day, seven days a week, patrolling the campus to deter crime, implement problem-solving police strategies, develop community relations, and respond to calls for service and assistance. The department's mission emphasizes crime prevention, problem solving and joint officer-community responsibility.

DPSEM consists of highly trained police and public safety officers who serve and protect the Brown University community. Police and public safety officers are responsible for safeguarding the campus community and enforcing University rules and regulations. Police officers are required to attend a state-certified police academy, are licensed by the State of Rhode Island as special police officers, and are conferred with the authority to make arrests for misdemeanor offenses.

In addition to enforcing University policies, Public Safety police officers enforce the laws of the State of Rhode Island and the ordinances of the City of Providence. They have police jurisdiction on campus and on the streets and highways adjacent to the campus.

DPSEM comprises four main units: Police and Patrol Services, Emergency Management, Finance and Administration, and Advocacy, Engagement and Communications.

Police and Patrol Services, the largest unit, is primarily responsible for crime deterrence, addressing conditions that adversely affect the safety of the public; crime investigation, dignitary protection, emergency response and handling routine calls for service. The unit also staffs and operates a 24-hour, state-of-the-art Dispatch Communication Center, which manages all emergency and nonemergency calls for service and dispatches DPSEM police and public safety officers via a statewide 800 MHz radio system. In addition, Police and Patrol Services includes a community engagement team that coordinates safety and educational programs and provides support, advocacy, and resources for crime victims.

DPSEM contracts with two private security companies, Allied Universal and USENTRA, to provide supplemental security services in select Brown University buildings and at University events. Security personnel employed by these companies are unarmed and do not have the authority to make arrests.

Emergency Management consists of a director, a fire safety officer, a fire safety specialist, and several fire safety inspectors. Emergency Management is responsible for planning, implementing, and exercising procedures to provide a safe environment for the Brown campus community. This includes developing policies and procedures, running drills, maintaining departmental business continuity plans, inspecting all buildings, maintaining all fire extinguishers on campus,

and investigating fires and hazardous situations. The unit also manages the University's emergency preparedness program, BrownReady, which includes written programs and guidance, emergency communication systems, training and response.

Finance and Administration is responsible for strategic and fiscal planning, budget management, and human resources administration.

Advocacy, Engagement, and Communications provides advocacy and victim assistance for sensitive crimes, ensuring a supportive and confidential environment for students, staff, and faculty. In addition, the unit leads educational initiatives and builds collaborative partnerships to promote campus safety. Advocacy, Engagement, and Communications manages all communications related to these efforts, maintaining transparency and informing the public of departmental activities and resources.

Brown DPSEM is an internationally accredited police department through the [Commission on the Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies](#). The accreditation process requires agencies to demonstrate compliance with more than 480 rigorous standards that reflect industry best practices in law enforcement operations, administration, and community engagement.

PARTNER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Brown DPSEM maintains a cooperative relationship with the Rhode Island State Police (RISP) and the local law enforcement agency, Providence Police Department (PPD), with whom DPSEM shares a memorandum of understanding. This cooperation includes participation in a police radio and computer network, training programs, special events coordination, assistance with imminent or active threats to the community, investigation of serious crimes, and patrolling areas and responding to incidents involving criminal activity at the off-campus locations of student organizations or housing that are officially recognized by Brown University.

DPSEM personnel meet frequently with PPD to discuss campus crimes and other police intelligence matters. Lastly, the RISP, PPD, U.S. Secret Service, and FBI work with DPSEM whenever a domestic, national or international dignitary visits campus.

DAILY CRIME AND FIRE SAFETY LOG

The Clery Act requires certain colleges and universities to keep a daily crime log and fire log. The purpose of the daily crime log is to provide a list of crimes reported on or near campus. This log includes the nature of the reported crime (incident classification), report number, reported date and time, occurrence date and time, location of incident, and disposition, if known; it does not include any identifying information about persons involved in an incident. The purpose of the fire log is to report any fire that occurs in student housing facilities. The log includes the date the fire was reported, the nature of the fire, the date and time of the fire, and the general location of the fire.

To view the log, please [visit the DPSEM website](#) or visit DPSEM headquarters at 75 Charlesfield St., Providence, during normal business hours (Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.). The most recent 60 days of Daily Crime Log information are available for immediate review. Copies of records older than 60 days will be made available within two business days of a written request.

The Daily Crime Log does not include any identifying information about persons involved in an incident. It is University practice not to include personally identifying information about victims of crimes in any publicly available records, including records involving dating or domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

REPORTING CRIMES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

24-HOUR EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

Brown University Administrator on Call

401-863-4111

DPSEM

401-863-4111 (emergency) or 401-863-3322 (nonemergency)

DPSEM Investigations Unit

401-863-1663

Emergency Medical Services

401-863-4111 | x4111 On campus

Sexual Assault Response Line

401-863-6000

In Rhode Island, 911 is the emergency telephone number to reach law enforcement.

As Brown's law enforcement unit, DPSEM is designated by the University to receive complaints of criminal offenses. Students and employees of Brown should report crimes to DPSEM by calling 401-863-3322. Reports should be made promptly and accurately, including by witnesses or other individuals in circumstances where the victim elects to, or is unable to make such a report. Prompt and accurate reporting can improve the University's ability to investigate and preserve evidence. If an individual prefers not to report alone, they may bring a friend or seek the assistance of several support offices on campus. Those who prefer to speak with a nonuniformed DPSEM advocate or a member of the investigation unit can call 401-863-1663. Reports may form the basis of criminal charges (violations of state or federal law) and/or University discipline cases. Both the University and law enforcement endeavor to take the victim's wishes into consideration when determining how to proceed.



DPSEM provides a variety of support services for the victims of sensitive crimes, including hate crimes, sexual assault, assault, robbery, dating or domestic violence, and stalking. DPSEM has a law enforcement advocate who works cooperatively with the investigations unit, Campus Life, Counseling and Psychological Services, BWell Sexual Harm Acute Response and Empowerment (SHARE) Advocates, and University Human Resources to ensure individuals are knowledgeable about their options for personal and workplace safety planning. DPSEM provides support for victims in reporting and communicating with other municipal agencies, including PPD, regarding sensitive crimes and case follow-up.

Any individual who has experienced conduct prohibited by the University's Title IX Policy or Sexual Misconduct Policy (together, "Title IX Policies") is welcome to reach out directly to the Title IX and Gender Equity Office (the "Title IX Office") within the Office of Equity Compliance and Reporting ("OECR") to discuss supportive measures, campus resources, and applicable policies and procedures. Doing so does not initiate a criminal process or initiate a formal resolution process under University policy.

REPORTING TO CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

Members of the University community are encouraged to report crimes and incidents directly to DPSEM at the contact information listed below. However, some individuals may prefer to report to other individuals or offices within the University. As such, the campus community can also report crimes to Campus Security Authorities (CSAs). CSAs are required to report to DPSEM all Clery Act qualifying crimes and incidents disclosed to them so that the report can be assessed for the need for a timely warning and for inclusion in the crime statistics disclosed in this report. CSAs are also required to report conduct prohibited by the University's Title IX Policies and Nondiscrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy to OECR. CSAs at Brown include individuals, offices, and departments who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to:

- DPSEM police and public safety officers
- Contract security personnel
- University Human Resources
- Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards
- Office of Equity Compliance and Reporting
- Academic department chairs and directors of University institutes (e.g., Carney, IBES, ICERM)
- Director of Athletics and Assistant, Associate and Deputy Directors of Athletics
- Athletic Team Head Coaches and Assistant Coaches, including Strength and Conditioning Coaches
- Deans and Directors across the University, including Pre-College, the College, the Graduate School and Warren Alpert Medical School
- Deputy Title IX Coordinators
- Directors, Assistant Directors and Area Coordinators in University Residential Life and Housing Programs
- Centers' Assistant Directors and Program Coordinators

Pastoral and professional counselors on campus are not considered CSAs when they are acting in these roles and are not required to report Clery Act crimes. This includes clinical staff and professional counselors in Counseling and Psychological Services and Student Health Services. However, Counseling and Psychological Services and Student Health Services are encouraged to inform persons being counseled/treated about procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, private basis to OECR or to DPSEM. Similarly, pastoral counselors in the Office of the Chaplains and Religious Life (OCRL), when providing

confidential counseling consistent with their ordination, are not considered CSAs; pastoral counselors are also encouraged to share information about OECR and DPSEM.

BLUE LIGHT EMERGENCY PHONES

There are approximately 150 outdoor emergency phones located on or near the exterior of all residence halls and most University buildings. They are also located on campus walkways and parking garages. Additionally, there are 45 elevator phones in various campus buildings.

Outdoor emergency phones are housed in gray or yellow Lexan cases, are mounted directly to buildings or stanchions, and have a blue light above them. These phones can be used to place calls through the University phone system and have a direct speed-dial button (marked in red) to reach DPSEM's Communications Dispatch Center. These phones are equipped with an automatic identifier so that the Communications Dispatch Center will know the caller's location. View or download a campus map showing the locations of blue light emergency phones at facilities.brown.edu/maps.

How to Use the Blue Light Emergency Phone

- **Locate:** Look for the blue light on top of the pole or box.
- **Press:** Push the large **RED** "Emergency" button. No dialing is needed.
- **Wait:** A dispatcher will answer immediately.
- **Talk:** Speak clearly into the speaker. If you cannot speak, the dispatcher will still send help to your location.

What Happens When You Press the Emergency Button

When you press the Emergency button, two things happen:

- You are connected to Public Safety's 24/7 Communications Center.
- A blue strobe light on top of the phone begins to flash. This helps responding officers spot you quickly and alerts others that assistance is needed.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING OPTIONS

Anonymous reporting for nonviolent incidents is available on the DPSEM website via the [Silent Witness Form](#). This is not an approved method to report a crime in progress, as the message is received via email and may not be read immediately.

Violent crimes should be reported immediately by calling 911, 401-863-4111 or x4111 from a campus phone. Any Clery Act crimes within the University's Clery geography reported in this form will be included in the statistics that appear in this document. Reports made anonymously do not allow contact with the reporting witness and, therefore, the extent to which the incident can be documented or investigated is limited.

Additionally, the University has an [Anonymous Reporting Hotline](#) that provides a mechanism for individuals to report suspected violations of applicable laws by calling 877-318-9184. Further information can be found in the [University Anonymous Reporting Hotline Policy](#).

OFF CAMPUS REPORTING OPTIONS

Reports of criminal offenses occurring off campus may also be filed directly with the [Providence Police Department](#) (PPD) by visiting a station, calling 911 or by calling 401-272-3121. Complainants wishing to file a criminal report with the PPD may request assistance from a DPSEM police officer, law enforcement advocate, or member of the investigations unit. Once a criminal report is filed with the PPD, the decision to prosecute felony crimes is made at the discretion of the Rhode

Island Attorney General. The PPD retains discretion regarding the prosecution of misdemeanor cases. Each agency is also responsible for providing the necessary and appropriate follow-up and communication to the complainant.

Providence Police

911 or 401-272-3121

SECURITY AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

Brown maintains policies for access to Brown-operated buildings with the goal of balancing security requirements with the need for members of the Brown community, alumni and other visitors, and the public, to make use of the campus. Most Brown University buildings, including residence halls, require card access and are accessible to students, faculty, and staff with the appropriate Brown ID access permissions, as well as invited or authorized guests who are granted access in connection with an approved University purpose. Certain buildings, such as the Brown Bookstore, are also open to the public. Any person on University property must be able to show proper identification upon request.

Security of both personnel and property in residence halls relies greatly on the precautions taken by student residents. Room doors, exterior doors, basements, adjacent fire escapes, and fire doors on every floor should be kept locked at all times. Fire doors should be closed. Alarms will be generated within the security systems for any exterior doors propped open where the door is controlled by card access. Do not prop doors open. Close any doors you find propped open. Report immediately to DPSEM any thefts, or attempted thefts, as well as suspicious activity, so that officers may be dispatched to investigate.

A campus-wide electronic access control system is installed in all residential facilities and administrative buildings. The system is designed to activate a local alarm when a monitored door is propped open, remains open beyond the established time limit, or is forcibly opened.

Students and employees are encouraged to remain attentive to security conditions and to promptly report suspicious activity, security concerns, or facility-related issues through the appropriate campus channels.

As part of the University's ongoing security assessment efforts, DPSEM collaborates with campus partners to evaluate exterior and campus lighting twice annually. These assessments are conducted to identify lighting conditions that may warrant attention and to develop recommendations for appropriate modifications, repairs, or improvements.

MISSING STUDENT POLICY

In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 (20 U.S.C. § 1092(j)), Brown University has adopted a [Missing Student Policy](#) for students who reside in on-campus housing. Under the Missing Student Policy, students can register an emergency contact.

Anyone who believes that a student might be missing should immediately report the matter to DPSEM (401-863-3322). If it is believed to be an emergency situation, call 401-863-4111 (or x4111 from a campus phone). DPSEM, in collaboration with other institutional officials and external law enforcement authorities, as appropriate under the circumstances, will promptly conduct an investigation to determine whether the student is missing. A student is deemed missing when the student is absent from the University for more than 24 hours without any known reason.

REGISTERING A CONFIDENTIAL CONTACT PERSON

The Missing Student Policy provides students residing in on-campus housing with the option to register, confidentially, an individual to be contacted by Brown University in the event the student is determined to be missing by DPSEM or local law enforcement, through the [Missing Student Confidential Contact Registration Form](#). This contact information will be maintained confidentially, will only be accessible to authorized Brown officials, and may not be disclosed outside the University except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation or as otherwise provided by law.

As part of this process, a student's designated confidential contact, registered via the form linked above, may be contacted in furtherance of the investigation of a missing person report. If a DPSEM or local law enforcement investigation determines that the student is missing, the University will notify the student's confidential contact no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. If the missing student is under 18 years of age, and not emancipated, the University will notify the custodial parent or guardian, in addition to the confidential contact, within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing. The University will also notify the appropriate local law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, unless local law enforcement was the entity that made the determination.

STUDENTS LIVING IN OFF-CAMPUS HOUSING

While the Missing Student Notification Policy only applies to students residing in on-campus housing facilities, anyone who believes that a student residing in off-campus housing might be missing should immediately report their concern to DPSEM and/or local law enforcement. Students living off campus should maintain current emergency contact information on file with the University to assist in such an event.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Brown University recognizes the need to prepare for and respond to emergency incidents that pose a threat to the health and safety of the Brown community. Upon confirmation that a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees is occurring on campus, Brown University will immediately notify the campus community of the emergency or dangerous situation. Please see additional information below for a description of the methods and processes Brown University uses to notify the campus community.

BROWNALERT SYSTEM

Brown University has implemented an emergency campus alert system, BrownAlert, that can contact thousands of individuals within minutes if there is an urgent situation or crisis. Upon confirmation that a significant emergency or dangerous situation is occurring on campus, the University will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate its notification systems, unless issuing the notification will, in the professional judgment of DPSEM, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Once an emergency has been resolved, the BrownAlert and other communication methods will be utilized to inform people that the emergency is over.

Upon being notified or receiving information regarding an incident that may pose a threat to the campus community, it is the responsibility of the on-duty police supervisor to review the available information, confirm that the emergency or dangerous situation exists, determine which segment(s) of the campus community are to receive a notification, and determine if the activation of BrownAlert is appropriate. In this context, confirmation means an institution official (or officials) has verified that a legitimate emergency or dangerous situation exists. Confirmation does not necessarily mean that all of the pertinent details are known or even available. In situations where the on-duty Communication Control Officer is able to confirm that an emergency or dangerous situation exists, the on-duty dispatcher is authorized to activate a BrownAlert.

Sound judgment is employed in carefully evaluating all known intelligence about a reported incident when deciding whether to activate BrownAlert. As each event/emergency is unique, the message for each event/emergency will also be unique. DPSEM leadership, in consultation with other University departments as may be beneficial, will assess the circumstances, determine the appropriate actions, and develop the content of the alert to be conveyed via text, email, and other methods.

The following University officials are authorized to activate the BrownAlert system:

- Vice President for Public Safety and Emergency Management/Chief of Police or his/her designee
- Director of Emergency Management, Business Continuity & Resiliency
- Deputy Chief of Police
- DPSEM Command Staff
- DPSEM On-duty Supervisor
- DPSEM Communications Control Officers
- Executive Vice President for Finance & Administration or designee
- Executive Vice President for Planning and Policy or designee
- Vice President for Campus Life or designee

In the absence of an above-designated commander or administrator, a trained police supervisor is authorized to access and use the Brown Alert or direct trained communications personnel to issue timely, emergency alerts.

During critical events, Brown University will use the BrownAlert System to deliver alerts and instructions to students, faculty, staff, and others via cell phones, landlines, email, and other communication devices. The primary method of communicating these alerts is through text and email messages. Message templates have been developed for various emergencies and include initial messaging and predetermined distribution lists to facilitate timely and effective communication.

Brown students, faculty and staff can use their personal cell phone numbers to enable Brown to reach them in the event of an emergency. Personal cell phone numbers will only be used by authorized personnel for emergencies or official business. To register contact information for BrownAlert, visit brown.edu/emergency/brownaalert-system.

BROWNSIREN SYSTEM

Brown also has installed an Emergency Siren Warning System, [BrownSiren](#), in the College Hill area of campus. The system consists of three strategically placed sirens that may be used to warn the University community in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees happening on campus. If a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus is identified and a campus-wide BrownSiren activation is necessary, DPSEM may activate the system. The activation will consist of an alert tone and a voice message regarding the nature of the emergency. The siren is intended to be heard while outdoors. If you are indoors when the system is activated, it is not expected that you will hear the siren or the voice message that follows. The voice message directs the community to seek shelter indoors. Additional information will be sent through the BrownAlert emergency notification system via email, text messages, and updates on the Brown homepage, brown.edu. The website will provide information about the nature of the emergency, steps taken to address the situation, the emergency's current status, a cumulative chronology of BrownAlert information, any necessary instructions for the University or wider community, and resources for further information.

BROWNALERT AND BROWNSIREN PROCEDURES

Brown University police officers will be dispatched to confirm that an emergency situation exists. Depending on the nature of the situation, DPSEM may be aided by other University offices to confirm the nature and severity of the emergency, e.g., Department of Environmental Health and Safety, Department of Facilities Management.

DPSEM, in collaboration with other University departments as may be beneficial, will assess the situation, determine the appropriate actions, develop the content of the alert to be conveyed via text, email, and other methods, and activate the alert systems. The Vice President for Public Safety and Emergency Management, or their designee, is responsible for determining if an alert should be sent, determining the content of the message (using the appropriate template chosen based on an assessment of the situation), and ensuring the notification system is activated.

Due to the size of the University and the paramount importance of the safety of the members of the University community, notifications are given to the entire community.

In the event of a significant emergency or threat to the health and safety of the campus community and area residents, the University, through DPSEM, will communicate with the City of Providence and its appropriate offices for the purpose of providing notifications to area residents. Brown University Media Relations will distribute appropriate follow-on messages related to the emergency to other Brown University constituents, such as area residents, parents, Board members, and others.

TESTS OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

To ensure the effectiveness of its emergency preparedness and response procedures, the University regularly engages the community with respect to its emergency and evacuation plans. The activities take the form of classroom and online training, at least one annual tabletop or emergency response exercise exercises, and at least annual testing of its emergency notification systems. In addition, emergency evacuation procedures (fire drills) are tested at least four times per year in all student residence halls. Tests of the emergency response and evacuation procedures may be announced or unannounced. The University will document for each test, a description of the exercise, the date and time, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

Tests of the BrownAlert and BrownSiren systems will be announced in advance. When the systems are activated for a test, no action is necessary and there is no need to seek shelter. Brown will publicize its emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year.

In 2025, Brown University performed a test of the BrownAlert and BrownSiren systems on April 22, 2025, and on October 14, 2025. The Brown community, neighbor groups and city emergency responders, as well as city and state emergency management agencies, were notified in advance of the tests.

TIMELY WARNING POLICY

DPSEM will issue a timely warning for Clery Act crimes that occur in areas within Brown University's Clery Act geography that (a) are reported to a Campus Security Authority and (b) considered by the Vice President for Public Safety and Emergency Management or their designee to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. The timely warning will not disclose any information that could identify the victim(s).

CAMPUS SEX CRIMES PREVENTION ACT

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires colleges and universities to issue a statement advising the campus community where state law enforcement agency information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. The act also requires registered sex offenders to notify appropriate state officials of any institution of higher education in the state at which the offender is employed, carries on a vocation or is a student.

To comply with the federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, DPSEM has established a procedure to advise local communities of where they can find current information about registered sex offenders who may be employed by or students at Brown University. The unit also informs the campus community each academic year of where they can find information on registered sex offenders, including visiting the [Rhode Island Sex Offender Registry website](#) or calling the Providence Police Department at 401-272-3121, Rhode Island Parole Board at 401-462-0900, or Rhode Island Sex Offender Communication Notification Unit at 401-462-0905.

CORPORATION POLICY STATEMENT ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND NONDISCRIMINATION

Brown University provides equal opportunity and prohibits discrimination, harassment, and retaliation based upon a person's race, color, religion, sex, age, national or ethnic origin, disability, veteran status, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or any other characteristic protected under applicable law, in the administration of its policies, programs and activities. The University recognizes and rewards individuals on the basis of qualifications and performance. The University maintains certain affirmative action programs in compliance with applicable law.

The Corporation Policy Statement applies to education, employment, and admissions.

Questions about Title IX can be directed to:

Title IX Coordinator
titleixoffice@brown.edu or
401-863-2026.

You can also direct questions to the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights at

Telephone: 800-421-3481
FAX: 202-453-6012; TDD: 800-877-8339
Email: OCR@ed.gov

BROWN UNIVERSITY'S RESPONSE TO SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND STALKING

Brown University is committed to fostering an inclusive learning, living, and working environment where healthy, respectful, and consensual conduct is the community standard, free from discrimination, harassment, and retaliation. Sexual misconduct is contrary to the values of the University and will not be tolerated.

Brown University's [Title IX Policy](#) and [Sexual Misconduct Policy](#) (collectively, the "Title IX Policies") prohibit conduct that intentionally or unintentionally discriminates against, harasses, or creates a hostile environment for an individual based on

actual or perceived sex, gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation. They also prohibit certain sexual or intimate relationships between students and employees, as well as sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking as defined by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act. Brown interprets these policies to include online and electronic forms of prohibited conduct and prohibits retaliation against individuals who report concerns or participate in investigations.

These behaviors, collectively referred to as Prohibited Conduct, undermine the values and mission of Brown University and will not be tolerated. Engaging in such behaviors may result in University disciplinary action, civil liability or criminal prosecution under Rhode Island law, although legal definitions may differ from those used in University policy. Definitions of relevant offenses under Rhode Island law can be found on in the Crime Statistics section of this report.

OPTIONS AND RESOURCES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND STALKING

If you have experienced sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, there are many different resources available on campus and in the community.

Advocacy and Support

Individuals who need urgent help can call the **24-hour Sexual Assault Response Line** at 401-863-6000 to speak with a confidential crisis counselor for students.

Undergraduate, graduate, and medical students who would like to receive confidential advocacy services may also make an appointment with a BWell SHARE Advocate by emailing bwell@health.brown.edu, or online at bwell.brown.edu. Individuals who wish to become more informed about BWell's services or would like to develop an individualized plan for safety are also welcome to make an appointment.

A DPSEM law enforcement advocate is available to provide victim advocacy and support to individuals who report they have been a victim of a crime. Services available include:

- Individual and workplace safety planning
- Review of RI victims' rights, legal definitions of crimes and related laws and legislation
- Transportation and accompaniment to local courts for pretrial and restraining order hearings
- Information about available resources and referrals to external agencies servicing victims of crime, and their families, in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts
- Explanation of options and procedures for reporting
- Explanation of protective orders and related court procedures
- Information about applicable support offices available at Brown and across Rhode Island
- Intimate partner and stalking awareness sessions

These services are available to students, faculty and staff.

Medical Treatment

Those who have experienced sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking are encouraged to consider preserving evidence, as it can be used to support a report and may be helpful in obtaining a protection order through the court system. DPSEM can respond to preserve potential evidence available at the scene, if applicable. In order to preserve evidence, an individual who has experienced sexual assault is encouraged not to change clothes, bathe, or use the bathroom

before seeking medical assistance. The individual may have a forensic exam completed at a local hospital within 96 hours of the incident. Evidence collection at a local hospital **does not require or obligate the individual** to pursue any course of action. A BWell SHARE Advocate can accompany a student to the hospital for evidence collection and/or guide the student through medical care options as well as help them understand which hospital may best suit their needs.

Anyone who has experienced physical violence may wish to photograph injuries, especially if they do not wish to seek medical treatment. Individuals may wish to keep a log of unwanted contact, including copies of text messages, social media messages, and other unwanted communications.

Court-Ordered Protective Orders

There are two types of court-ordered protective orders.

A **no-contact order** (NCO) is related to a criminal charge and is issued at the time of a criminal defendant's arraignment. An NCO is in effect for the entire length of the criminal case, including through the length of the sentence. It can only be dropped at the request of the victim and/or with the approval of a judge.

Restraining orders (civil) can be sought whether or not there is a criminal case. Restraining orders can be issued when there has been physical or sexual abuse, threats of violence, harassment, or stalking that leads someone to fear for their physical safety.

For more information about court ordered protective orders, please contact the DPSEM investigations unit at 401-863-1663 or the Rhode Island Restraining Order Office at 401-458-3372.

Campus-Based No-Contact Orders

In addition to a court issued protective order, an individual can request a campus-based no-contact order (NCO). For students at Brown, campus based NCOs are initiated through the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards and the Title IX and Gender Equity Office, within the Office of Equity Compliance and Reporting. NCOs are temporary directives issued by these specific campus offices that prohibit communication between or among designated students. NCOs are issued when, in the judgment of a student conduct dean or Title IX Coordinator, there is reason to believe that an order would be in the best interest of all parties and the community for promoting peace and civility. Campus-based NCOs do not become part of a student's conduct record unless a student violates the order as determined by the student conduct procedures. NCOs prohibit all forms of communication between designated students, direct or indirect, written, electronic or through a third party. The duration of an NCO is determined by the issuing office. Students may request to have an NCO lifted after an appropriate sustained period of compliance.

DPSEM will, to the extent allowed by law, enforce these protective orders, NCOs, and similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court or by the institution.

REPORTING OPTIONS

REPORTING TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

Individuals have the option to notify law enforcement directly or be assisted in doing so by campus authorities, upon request. They also have the right to decline to notify law enforcement.

Filing a report of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking with DPSEM does not require an individual to pursue criminal charges. DPSEM strives to empower individuals to make their own decisions and consider all their options.

The individual's safety is paramount. **Individuals are not expected to make any critical decisions on the spot.** However, the gathering and preserving of any available evidence is critical should the student ever decide to pursue the case criminally or obtain a protective order. In Rhode Island, there is no statute of limitations for filing criminal charges in first-degree sexual assault cases.

STEPS INVOLVED WITH REPORTING TO DPSEM

1. As a response to a report, a DPSEM police officer will be dispatched to the location to gather preliminary information and render assistance. If the impacted party is a student, the Administrator On Call will be notified. Responding staff will offer the individual the option to speak with a confidential crisis counselor via the Sexual Assault Response Line. The crisis counselor can provide time-sensitive medical options, help make arrangements for medical care, if required, and assist with other safety measures, such as emergency housing. For those who don't want to speak with an on-call crisis counselor at the moment, follow-up contact from a confidential BWell SHARE Advocate will be offered.
2. The responding officer will offer transportation to the Student Health and Wellness Center or the local hospital in an unmarked vehicle.
3. DPSEM places much emphasis on minimizing the number of officers present during this preliminary interview process. The officer will ask for details about what occurred, as well as information about the offender, at a comfortable pace. An advocate can be available to accompany individuals during this process.
4. The individual's identity will be kept as private as possible. Although a timely warning about the incident may be circulated, a timely warning will not include personally identifying information. Every effort will be made to maintain privacy and to respect the legitimate privacy concerns of all involved individuals.
5. The DPSEM investigation unit, which includes detectives, will be assigned to the case. All members of the unit have been trained extensively in the investigation of sexual offenses and the impact of the crime on the victim. They will approach each case in a sensitive manner and will be responsible for conducting any in-depth interviews with the reporting party. A University detective will also notify the Providence Police Department (PPD) Special Victims Unit, as PPD is the prosecuting agency, and facilitate communication with the victim.
6. A DPSEM detective will be available to assist with any follow-up interviews conducted by the PPD to obtain the details of the incident. The individual may decline to notify such authorities.
7. All reports of sexual assault are addressed with a great level of sensitivity, and individuals may opt out of the process at any point.

REPORTING TO THE UNIVERSITY

Reports of Prohibited Conduct can be made to the University, local law enforcement, or both. There is no time limit on making a report. Mindy Wirges, Brown's Title IX Coordinator, oversees the University's response to reports of Prohibited Conduct. Reports of prohibited conduct should be referred to the Title IX Coordinator at:

Office of Equity Compliance and Reporting

Title IX and Gender Equity Office

20 Benevolent Street

titleixoffice@brown.edu

Equity_reporting@brown.edu

(401) 863-2026

(401) 863-5140

Individuals may also make reports of prohibited conduct to one of Brown's Deputy Title IX Coordinators:

Yolanda Castillo-Appollonio

Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students; Senior Associate Dean and Director of Student Conduct and Community Standards
(401) 863-2653

Lindsay Orchowski

Deputy Title IX Coordinator for the Medical School and Associate Professor of Psychiatry and Human Behavior (Research)
(401) 444-7021

Maria E. Suarez, Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Graduate Students

Associate Dean of Student Support Services
(401) 863-1802

Anne Windham, Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Faculty

Senior Associate Dean of the Faculty
(401) 863-5410

Supportive, Protective, or Interim Measures

When the Office of Equity Compliance and Reporting or the Title IX and Gender Equity Office (together, the "Title IX Office") receives a report of alleged prohibited conduct, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the reporting individuals, regardless of whether the conduct occurred on or off campus, to provide written information about their rights and options, including information about:

- (i.) available Supportive Measures, including options for available assistance in, and how to request changes to, academic, living, transportation, and working situations;
- (ii.) available resources for counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services on and off campus;
- (iii.) options available for obtaining no-contact orders, restraining orders, or no-trespass orders, as applicable. If requested, the University will assist with filing/applying for orders of protection, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court;
- (iv.) the availability of Supportive Measures with or without the filing of a Formal Complaint or reporting to law enforcement;
- (v.) the process for filing a Formal Complaint;
- (vi.) the option to file a civil or criminal complaint and;
- (vii.) the importance of preserving related evidence because doing so may assist in proving an alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protective order

The University will make such accommodations or provide such Supportive Measures if the individual(s) requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the individual chooses to make a formal complaint to the University or report an alleged crime to the DPSEM or local law enforcement. Individuals may request supportive or protective measures with filing a Formal Complaint.

The Title IX Coordinator will oversee the implementation of Supportive Measures, and the University will keep those measures confidential to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the University to provide the accommodations or Supportive Measures.

RESOLUTION PROCEDURES

Brown University's Title IX Grievance Procedure and Sexual Misconduct Grievance Procedure (together, the "Title IX Procedures") are incorporated within the respective Title IX Policies and describe the processes followed when the Title IX Office receives a report of alleged prohibited conduct. The Title IX Procedures provide for prompt, fair and impartial responses to complaints of prohibited conduct, from initial review to final resolution. Both the Complainant and Respondent will have timely and equal access to any information used in the proceedings and to timely notice of all meetings at which the parties may be present. Resolution proceedings are noncriminal resolutions of alleged violations of the Title IX Policies. Resolution procedures may only be initiated by a Formal Complaint to the Title IX Coordinator.

Filing a Formal Complaint

A Complainant who wishes to submit a Formal Complaint must do so via a written and signed document that details the alleged Prohibited Conduct. In some circumstances, such as when the alleged behavior poses a safety risk to the campus community, the Title IX Coordinator may initiate a Formal Complaint.

A Formal Complaint must be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail, using the contact information listed below.

20 Benevolent Street
titleixoffice@brown.edu

Upon receipt of the Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will make the following determinations to decide if the allegation(s) fall within the scope of the Title IX Policies:

- Could the alleged facts set forth by the Formal Complaint, if substantiated, constitute Prohibited Conduct under the Policy?
- Is the Complainant participating in or attempting to participate in an educational program, employment, or other activity of Brown University?
- Is the Respondent a Covered Person as defined in the Title IX Policies?
- Did the alleged Prohibited Conduct occur against a person in the United States? and
- Did Brown University exercise substantial control over both the Respondent and the context in which the alleged Prohibited Conduct?

If the answer to any question above is "NO", then the Title IX Policy and Title IX Procedures do not apply and the Formal Complaint will be dismissed. If the answer to each question above is "YES", then the University has the authority to investigate and resolve the Formal Complaint.

Dismissals of Formal Complaints may be appealed by either party within 5 days to the Associate Vice President for Institutional Equity, Accessibility, and Compliance on the limited grounds of:

- (i.) a procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
- (ii.) new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the determination regarding the dismissal of the

- Formal Complaint was made that could affect the outcome of the matter; or
- (iii.) the Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), and/or Decisions-Maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

Both parties are made aware of the outcome of the appeal simultaneously in writing.

Time Frame for Reporting or Filing a Formal Complaint

An individual may file a Formal Complaint at any time, although the University's ability to investigate may be limited by the passage of time. The Complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in an educational program, employment, or other activity of Brown at the time of filing a Formal Complaint. The Respondent must also be participating in an educational program, employment, or other activity of Brown at the time the Formal Complaint is received.

If one of the prospective parties is no longer affiliated with Brown (e.g., a report is made after a student is no longer enrolled or has graduated or an employee is no longer employed by Brown), the University will provide reasonably available remedial measures as appropriate, will assist the Complainant in identifying external reporting options, and may take appropriate action to address the Prohibited Conduct.

Resolution Options

The University offers both informal and formal resolution options for alleged violations of the Title IX Policies. Both options are available after the filing of a Formal Complaint. The Title IX Coordinator has discretion to determine whether an informal resolution is appropriate given the known information. An informal resolution may not be an appropriate option for cases involving a report of Sexual Assault and/or dating or domestic violence nor for circumstances involving severe misconduct. At all times, the Respondent is presumed to be not responsible for the alleged behavior.

All University employees or external professionals involved in a resolution proceeding, including the Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, and decisionmakers receive annual training from the Title IX Office in compliance with the Title IX regulations. Training content includes, among other topics, the scope of Brown's education program and activities, identifying and mitigating implicit and explicit bias, applying the preponderance of evidence standard, definitions of Prohibited Conduct, conducting investigations, managing a complaint resolution process, and key concepts such as consent, incapacitation, and hostile environment. As required by the Clery Act, these individuals also receive annual training on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.

All University employees involved in the resolution proceedings are expected to report any actual or perceived conflict of interest. The University makes the names of individuals involved in resolution proceedings available to parties prior to the start of the proceeding and allows the parties to identify any conflict of interest those individuals may have. The Title IX Coordinator will review such reports and respond as appropriate.

The parties have the same right to have others present, including an Advisor of their choice, for all meetings, interviews, and any hearing at which the party is entitled to be present, including intake and interviews. The parties may select whomever they wish to serve as their Advisor as long as the Advisor is eligible and available to abide by the timeframes outlined in the process. The parties may be accompanied by their Advisor in all meetings and proceedings. If a party has more than one Advisor, only one Advisor may attend each meeting, interview, or hearing. Advisors should help the parties prepare for each meeting and are expected to advise ethically, with integrity, and in good faith.

Informal Resolution

An informal resolution is an alternative to the formal resolution and does not involve an investigation and adjudication. The informal resolution process is intended to result in a facilitated resolution agreement that is acceptable to both the Complainant and Respondent.

The Complainant and Respondent may propose terms for the informal resolution agreement. The Title IX Coordinator will, in consultation with others as appropriate, review the terms and remove any that are not permissible under University policy or practice and/ or federal or state law.

Either party may initiate or withdraw from an informal resolution process at any time. If a party chooses to end an informal resolution process prior to agreeing to a resolution, the formal resolution process will resume. Generally, any information obtained during the attempted informal resolution process will not be used in a subsequent investigation of the Formal Complaint.

Once a Formal Complaint has been resolved through an informal resolution process, the matter will be closed. However, if the terms of the informal resolution are broken or incomplete, formal resolution proceedings will occur.

An informal resolution is a voluntary agreement by the parties to a Formal Complaint. As such, there is no right of appeal.

The University cannot promise a definitive timeframe for an informal resolution process as the time to complete the agreement is unique to each set of parties. All timeframes set forth below may be adjusted at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator. The Complainant and Respondent will be notified in writing of any delays or extensions of these timeframes and will be provided with a reason for the delay and a revised timeline for completing the process.

- Written notice of Formal Complaint – Three (3) business days from receipt of the Formal Complaint
- Written notice of a request for informal resolution process – Three (3) business days from receipt of the request from either the Complainant or Respondent
- Drafting of terms - Five (5) business days (this step may be repeated as necessary)
- Review of proposed terms – Five (5) business days (this step may be repeated as necessary)
- Review and sign off on the final terms – Five (5) business days.

Formal Resolution

A formal resolution process will occur when (i.) a Complainant submits a Formal Complaint and requests to begin the formal resolution process; (ii.) the University engages in an assessment of threat and determines that the Title IX Coordinator should proceed with the formal resolution process because there is reasonable cause to believe that the Respondent poses a significant threat of harm to the health, safety, and welfare of the Complainant or Brown community; or (iii.) the Title IX Coordinator identifies a pattern of alleged Prohibited Conduct involving the same Respondent. In the event of (ii.) or (iii.), the Title IX Coordinator will serve as the Complainant.

The formal resolution process consists of an investigation conducted by an internal or external investigator and a live hearing conducted by an internal or external hearing officer. An investigation includes interviews with the parties and relevant witnesses and an examination of evidence. Evidence may include text messages, email exchanges, timelines, receipts, photographs, videos, etc. The Investigator may also gather and consider additional documents, items, or other relevant information.

Parties are provided the investigative report containing all relevant and directly related evidence prior to finalization and have the opportunity to respond in writing to said report. Upon consideration of the responses submitted by the parties, the Investigator may request additional information or interview additional witnesses to finalize the document. The final report is provided to all parties, their advisors, and decision makers prior to the live hearing. The standard of proof in the formal resolution process is the preponderance of the evidence and an accused party may be found responsible or not responsible for violating the Title IX Policies.

All parties whose participation is invited or expected in the formal resolution process will be provided written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all investigative interviews, hearings, or other meetings with sufficient time to prepare to participate.

Hearing

The University conducts a live virtual hearing in which the parties can simultaneously see and/or hear each other. Hearings are recorded by the University only and subject to a proctored review by the parties after the hearing upon request during the pendency of an appeal. The University requires the parties to be on camera during their cross-questioning and verbal statement only. The parties will be muted and off-camera during the other phases of the hearing. The parties may not record the proceedings, and no other unauthorized recordings are permitted.

An Advisor's role is limited during the hearing. During a hearing, Advisors may ask questions on behalf of the party during the cross-questioning phase of the hearing. An Advisor's active role is limited to questioning during the cross-questioning phase only. An Advisor cannot speak to the Hearing Panel or other participants in the hearing or ask questions in any other step of the hearing unless it is to request a brief break to provide private consultation to their party.

Decision Making: Written Determination Regarding Responsibility or Non-Responsibility

After the hearing, the Hearing Officer (Student or Staff Respondent cases) or Chair of the Title IX Council (Faculty Respondent cases) will prepare a written determination.

The written determination will include: (i) the allegations of Prohibited Conduct; (ii) a description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the Formal Complaint through the determination; (iii) findings of fact supporting the determination; (iv) conclusions regarding the application of the University's Policy to the facts; (v) a statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any Discipline the University imposes on the Respondent, and whether any remedies will be provided to the Complainant; and (vi) the University's procedures and permissible bases for the Complainant and Respondent to appeal.

In all cases, the Complainant and Respondent will be provided notice of the written determination simultaneously. The determination also includes information about the right to appeal and when such decisions become final.

Right of Appeal

The Complainant and Respondent both have the right to appeal a determination of responsibility on the limited grounds of (i.) a procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the complaint; (ii.) new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility for the Formal Complaint was made that could affect the outcome of the matter; (iii.) the Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), or Decision-Maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter, or (iv.) a determination regarding responsibility and/or Discipline that is clearly contrary to the weight of the evidence.

There are two possibilities in the event that an appeal is granted. The Appeal Decision-Maker may, at their discretion: (i.) Remand the case to the original Hearing Officer (Student or Staff Respondent cases) or a new Hearing Panel (Faculty Respondent cases) or (ii.) Modify the determination and/or Discipline consistent with the Appeal Decision-Maker's findings. Upon the outcome of the appeal, the Appeal Decision-Maker will issue a written decision that includes rationale for the result. The Appeal Decision-Maker's written decision will be provided simultaneously to both the Complainant and the Respondent. All determinations made by the Appeal Decision-Maker are final and not subject to further appeal or review.

Time Frame of the Formal Resolution Process

The University makes every reasonable effort to ensure that complaints are resolved as expeditiously and efficiently as possible. Many complaints may require extensive review, and time frames will vary depending on the complexity of the investigation and the severity and extent of the alleged misconduct. A formal resolution process may take approximately 90 business days. Time frames may be extended for good cause as necessary to ensure the integrity and completeness of the process. The reasons for the extension of the time frame also include, but are not limited to: compliance with a request by law enforcement; a limited accommodation of the availability of Parties, their Advisors, and witnesses; students on leave; exam periods, school breaks or vacations; and accounting for complexities of a specific investigation, including the number of witnesses and volume of information provided by the Parties, whether there is a counterclaim or allegations of retaliation, and the severity and extent of the alleged misconduct.

Below is an overview of the approximate time associated with the major stages of the formal resolution process after the Title IX Coordinator receives a Formal Complaint. All timeframes set forth in this process may be adjusted at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator. The Complainant and Respondent will be notified in writing of any delays or extensions of these timeframes and will be provided with a revised timeline to resolve the Formal complaint.

- Notice to the Respondent – approximately five (5) business days from receipt of the Formal Complaint
- Investigation – approximately forty-five (45) business days
- Draft Investigation Report Review – Ten (10) business days from delivery of the draft investigation report, the parties must provide the Title IX Coordinator with their written response.
- Finalize the Investigation Report – approximately ten (10) business days
 - During these ten (10) business days, prior to the hearing, the final investigation report will be sent to the Hearing Officer (Student Respondent cases) or Title IX Council Chair, Hearing Panel, and Presiding Officer (Faculty or Staff Respondent cases), and the parties.
- Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel Deliberation – Five (5) business days from the last day of the hearing, the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel will issue their written determination regarding responsibility to the Title IX Coordinator.
- Right of Appeal – Five (5) business days from the delivery of the written determination regarding responsibility, the Complainant or Respondent may file an appeal
- Appeal Review – Five (5) business days from the time the appeal is filed, the appeal Decision-Maker(s) will issue their written determination regarding the outcome of the appeal.

Disciplinary Options

A Respondent who is found responsible for violating the Policy is subject to one or more of the following disciplinary actions:

- A verbal or written warning
- A required letter of apology

- Probation (as defined in the Student Conduct Procedures)
- Probation with Restrictions (as defined in the Student Conduct Procedures)
- Suspension
- Expulsion
- Recommendation to the University to withhold or revoke a degree
- Academic transcript notation
- Restitution for damage to property
- Reflection, research papers or other academic assignments
- Letters of apology
- Restorative circles
- Attending or presenting educational programs or training
- No Contact Orders
- Referrals to other offices and resources on campus
- Administrative leave with or without pay
- Termination of employment
- Termination of relationship with the University
- A change in job description
- Revocation of tenure

HEOA Notification

The University will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a nonforcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim.

HOW TO BE AN ACTIVE BYSTANDER

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. Bystanders are individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it. In a culture of community accountability, bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. Bystanders may not always know what to do even if they want to help. Below is a list of some ways to be an active bystander. If you or someone else is in immediate danger — or if a person is yelling at or being physically abusive toward another and it is not safe to interrupt — call 911.

- Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are OK.
- Intervene with people who seclude, hit on, try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
- Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.

- Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.
- Refer people to on- or off-campus resources listed in this document for support with health, counseling or legal assistance.

RISK REDUCTION

A victim is never responsible for the intentional actions of another person. Regardless of individual choices, only abusers are responsible for their abuse. There are steps individuals can take to reduce risk, however, and the following are some strategies identified by the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (rainn.org):

- **Be aware of your surroundings.** Knowing where you are and who is around may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- **Try to avoid isolated areas.** It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- **Walk with purpose.** Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
- **Trust your instincts.** If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
- **Try not to load yourself down** with packages or bags, as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- **Make sure your cell phone is with you** and charged and that you have cash money.
- **Don't allow yourself to be isolated** with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- **When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends.** Arrive together, check in with one another throughout the evening, and leave together.
- **Trust your instincts.** If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately: 401-863-4111 for Brown DPSEM or 911 to reach local authorities.
- **Don't leave your drink unattended** while talking, dancing, using the restroom or making a phone call. If you have left your drink alone, just get a new one.
- **Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust.** If you choose to accept a drink, go with a person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from punch bowls or other large, common, open containers.
- **Watch out for your friends, and vice versa.** If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had or is acting out of character, get them to a safe place immediately.
- **If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately.**

If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation:

- Remember that being in this situation is not your fault. You did not do anything wrong; it is the person who is making you uncomfortable who is to blame.
- Be true to yourself. Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
- Have a code word with your friends or family so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.

- Lie. If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well or having somewhere else that you need to be.
- Try to think of an escape route. How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors and windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
- If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

HAZING

Brown defines hazing 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 (whether on public or private property)
- Causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including:
 - whipping, beating, striking, branding, 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, extended isolation, forced or 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
 - 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
- Creates an atmosphere for potential or actual humiliating, intimidating, degrading or demeaning treatment
- Damages or removes public or private property
- Compromises the academic mission and/or reputation of the University

We strongly encourage you to read Brown's definition of hazing and the [Anti-Hazing Policy](#) on the University policy website. In short, hazing can be understood by its three key components:

1. Behavior that holds the potential for physical, psychological and/or emotional harm
2. Behavior that is connected to group membership
3. It can occur regardless of a person's willingness to participate

HOW TO REPORT INCIDENTS OF HAZING

Allegations of hazing should be reported to DPSEM (401-863-4111). In addition, allegations of hazing may be reported to the Providence Police Department (401-272-3121), other applicable law enforcement agencies, or 911 in an emergency.

Additionally, allegations of hazing can be reported via one of the following:

- Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards [Campus Incident Compliant form](#) (confidential option)
- [Campus Security Authority Form](#)
- [Brown's Anonymous Reporting Hotline](#), which allows anonymous and confidential reporting on matters of concern online or by phone (877-318-9184)

Retaliation against any individual who, in good faith, reports Hazing, participates in an investigation, or seeks assistance under this policy is strictly prohibited and may be resolved under the University's [Non-Retaliation Policy](#) or other appropriate University policy.

HAZING INVESTIGATION PROCESS

Behavior that violates this policy also may violate the laws of the local jurisdiction in which the incident occurred and subject a respondent to criminal prosecution by the applicable jurisdiction. State and/or local law enforcement agencies investigate allegations of hazing under Rhode Island State Law.

The Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards investigates allegations of hazing under the Code of Student Conduct unless the allegations include conduct on the basis of a protected class, including sex or gender, under the Nondiscrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy and/or Title IX Policy. Resolution processes under the Code of Student Conduct can include a formal Investigative Review, a hearing before the Student Conduct Board, an Administrative Hearing, or a Higher-Level Restorative Conference.

Outcomes for student organizations that are found responsible for hazing can include having no community status assigned, or an assigned community status of probation, suspension or expulsion along with any terms deemed appropriate.

RHODE ISLAND HAZING LAWS

Hazing is a crime prohibited by the criminal laws of the State of Rhode Island. The University may refer the matter for criminal prosecution depending on the nature and extent of the hazing. Those responsible for hazing may also be personally liable under civil law. Under R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-21-1(b), hazing is:

Any conduct or method of initiation into a student organization, on public or private property, that willfully or recklessly endangers the physical or mental health of a student or other person. Examples include whipping, beating, branding, forced calisthenics, exposure to the elements, forced consumption of food, alcohol, drugs, or other substances, brutal treatment, dangerous physical activity, or acts causing extreme mental stress, including sleep deprivation or isolation.

Any organizer or participant in hazing is guilty of a **misdemeanor** and, upon conviction, may face fines and/or imprisonment.

HAZING PREVENTION

Brown prioritizes hazing prevention. In 2019, the University joined the third class of StopHazing's [Hazing Prevention Consortium](#). Although the three-year program has ended, Brown has continued to expand the partnership through online courses for students and staff and a variety of new initiatives. Primary and secondary contacts of all recognized student organizations are required to complete the StandUp to Hazing online module. These efforts are guided by the Hazing Prevention Coalition, a standing group of stakeholders from across campus, including representatives from BWell Health

Promotion, Student Activities, Athletics, and Public Safety, that meets monthly to execute the larger hazing prevention strategy and maintain the Hazing Prevention website outlining its work. The coalition added information on hazing to the mandatory new student training, and the coalition's partners in the Office of Residential Life implemented anti-hazing initiatives for all members of Greek organizations and Program Houses in late September.

Hazing prevention education is provided on a recurring basis for students, including students in student organizations, varsity athletics, residential life employment and Greek program housing. Additional hazing prevention education is available to leaders, advisors, faculty, staff and coaches. All hazing prevention education is consistent with federal and state requirements. Brown's primary hazing prevention strategies focus on proactive measures, such as skill-building for bystander intervention, promoting ethical leadership and fostering group cohesion without hazing. Detailed information on the hazing prevention program is available on the [Hazing Prevention](#) page of the Campus Life website.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, this Annual Security Report includes the following statements regarding Brown University programs to prevent the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities.

ALCOHOL USE AND UNDERAGE DRINKING

Brown University's [Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program Policy](#) prohibits the unlawful possession, use or distribution of alcohol by Brown University students, faculty and staff on its property or as part of any of its activities. Students, faculty and staff are expected to fulfill their obligations and responsibilities pursuant to institutional policy and federal, state and local laws and regulations.

It is unlawful for individuals who have not attained the age of 21 to purchase, possess or consume alcoholic beverages. It is also unlawful to deliver alcoholic beverages to a person under the age of 21 or to misrepresent oneself as having attained the age of 21 to procure alcoholic beverages. There are no exceptions to these laws that are applicable to members of the Brown University community.

For Students

Brown University students are expected to comply with all federal, state and local laws pertaining to alcohol. The illegal possession, use, manufacture, distribution, provision or sale of or possession with the intent to sell alcohol is prohibited by University policies. Students seeking to sponsor activities where alcoholic beverages are to be served must have all required University approvals and abide by established University procedures.

Students violating University policies with respect to alcohol will be disciplined in accordance with Brown University's Code of Student Conduct and a disciplinary action may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program.

A student who is in violation of Brown University's policies on alcohol shall be subject to sanctions in accordance with University policies and procedures. Disciplinary action involving alcohol violations by students may result in the imposition of a range of terms as specified in the Code of Student Conduct, up to and including expulsion.

Any disciplinary action imposed by the University may be in addition to any penalty imposed by an off-campus authority. Students are subject to prosecution under applicable local, state or federal laws.

For Faculty, Staff and Student Employees

Brown University employees (faculty, staff and student employees) are expected to comply with all federal, state and local laws pertaining to alcohol. All Brown employees are prohibited from unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession or use of alcohol (except as is lawful, and permissible under Rhode Island law and University policies), on the property of Brown University, or as part of any of its activities.

Employees violating University policies with respect to alcohol will be disciplined in accordance with procedures outlined in Brown University's policies and/or the faculty rules and regulations. Additionally, this discipline may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program. Disciplinary action involving alcohol violations by employees will result in disciplinary actions up to and including termination of employment. Any disciplinary action imposed by the University may be in addition to any penalty imposed by an off-campus authority. Employees are subject to prosecution under applicable local, state or federal laws.

With respect to students employed by the University, nothing in Brown policy shall be construed as precluding the University from disciplining students pursuant to the University's Code of Student Conduct/policies, or from taking appropriate action against students pursuant to the University's emergency powers.

PROHIBITION OF ILLEGAL DRUGS

In accordance with the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, Brown University policies prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of controlled substances/illicit drugs by Brown University students, faculty and staff on its property or as part of any of its activities. Students, faculty and staff are expected to fulfill their obligations and responsibilities pursuant to institutional policy and federal, state and local laws and regulations. Under state and federal law, it is unlawful, except as expressly authorized by law, to manufacture, distribute, dispense, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense a controlled substance/illicit drug. More severe criminal sanctions are assessed in instances where a person 18 years of age or older unlawfully distributes a controlled substance/illicit drug to a person under 21 years of age (federal law) or under 18 years of age (state law).

For Students

Brown University students are expected to comply with all federal, state and local laws pertaining to drugs. The illegal possession, use, distribution, provision, sale, or possession with the intent to sell, of drugs and/or drug paraphernalia, is prohibited by University regulations on Brown property or as part of any of its activities. Students violating University policies with respect to drugs will be disciplined in accordance with Brown University's Code of Student Conduct and a disciplinary action may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program. A student who is in violation of Brown University's policies on drugs shall be subject to sanctions in accordance with Brown University policies and procedures. Any disciplinary action imposed by the University may be in addition to any penalty imposed by an off-campus authority. Students are subject to prosecution under applicable local, state or federal laws.

For Faculty, Staff and Student Employees

As a term and condition of employment with Brown University, all employees (faculty, staff and student employees) are prohibited from the unlawful manufacture, dispensing, possession or use of a controlled substance upon the property of Brown University or as part of any of its activities. All employees of the University must abide by the terms of Brown's policy and notify their immediate supervisor and University Human Resources of their conviction for a criminal drug statute violation occurring in the workplace no later than five days after such conviction.

Any violations of Brown's policy by an employee will result in the University taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination of employment, and/or requiring the employee to participate satisfactorily in an approved drug assistance or rehabilitation program. Any disciplinary action imposed by the University may be in addition to any penalty imposed by an off-campus authority. Employees are subject to prosecution under applicable local, state or federal laws.

With respect to students employed by the University, nothing in Brown's policy shall be construed as precluding the University from disciplining students pursuant to the University's Code of Student Conduct/policies, or from taking appropriate action against students pursuant to the University's emergency powers.

FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAWS AND SANCTIONS

Controlled Substances

Any person who manufactures, delivers, or possesses with the intent to manufacture or deliver a Schedule I or II controlled substance may be imprisoned for a term of up to life, and/or fined \$10,000 to \$500,000. For Schedule III or IV controlled substances, such a person may be imprisoned for up to twenty (20) years and/or fined up to \$40,000. For Schedule V controlled substances, such a person may be imprisoned up to one (1) year and/or fined up to \$10,000. Any person who knowingly or intentionally possesses a Schedule I, II, III, IV, or V controlled substance in the absence of a valid prescription may be imprisoned for up to three (3) years, and/or fined \$500 to \$5,000. R.I.G.L. § 21-28-4.01.

Alcoholic Beverages

Sanctions for misrepresentation of age include (i) a mandatory fine of \$100 to \$500, thirty (30) hours of community service, and suspension of driving privileges for thirty (30) days for the first offense; (ii) a mandatory fine of \$500 to \$750, forty (40) hours of community service, and suspension of driving privileges for three (3) months for the second offense; and (iii) a mandatory fine of \$750 to \$1,000, fifty (50) hours of community service, and suspension of driving privileges for one (1) year for the third and subsequent offenses. R.I.G.L. § 3-8-6.



Sanctions for possession of alcoholic beverages by underage persons include thirty (30) hours of community service, minimum sixty (60) day suspension of driving privileges, and (i) fines of \$150 to \$750 for the first offense, (ii) fines of \$300 to \$750 for the second offense, and (iii) fines of \$450 to \$950 for the third and subsequent offenses. R.I.G.L. § 3-8-10.

Sanctions for furnishing or procuring alcoholic beverages for underage persons include (i) fines of \$350 to \$1,000 and/or imprisonment up to six (6) months for the first offense, (ii) fines of \$750 to \$1,000 and/or imprisonment up to one (1) year for the second offense, and (iii) fines of \$1,000 to \$2,500 and/or imprisonment up to three (3) years for the third or subsequent offenses. R.I.G.L. §§ 3-8-11.1 3-8-11.2.

In addition to the examples above, additional criminal penalties for violations of federal, state, and local drug and alcohol laws may be found on the websites below. There may be other provisions of federal, state, and local laws related to drugs and alcohol that are not included in this list.

FEDERAL DRUG TRAFFICKING PENALTIES

DRUG/SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	PENALTIES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500-4999 grams mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 years, and not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 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 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.	5 kg. or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than life.
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28-279 grams mixture		280 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40-399 grams mixture		400 grams or more mixture	If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10-99 grams mixture		100 grams or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100-999 grams mixture		1 kg. or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1-9 grams mixture	Second Offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.	10 grams or more mixture	Second Offense: Not less than 15 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture		50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture		100 grams or more pure or 1 kg. or more mixture	Two or More Prior Offenses: Not less than 25 years. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.

DRUG/SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	PENALTIES
Other Schedule I and II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid) Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Any amount 1 gram	First Offense: Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 30 years. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 10 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 years. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual
All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 years. 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	First Offense: Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
Heroin (Schedule I)	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 1 year. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 4 years. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

FEDERAL DRUG TRAFFICKING PENALTIES: MARIJUANA

DRUG	QUANTITY	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE*
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg. or more marijuana mixture; or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 years or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, or more than life. Fine not more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 15 years or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an 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 years or more than 40 years. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, or more than life. Fine not more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 years or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kg. hashish; 50 to 99 kg. marijuana mixture More than 1 kg. of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants	Not less than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 30 years. 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 50 kg. marijuana (except 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight); 1 to 49 marijuana plants	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 years. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg. or less	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 years. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg. or less	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 years. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.

*The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is not less than 25 years imprisonment and a fine of up to \$20 million if an individual and \$75 million if other than an individual.

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF RHODE ISLAND'S DRUG AND ALCOHOL LAWS

- Alcoholic beverages: webserver.rilegislature.gov/Statutes/TITLE3/INDEX.HTM
- Criminal offenses: webserver.rilegislature.gov/Statutes/TITLE11/INDEX.HTM
- Food and drugs: webserver.rilegislature.gov/Statutes/TITLE21/INDEX.HTM
- Motor and other vehicles: webserver.rilegislature.gov/Statutes/TITLE31/INDEX.HTM

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE'S DRUG AND ALCOHOL ORDINANCES

View penalties and other information in the City of Providence Code of Ordinances, at library.municode.com/ri/providence/codes/code_of_ordinances.

SUBSTANCE USE AND ABUSE RESOURCES

HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

Effects of Alcohol Use

The following information comes from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism page [Alcohol's Effects on the Body](#).

Drinking too much — on a single occasion or over time — can take a serious toll on your health. Here's how alcohol can affect your body:

Brain: Alcohol interferes with the brain's communication pathways and can affect the way the brain looks and works. These disruptions can change mood and behavior and make it harder to think clearly and move with coordination.

Heart: Drinking a lot over a long time or too much on a single occasion can damage the heart, causing problems including:

- Cardiomyopathy — Stretching and drooping of heart muscle
- Arrhythmias — Irregular heartbeat
- Stroke
- High blood pressure

Liver: Heavy drinking takes a toll on the liver and can lead to a variety of problems and liver inflammations including:

- Steatosis, or fatty liver
- Alcoholic hepatitis
- Fibrosis
- Cirrhosis

Pancreas: Alcohol causes the pancreas to produce toxic substances that can eventually lead to pancreatitis, a dangerous inflammation and swelling of the blood vessels in the pancreas that prevents proper digestion.

Cancer: According to the National Cancer Institute: “There is a strong scientific consensus that alcohol drinking can cause several types of cancer. In its Report on Carcinogens, the National Toxicology Program of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services lists consumption of alcoholic beverages as a known human carcinogen.

The evidence indicates that the more alcohol a person drinks — particularly the more alcohol a person drinks regularly over time — the higher their risk of developing an alcohol-associated cancer. Even those who have no more than one drink per day and binge drinkers (those who consume four or more drinks for women and five or more drinks for men in one sitting) have a modestly increased risk of some cancers. Based on data from 2009, an estimated 3.5% of cancer deaths in the U.S. (about 19,500 deaths) were alcohol related.”

For more information regarding specific types of cancer, please visit the National Cancer Institute page [Alcohol and Cancer](#).

Immune System: Drinking too much can weaken your immune system, making your body a much easier target for disease. People who drink chronically are more liable to contract diseases like pneumonia and tuberculosis than people who do not drink too much. Drinking a lot on a single occasion slows your body's ability to ward off infections — even up to 24 hours after getting drunk.

Effects of Drug Abuse

From the *National Institute on Drug Abuse*:

Many drugs can alter a person's thinking and judgment and can lead to health risks, including addiction, drugged driving, infectious disease and adverse effects on pregnancy. Information on commonly used drugs with the potential for misuse or addiction can be found here: drugabuse.gov/drug-topics/commonly-used-drugs-charts.

ON-CAMPUS ALCOHOL AND DRUG RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS

Brown University is committed to the maintenance of a campus environment that supports all students in achieving their academic goals. To that end, the University dedicates resources to support all Brown students for individual care related to substance use or abuse and students in recovery from addiction:

BWell Health Promotion | 401-863-2794

Meet with a staff member for a confidential appointment to explore your relationship with substances and collaborate on developing a schema about the effects of substance use. These conversations can be a powerful tool in helping to make informed decisions, reduce harm, prevent relapse or connect with additional resources. Call or request an appointment online at bwell.brown.edu.

Brown Emergency Medical Services (EMS) | 401-863-4111

Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) | 401-863-3476

Provides treatment for a range of psychological concerns, including drug and alcohol use issues, in a confidential setting, and a goal-focused, collaborative framework

The Dean for Recovery and Substance-Free Student Initiatives

The Dean for Recovery and Substance-Free Student Initiatives hosts the Early Recovery Group for students who are committed to abstinence. Learn more at go.brown.edu/donovan-program.

Student Health Services | 401-863-3953

Confidential healthcare for Brown students is available at the Student Health and Wellness Center, 450 Brook St.

Nursing Services | 401-863-1330

Nurses are available for phone consultation during business hours.

Student Support Deans | 401-863-3145

Student Support Deans can help students who encounter a wide range of issues, connecting them to resources that fit their situation and serving as a sounding board to explore options and develop plans to help them manage the issue and its impact on their time at Brown.

Drug and Alcohol Use Programming

The BWell Health Promotion team collaborates to oversee best practices within a comprehensive ecological framework to address alcohol and other drug use at Brown. Below is an overview of the programming offered, which is in addition to the individual appointments available to all students.

Pre-arrival

Students complete two online courses before they arrive at Brown. The courses introduce students to the global concepts of consent, sexual violence prevention, and health and safety and substance use.

Orientation

The Culture of Consent and Community Care class meeting is held a day or two after students arrive on campus. Through personal narratives and a series of videos, returning students orient the incoming class to Brown's commitments and values and the expectations of them as the newest members of Brown's community. Community meetings are held a day or two after the class meeting in Bruno Leader communities. The small-group meetings build students' skills — around consent, bystander intervention and support for survivors — for application in their residential communities, friend groups and intimate relationships.

Ongoing

- BWell Health Promotion uses population-based health behavior interventions that empower students with information and access to pro-health skills through in-person and social media outreach as well as curriculum-based workshops.
- Public health messaging, including alcohol education and information on campus resources, is distributed regularly throughout campus via print and social media, with a focus on residence halls and program houses.
- Educational, evidence-based workshops covering alcohol physiology led by a BWell facilitator are conducted throughout the year within community settings on campus.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG RESOURCES FOR FACULTY AND STAFF

The following services are available to Brown faculty and staff related to substance use or abuse:

Brown University Employee Assistance Program

The Employee Assistance Program is a benefit designed to help employees and their families handle personal problems. This program provides confidential problem assessment and, in many cases, referral for a specific course of treatment. To access the program directly, employees or their immediate family members may call 855-629-0554 or email careteam@springhealth.com and indicate that they are covered by the Brown contract.

LOCAL AND NATIONAL RESOURCES FOR ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

The following local and national resources are available to everyone, including students, faculty and staff:

[Alcoholics Anonymous](#) | 401-438-8860

Anonymous 12-step recovery program

[Butler Hospital](#) | 800-433-6888 (inside RI) or 800-272-9699 (outside RI)

When you or someone you know is ready to commit or re-commit to recovery, the patient assessment team at Butler can assist in finding the right program.

[Narcotics Anonymous](#) | 866-624-3578

Anonymous 12-step recovery program that focuses on the disease of addiction rather than any particular drug

[Behavioral Health Care, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals](#)

The Rhode Island Department of Behavioral Health Care, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals website offers a listing of licensed substance use treatment agencies throughout the state. The list includes agencies licensed to provide detox, residential, outpatient and medication-assisted treatment services.

RI Recovery Support Line | 401-942-STOP (7867)

This 24-hour support line connects people to treatment and recovery services seven days a week, all 365 days of the year.

SAMHSA's National Helpline | 800-662-HELP (4357), TTY: 800-487-4889

The helpline managed by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) provides 24-hour, free and confidential treatment referral and information about mental and/or substance use disorders, prevention and recovery, in English and Spanish.

ZenCare

The ZenCare website allows you to review local (Providence and Boston area) therapists. You can filter options by selecting alcohol, substance use or recovery focuses. You can also filter by insurance accepted and schedule a phone consultation to see if it is a right fit.

PERSONAL SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS

DPSEM's Advocacy, Engagement and Communications Team is responsible for coordinating programming, communications, outreach events and other informational sessions as it relates to the safety and security of the Brown community. The team also monitors crime trends nationwide and locally and will gear programming accordingly. Team members participate in University orientation programs, give presentations to residential units, distribute a monthly newsletter, offer personal and workplace safety sessions and keep the community informed about recent crime trends through social media, morning mail, campus postings and tailored safety sessions. DPSEM representatives participate as requested by University students, staff and faculty in numerous events throughout the academic year. DPSEM also manages community policing initiatives that facilitate interaction between DPSEM officers and various members of the community and are geared toward safety and problem solving. For information about community policing initiatives, visit the DPSEM website at dps.brown.edu or contact the DPSEM program coordinator at 401-863-9043.

DPSEM offers programs to inform and encourage students and employees to be knowledgeable and proactive about safety procedures and practices, risk reduction strategies, crime awareness and the security of the Brown campus. Full-time crime prevention and community policing staff members are available to facilitate presentations and discussions to groups of any size. A comprehensive list of programs is provided on the DPSEM website and listed below. The website also contains a calendar of events, weekly incident summary, safety tips and videos, support phone numbers, a daily crime log and an up-to-date crime map.

Information on the crime map is compiled from DPSEM incident reports. These summary reports do not include general service, medical assist or alarm calls. The previous months' maps are also listed. Please note, the daily crime log can also be viewed on the DPSEM website or during normal business hours at DPSEM headquarters, 75 Charlesfield St.

OPERATION ID

Operation Identification (Operation ID) is a nationally recognized property identification program open to all members of the Brown University community. As a crime prevention program, its goal is to deter the thefts and aid in the recovery of stolen property. This is accomplished by applying decals to mark valuable property and tracking important identifying information

about such property. Marked items are difficult for a thief to resell, and these items can be traced to the rightful owner. Laptops, tablets, cell phones, bikes and other items of value may be registered with DPSEM. A numbered decal will be applied to each item for easy identification. To make an appointment to have your items registered, please contact the DPSEM crime prevention team at 401-863-1663 and 401-863-9637 during normal business hours.

U-LOCK OR U-LOSE

The [U-Lock or U-Lose](#) bike registration campaign was developed in response to a bicycle theft crime trend on campus. Crime data and analysis show that a contributing factor to thefts is stolen bikes being locked with a cable lock or not locked at all. The U-Lock or U-Lose program is designed to inform community members about the crime trend, get members to register their bikes and upgrade their cable lock to a new U-Lock. U-Locks are available on a first-come, first-served basis to all Brown students.

SAFEWALK

[Safewalk](#) was formed at Brown in 1988 in response to women's safety concerns on campus and has since been expanded to include for all members of the community. Safewalk is staffed by student employees who provide point-to-point walking escorts for fellow community members. Each two-person team patrols the campus, along the Brown OnCall Shuttle route, acting as additional "eyes and ears" for community safety.

Safewalk stations a team at the Rockefeller Library and the Watson Center for Information Technology, to accommodate those who study late. The teams can be identified by their distinctive Safewalk vests with reflective strips, and photo IDs. Each team is equipped with a two-way portable radio to communicate to University police dispatch at any time.

If you see a Safewalk team on campus, feel free to ask them to walk with you if you are feeling unsafe. Safewalk operates during the academic year, on weekdays from 9 p.m. to 2:15 a.m. and on weekends from 10:15 p.m. to 2:15 a.m. Call 401-863-1079 to request service.

DPSEM COURSES

DPSEM offers a multitude of courses designed to promote safety, awareness and preparedness in the community, several times throughout the semester. Courses also can be customized for an individual department, office or student organization. To view all upcoming course dates, [visit the DPSEM Events page](#). To request a personalized session, complete the [Engagement/Program Request Form](#).

Public Safety 101

Formerly DPS 101, the Public Safety 101 course provides an introductory overview of various aspects of public safety, including the roles and responsibilities of our personnel, daily functions, safety strategies and resources offered to the community.

Bystander Intervention

The Bystander Intervention course focuses on empowering individuals to safely and effectively intervene in situations in which they witness harmful or potentially harmful behavior. It teaches strategies for recognizing problematic situations (such as harassment, bullying or escalating conflict) and provides tools for de-escalation, direct intervention, seeking help or distracting from the situation, all while prioritizing personal safety.

Situational Awareness

The Situational Awareness course trains individuals to observe and understand their environment to identify potential threats or risks. It covers topics such as recognizing suspicious behavior, understanding patterns, assessing environments for exits and

potential dangers, and using all senses to gather information. The goal is to improve decision-making and responses in various situations by being more attuned to surroundings.

Assertiveness

The Assertiveness course helps individuals develop the communication skills to express their thoughts, feelings and needs clearly and respectfully, without being aggressive or passive. It teaches techniques for setting boundaries, saying “no,” expressing opinions and advocating for oneself or others effectively in various personal and professional contexts.

Self-Defense

The Self-Defense course provides practical techniques and strategies for physically defending oneself against an attacker. It covers an understanding of crime and violence, situational awareness and basic strikes and maneuvers.

PUBLIC SAFETY ACADEMY

The Public Safety Academy program offers community members an in-depth, behind-the-scenes look at the daily operations, training and various functions of the University police department. Participants learn about topics such as patrol procedures, firearms and use of force, crime scene investigation and community engagement. The aim is to foster greater understanding and build stronger relationships between law enforcement and the community.

HOSTILE INTRUDER PREPAREDNESS TRAINING

Hostile intruder training has been available to Brown community members for several years as part of an existing training portfolio offered by DPSEM. DPSEM staff also participate in regular mandatory hostile intruder training in conjunction with local law enforcement. Online guidance regarding the “Run, Hide, Fight” model also continues to be a persistent resource on the BrownReady website.

In the months following the Dec. 13, 2025, shooting, the University adopted a more expansive approach to campus training as part of a multi-layered security model, which includes community preparedness as a priority. Beginning in March 2026, Brown students, staff, and faculty were given the opportunity to participate in newly designed hostile intruder preparedness training, which was grounded in nationally recognized best practices and used a trauma-informed approach. In addition to these new sessions offered to all faculty, staff and students, tailored sessions have been conducted for units with staff in high-volume, frontline areas.

STUDENT LISTENING SESSION INITIATIVE

Through the [Student Listening Session Initiative](#), DPSEM offers informal opportunities for an intimate conversation with department leadership. The intent is to be fully present and to listen: no cameras, no media, no agenda. Within the listening session format, students are encouraged to share thoughts and recommendations regarding matters that have the potential to impact police-community relations and campus safety programming on Brown’s campus.

DPSEM staff members strive to take an active role in discussions and programming that promote partnerships, understanding and trust with the community at Brown. While this work can be challenging, it is vital to building community relationships. Students also have the opportunity to learn about the department’s diversity and inclusion action plan and to provide feedback. Student organizations and groups are encouraged to take full advantage of this unique opportunity. Small group discussions are preferred.

For more information or to schedule a session for your student constituency, please call 401-863-2542.

TRANSACTION SAFE SPACE

DPSEM welcomes Brown students and staff to utilize the front lobby as a [Transaction Safe Space](#) for processing exchanges from online transactions. There is a phone in the lobby that auto-dials to the DPSEM Communications Dispatch Center in case of an emergency.

PERSONAL SAFETY ALARMS

Any student, faculty or staff member may obtain a [Personal Safety Alarm](#) (PAL) device to carry and use for alerting individuals nearby that they are in danger. The personal alarm can be carried in a purse or pocket or attached to a keychain. It can be used in an emergency situation to call for help, draw attention to an unsafe situation or scare off an attacker. For your free alarm, please email campus_safety@brown.edu or call 401-863-9593.

BROWN GUARDIAN

[Rave Guardian](#) is a mobile app, contracted by the University through Rave Mobile Safety, that enhances personal safety on campus. It is available for free to all students, staff and faculty. It can be downloaded as Rave Guardian by Rave Mobile Safety from Google Play or iTunes or by navigating to getrave.com/forwardToGuardianAppStore.do from your phone's browser.

The Rave Guardian app includes the following features:

- A call directory with quick call options for Brown's 24-hour Sexual Assault Response Line and Counseling and Psychological Services
- A University resources button with direct links to important campus resources
- Instant location sharing and streaming option, even while in anonymous mode
- An enhanced two-way text option allowing users to send anonymous tips to DPSEM
- A content portal that may be populated with University campus safety information

Important note: This service does not replace the standard practice of dialing 401-863-4111 or 3-4111 from any campus phone to report campus-based police, fire or medical emergencies to DPSEM.

SAFETY-RELATED WORKSHOPS

DPSEM provides the community with the resources and education necessary to make informed choices about their safety. Department personnel participate in a wide range of campus events, including University orientations, resource fairs and community coordinator training. This information is also imparted through workshops geared toward relevant national awareness and emergency campaigns. Programs offered include:

- Cyberstalking
- Stalking Awareness
- Identity Fraud
- Stop the Bleed, Save a Life
- Emergency Preparedness Training tabletop exercises
- Run, Hide, Fight

BE SAFE BROWN! AND NATIONAL NIGHT OUT

Be Safe Brown! and National Night Out are two annual campus and community safety resource campaigns featuring a wide range of offices and resources that promote campus, personal, environmental and public safety.

“Be Safe Brown!” is offered annually in October to kick off Crime Prevention Month activities.

“National Night Out” is an annual community-building campaign that promotes police-community partnerships and neighborhood camaraderie to make neighborhoods safer, more caring places to live. This family-friendly night of entertainment is held in August and is free and open to the public.

PREVENTION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS FOR INCOMING STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES

BWELL ORIENTATION PROGRAM

According to the American College Health Association, sexual violence prevention programs on college campuses should take a holistic approach, incorporating all levels of the socioecological system. At Brown, BWell Health Promotion uses a public health framework to provide orientation programming on both the individual and community levels.

BWell’s orientation program, Culture of Consent and Community Care, provides multiple opportunities for incoming students to engage with each component building upon the previous interventions and interactions. This scaffolding approach allows students to interact with the material as they are ready and develop knowledge and skills over time.

The BWell orientation program is designed with the following core principles:

1. Research-based, evidence-informed and utilizes best practices in the field of health promotion to maximize the potential for knowledge gain, attitude shift and behavior change
2. Recognizes social justice and the social determinants of health as foundational to individual and community well-being
3. Honors students’ lived experiences, making space to incorporate these experiences into Orientation programming, and empowering students to change Brown for the better



ONLINE COURSES

As part of the Culture of Consent and Community Care orientation program, students complete the first part of two online courses before they arrive at Brown: AlcoholEdu and RespectEdu. About 30 days after students arrive on campus, they are invited to complete the second part of each course.

AlcoholEdu: introduces students to health and safety concepts, discusses the impacts of alcohol consumption and the risks of excessive alcohol use. Also helps students identify signs of stress and anxiety, develop healthy coping strategies and provides information about resources for support.

RespectEdu: focuses on sexual violence prevention, consent, active listening and clear communication techniques for expressing needs and preferences in relationships

Preventing Discrimination and Sexual Violence: This training module about Title IX, the Violence Against Women Act, and the Clery Act is a required component of the onboarding process for employees and students, and a resource available to any member of the Brown community who wants to refresh their knowledge on key concepts to preventing, responding to and reporting sexual and gender-based discrimination, including sexual violence

Anti-Harassment and Title IX Training for Employees: This combined course meets both state and Title IX/Clery Act training requirements. It introduces Brown employees to the current Title IX requirements and Brown University's specific policies related to mandated reporters.

Class Meeting

The Culture of Consent and Community Care class meeting is held during undergraduate Orientation. Through personal narratives and a series of videos, returning students orient the incoming class to Brown's commitments and values and the expectations of them as the newest members of Brown's community.

Community Meetings: Consent, Bystander Intervention, Supporting Survivors

Community meetings are held a day or two after the class meeting in Bruno Leader communities. The small group meetings build students' skills — around consent, bystander intervention and support for survivors — for application in their residential communities, friend groups and intimate relationships.

Bruno Leader groups gather and are led in activities and discussion by a facilitation team of one Bruno Leader (student orientation leader) and one BWell student leader. The facilitation teams are trained by BWell professional staff to deliver the one-hour curriculum.

Community Meetings: Substance Use and Community Care

A second set of community meetings is held in late September, once again in small Bruno Leader groups. These community meetings build students' skills and knowledge around safer substance use, being substance free, and related campus support resources, as well as offering some reminders of the consent and sexual violence prevention messaging from the class meeting and earlier community meeting.

OTHER BWell PROGRAMS

BWell Health Promotion supports the development of skills for lifelong, holistic health and well-being for all Brown students by offering interventions that are both community- and evidence-informed, and rooted in social justice to empower growth and the ability to thrive, prevent health disparities and respond to emergent needs. BWell actively contributes to creating a University that fosters a safe, supportive and inclusive learning and living environment. This is achieved through theory-driven and evidence-informed educational interventions that identify the interplay of power, privilege and oppression and seek to address the roots of interpersonal violence and increase positive relationships for students.

A central focus of BWell is to design, implement and evaluate empowerment and prevention education through programming and awareness campaigns for Brown students as well through peer education programs: Sexual Assault Prevention Education (SAPE), Sexual Health Awareness Group (SHAG) and the B-TEAM (Brown Transforming, Exploring and Affirming Masculinities). BWell also provides:

- Support Groups: Weekly harm and healing group for survivors
- Trainings for student leaders and paraprofessionals at Brown (community counselors, EMTs, peer advisors and educators) addressing consent, sexual violence prevention and/or response, bystander intervention, trauma-informed practices, fulfilling relationships, masculinity and gender roles
- BWell staff- and peer-led workshops and Culture of Consent Orientation program addressing consent, sexual violence prevention and/or response, fulfilling relationships, masculinity and gender
- Professional development, supervision and mentorship of peer educators providing primary and secondary prevention roles
- Passive awareness campaigns, including print and digital social marketing campaigns on the elements of consent, where to get support and to report, bystander intervention skills, and dynamics of coercive and healthy relationships

CLERY ACT CRIME STATISTICS

CLERY ACT CRIME DEFINITIONS

Aggravated assault is 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.

Arrest is defined as a person processed by arrest, citation or summons.

Arson is 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.

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

Dating violence is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Destruction/damage/vandalism of property is 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.

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

Drug abuse violations are defined as 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. This includes the unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance, and 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 is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. Under the Clery Act, the following categories are reported: race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin and disability. Hate crimes include any of the following offenses that are motivated by bias: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property.

Hazing is 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—

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

“(II) causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including—

“(a) whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;“(b) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;“(c) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;“(d) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;“(ee) any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;“(f) any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and“(gg) 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.

Intimidation is 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 is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Liquor law violations are defined as the violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Manslaughter by negligence is defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Motor vehicle theft is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter is defined as the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Referred for disciplinary action is defined as the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Robbery is 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.

Sexual assault (sex offenses) is any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Rape is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.

Fondling is the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of 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 is 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 is engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress. "Course of conduct" means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property. "Reasonable person" means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. "Substantial emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require, medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Weapons violation (carrying, possessing, etc.), is defined as 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. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

DEFINITIONS UNDER RI STATE LAW

Stalking

Under R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-59-2, is committed when a person (1) harasses another person, or (2) willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows another person with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of bodily injury. Harassment means a knowing and willful course of conduct (a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time, evidencing a continuity of purpose) directed at a specific person with intent to seriously alarm, annoy, or bother without legitimate purpose, causing a reasonable person substantial emotional distress or fear of bodily injury.

Rape (First Degree Sexual Assault)

Under R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-37-2, First Degree Sexual Assault is defined as engaging in sexual penetration with another person where: (1) the accused knows or has reason to know the victim is mentally incapacitated, mentally disabled, or physically helpless; (2) the accused uses force or coercion; (3) the accused overcomes the victim through concealment or surprise; or (4) the accused engages in medical treatment or examination for sexual arousal, gratification, or stimulation. Sexual penetration

includes sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, anal intercourse, or intrusion however slight by any body part or object into genital or anal openings.

Fondling (Second Degree Sexual Assault)

Under R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-37-4, Second Degree Sexual Assault is defined as engaging in sexual contact with another person where: (1) the accused knows or has reason to know the victim is mentally incapacitated, mentally disabled, or physically helpless; (2) the accused uses force, surprise, or coercion; or (3) the accused engages in medical treatment or examination for sexual arousal, gratification, or stimulation. Sexual contact means the intentional touching of the victim's or accused's intimate parts (genital/anal areas, groin, inner thigh, buttock, or female breast), clothed or unclothed, reasonably construed as intended for sexual arousal, gratification, or assault.

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is not prosecuted as an independent, standalone crime. Rather, domestic violence functions as a statutory classification and sentencing enhancement governed by the Domestic Violence Prevention Act under R.I. Gen. Laws § 12-29-2. Domestic Violence includes enumerated criminal offenses (including simple assault, felony assault, vandalism, disorderly conduct, trespass, kidnapping, sexual assault, homicide, stalking, cyberstalking, strangulation, and violations of protective or no-contact orders) when committed by one family or household member against another. Family or household members include spouses, former spouses, adults related by blood or marriage, adults residing together currently or within the past three years, co-parents, and persons who are or have been in a substantive dating or engagement relationship within the past one year.

Dating Violence (see Domestic Violence)

Rhode Island criminal statutes do not contain a distinct definition for Dating Violence. Criminal acts between dating partners are defined and prosecuted under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, R.I. Gen. Laws § 12-29-2, which incorporates individuals who are or have been in a substantive dating or engagement relationship within the past one year into the definition of family or household members, based on relationship length, relationship type, and interaction frequency.

The Rhode Island General Statutes do not define consent. However, University policy defines consent as:

Consent: Consent is an affirmative and willing agreement to engage in specific forms of sexual contact with another person. Consent requires an outward demonstration, through mutually understandable words or actions, indicating that an individual has freely and affirmatively chosen to engage in sexual contact. Consent cannot be obtained through: (1) the use of coercion or force or (2) by taking advantage of the incapacitation of another individual.

Silence, passivity, incapacitation from alcohol or drugs, or the absence of resistance does not imply Consent. It is important not to make assumptions; if confusion or ambiguity arises during a sexual interaction, it is essential that each participant stops and clarifies the other's willingness to continue.

Consent can be withdrawn at any time. When Consent is withdrawn, sexual activity must cease. Prior Consent does not imply current or future Consent; even in the context of an ongoing relationship, Consent must be sought and freely given for each instance of sexual contact. An essential element of Consent is that it be freely given. Freely given Consent might not be present, or may not even be possible, in relationships of a sexual or intimate nature between individuals where one individual has power, supervision, or authority over another.

In evaluating whether Consent was given, consideration will be given to the totality of the facts and circumstances, including but not limited to the extent to which a Complainant or reporting party affirmatively uses words or

actions indicating a willingness to engage in sexual contact, free from Coercion; whether a reasonable person in the Respondent's position would have understood such person's words and acts as an expression of Consent; and whether there are any circumstances, known or reasonably apparent to the Respondent, demonstrating Incapacitation.

UNFOUNDED CRIMES

Beginning with the 2015 annual reports, colleges and universities have been required to include in the web-based survey and the annual security report statistics for the total number of crime reports that were "unfounded" and subsequently withheld from crime statistics during each of the three most recent calendar years. For Clery Act purposes, the standard for unfounding a reported crime is very high. A crime is considered unfounded for Clery Act purposes only if sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel make a formal determination that the report is false or baseless. Crime reports can be properly determined to be false only if the evidence from a complete and thorough investigation establishes that the crime reported was not, in fact, completed or attempted in any manner. Crime reports can be determined to be baseless only if the allegations reported did not meet the elements of the offense or were improperly classified as crimes in the first place.

CLERY GEOGRAPHY DEFINITIONS

On-campus includes the following: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified above, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes.

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

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

Noncampus includes any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is 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.

BROWN'S APPROACH TO REPORTING SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE STATISTICS

Brown University takes a proactive approach to addressing the serious national issue of sexual- and gender-based harassment and violence on college campuses.

As part of this work, Brown has encouraged a culture in which students report incidents of sexual assault and misconduct and seek support and assistance from the University. The University provides statistics on reported incidents through both an annual Title IX and Gender Equity Office report and through this Annual Security Report, which includes all reports made to Campus Security Authorities. To ensure that crime statistics related to sexual and gender-based harassment and violence are complete, Brown has designated BWell as a Campus Security Authority. Brown expects that, in some years, its number of reports of sex offenses may exceed those of other institutions, given encouragement of reporting of these types of incidents.

BROWN UNIVERSITY CRIME STATISTICS

As part of the Campus Crime Program Review initiated in December 2025, the University has engaged an external consultant to conduct a file review and data audit for calendar years 2021-2025. Through the file review, the University has identified necessary corrections to its Clery Act crime statistics. The corrected statistics are being shared on an ongoing basis with the U.S. Department of Education's Clery Compliance Group as the audit progresses, and the University is taking steps to strengthen its Clery Act program, policies, and practices to promote the accuracy of future crime statistics disclosures.

The corrected statistics for calendar years 2023 and 2024 are included in the charts below. The 2025 statistics are being published for the first time in this report.

CLERY CRIME	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALLS*	NONCAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY	TOTAL	UNFOUNDED CRIMES
MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2025	2	0	0	0	2	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	2025	13	6	0	0	13	0
	2024	13	11	0	0	13	0
	2023	28	16	0	0	28	0
FONDLING	2025	2	2	0	0	2	0
	2024	4	3	0	1	5	0
	2023	15	2	1	1	17	0
INCEST	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	1	0	0	0	1	0
ROBBERY	2025	0	0	0	2	2	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	2	2	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2025	9	0	0	3	12	0
	2024	4	4	0	5	9	0
	2023	2	1	0	9	11	1
BURGLARY	2025	5	0	0	0	5	0
	2024	6	5	0	0	6	0
	2023	4	3	0	0	4	0

CLERY CRIME	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALLS*	NONCAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY	TOTAL	UNFOUNDED CRIMES
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2025	23	0	0	2	25	0
	2024	23	1	0	4	27	0
	2023	24	0	0	3	27	0
ARSON	2025	3	2	0	0	3	0
	2024	3	2	0	0	3	0
	2023	1	1	0	0	1	0
HAZING**	2025	2	0	0	0	2	0
	2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
	2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2025	0	0	0	1	1	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	2	2	0	1	3	0
DATING VIOLENCE	2025	4	3	0	0	4	0
	2024	4	4	0	0	4	0
	2023	15	14	0	0	15	0
STALKING	2025	17	6	0	0	17	0
	2024	20	5	0	0	20	0
	2023	10	2	0	0	10	0
LIQUOR LAW ARRESTS	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
DRUG-RELATED ARRESTS	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS ARRESTS	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	1	1	0	0	1	0
LIQUOR LAW DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	2025	15	15	0	0	15	0
	2024	39	10	0	0	39	0
	2023	59	51	0	0	59	0
DRUG-RELATED DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	2	2	0	0	2	0
	2023	21	20	0	0	21	0

CLERY CRIME	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALLS*	NONCAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY	TOTAL	UNFOUNDED CRIMES
WEAPON DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	2	0	0	0	2	0
HATE CRIMES	2025	1 on campus intimidation with religion bias 2 on campus intimidation with ethnicity bias					
	2024	2 on campus intimidation with religion bias 2 public property intimidation with gender identity bias					
	2023	1 on campus vandalism/destruction of property with religion bias 1 non campus intimidation with religion bias 4 on campus intimidation with religion bias 1 on campus intimidation with national origin bias 1 on campus intimidation with race bias 1 on campus intimidation with ethnicity bias 1 on campus simple assault with sexual orientation bias					

2026 Annual Fire Safety Report



In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act, as amended in August 2008, Brown University, through this publication, is making available information regarding fire safety policies and procedures at Brown University, as well as fire statistics.

To view crime statistics, please refer to the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Management website, publicsafety.brown.edu.

In accordance with the Clery Act, Brown University is providing fire statistics for fires occurring inside residential housing for the last three years. Information concerning fire incidents in student housing facilities within the past 60 days is available in the Clery log or by sending an email request to fire_safety@brown.edu.

STUDENT HOUSING FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS

All residence halls (dormitories) and program houses (fraternities/sororities, etc.) have full-coverage sprinkler systems. In addition, each has a supervised fire alarm system that will automatically notify the Providence Fire Department and Brown DPSEM upon activation. Within the individual living units, in addition to the sprinkler heads, there are smoke alarms that sound only in that unit (referred to as local alarms). The fire alarm notification appliances installed in each building include combination horn/strobes in all common areas and mini-horn sounders in each sleeping space. Fire alarm pull stations installed near stairways and at building exits are provided to allow manual activation of the fire alarm. Carbon monoxide detection is provided outside mechanical spaces and laundry areas, as required. Fire extinguishers are provided in all residence halls.

There are 23 other small apartment buildings (auxiliary housing) that have a variety of life safety systems as noted in the spreadsheet at the end of this report.

FIRE DRILLS AND STUDENT EVACUATION LOCATIONS

Fire drills were conducted four times in 2025 in each residence hall and twice for all of the occupied apartment buildings.

The purpose of a fire drill is to raise fire safety awareness in the Brown community. Building occupants are trained in their responsibilities in the event of a fire alarm in their building. When the evacuation drill is conducted, the fire alarm is activated. Occupants evacuate the building, proceeding to the assigned evacuation location as designated in the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) specific to each building. The EAP is available on the [BrownReady website](#). The emergency egress plan for each residence hall is posted on the back of each residence hall door.

If a fire occurs in a residence hall, displaced students will be provided with alternative housing by the Office of Residential Life. Personnel from that office are on call 24 hours a day to ensure quick re-housing of displaced students.

FUTURE FIRE SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS

The University regularly examines its fire safety plans for future improvements, but at this time of this report there are no anticipated changes.

DPSEM is expanding fire safety education during the month of October to better educate students, staff and faculty and to showcase Fire Prevention Week for the entire month. Media will include safety messages on campus shuttles, in dining halls and at sporting events.

FIRE PREVENTION

The following is a list of prohibited items/practices in the residence halls:

- Paper, posters and wall hangings are prohibited in hallways and stairways. Glass-covered bulletin boards are provided for this purpose.
- Flammable liquids such as lighter fluid or gasoline are prohibited in all residence halls.
- The use of any extension cord without a built-in surge protector, such as a UL-listed 15-amp power strip equipped with a circuit breaker, is prohibited.
- Halogen lamps are prohibited in all residence halls.
- Candles and all open flames are strictly prohibited. There is a \$100 fine per candle if discovered.

- The use of incense is prohibited.
- The following portable electrical devices are prohibited in residence halls: toasters, toaster ovens, grills, rice cookers and any other cooking device with an open element or open flame, unless stored/used in the building kitchen area(s).
- Space heaters and hot plates are prohibited in all areas.
- Gas grills with propane tanks are not allowed inside any residence halls.
- Smoking is prohibited in all residence halls. This is consistent with University policy and Rhode Island state law.
- Tapestries and canopies cannot be larger than 40-by-40 inches and must be at least 12 inches from an electrical outlet. Tapestries cannot cover sprinkler heads, smoke detectors or lights.

FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION, TRAINING AND POLICIES

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

Brown University fire safety personnel provide [fire and life safety information](#) on the DPSEM website. Fire safety personnel attend the annual campus resource fair during Orientation where they provide written fire safety information and speak with students and parents. In conjunction with other DPSEM personnel and departments, fire safety personnel participate in the Safety Fair for all students held within the first 45 days after Orientation. In addition, fire safety personnel take any opportunity offered to reach out and to encourage students to be knowledgeable about fire safety procedures and practices.

DPSEM fire safety staff offer the following training programs to inform and train students, faculty and staff on risk-reduction strategies.

Emergency Action Plan Training

Residential peer leaders, area coordinators, and summer residential directors are required to attend EAP training presented by members of the Fire Safety office. This training is tailored to the audience and focuses on topics related to emergencies both inside and outside of buildings.

The topics include:

- Emergency evacuation procedures
- Reporting emergencies
- Emergency evacuation locations
- Personnel accountability
- Fire prevention awareness
- Fire extinguishers and their use
- Emergency medical procedures
- Shelter-in-place procedures
- Hostile intruder procedures
- Emergency communications
- Building-specific information

An online version of this training is also available for the entire Brown community.

Hands-On Fire Extinguishing Training

Using the Bullex digital, live fire training simulator, DPSEM fire safety staff present hands-on fire extinguisher training. This training is offered to faculty, staff and students. After a short lecture on the proper use of fire extinguishers, trainees extinguish a simulated fire with a laser-activated extinguisher. This training was offered twice in 2025 for students and at additional times for specific buildings.

REPORTING A FIRE

POLICY ON DISCOVERING A FIRE

All Brown employees and students are to adhere to the following policy upon the discovery of a fire:

1. Close the door, if possible.
2. Activate the nearest fire alarm pull station to alert and evacuate building occupants. Proceed out of the building to the building's evacuation location using stairwells, not elevators.
3. Call the DPSEM emergency line by cell phone (401-863-4111) or use one of the strategically placed emergency phones (pedestal phone with a blue light above) to report the location of the fire directly to DPSEM.

POLICY UPON DISCOVERY OF A FIRE THAT SELF-EXTINGUISHED

All Brown faculty, staff and students should immediately call DPSEM (401-863-4111) when they discover a fire that has self-extinguished. The responding officer will take a report and notify the fire safety officer on call.

CAMPUS FIRE SAFETY: AUTHORITY AND JURISDICTION

The Brown DPSEM fire safety staff is not certified by the Rhode Island Office of the State Fire Marshal to enforce the Rhode Island Fire Safety Code. This is in accordance with state policy. The Providence Fire Department Fire Prevention Bureau has the responsibility for inspecting all property within the City of Providence, including Brown-owned buildings. The Brown DPSEM fire safety staff has extensive knowledge of fire safety regulations. Staff members conduct monthly inspections of all residence halls on campus, annual inspections of all Brown-owned auxiliary housing, and annual inspections of University-owned buildings. Fire safety personnel, as well as a qualified third-party fire protection engineering firm, review construction plans to ensure compliance with all applicable life and fire safety codes and ordinances. DPSEM fire safety personnel work in tandem with Providence Fire Department inspectors, insurance providers and other outside agencies when they are on campus inspecting buildings. Students are subject to discipline and fines for violations of fire safety rules through Brown's Code of Student Conduct system.

BROWN UNIVERSITY FIRE SAFETY OFFICE

Brown University fire safety personnel are on duty during the usual five-day administrative work schedule. A fire safety officer is on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Fire Safety Office, part of DPSEM, includes two full-time members who have extensive backgrounds in the fire service. They are assisted by three part-time members who handle specialized tasks, including inspections.

The Fire Safety Office can be contacted by phone at 401-863-3462 and by email at fire_safety@brown.edu. The DPSEM Communications Dispatch Center handles emergency dispatching for all campus emergencies. The emergency phone number is 401-863-4111.

EVENT SAFETY

DPSEM has developed an event safety program and checklist that both students and staff are required to follow for any gatherings of 150 or more persons on campus. The purpose of this program is to define policies and procedures that will ensure compliance with Rhode Island Uniform Fire Code requirements and enhance fire safety for events that occur inside Brown University buildings. The individual sponsor, or a representative of the sponsoring organization, must review this policy prior to the event and ensure compliance with the specified procedures before and during the event. The procedures require familiarity with the University's Emergency Action Plan and use of the Event Safety Program Checklist. These two documents assist in the planning of the event, describe the use of safe decorations and detail the required steps that must be taken to ensure building safety prior to the start of the event and the actions list that will help to prevent overcrowding and other unsafe conditions during the event. The use of pyrotechnic devices is prohibited. Fire safety staff arrange with the Rhode Island Office of the State Fire Marshal to provide state-certified crowd manager training each academic year at Brown University.

Additional information can be found on the [Fire Safety section](#) of the DPSEM website.

FIRE PROTECTION IN BROWN RESIDENTIAL HOUSING

Student Housing

BUILDING NAME	ADDRESS	SPRINKLER PROTECTION	FIRE ALARM PROTECTION	CONNECTED TO FIRE DEPT	CONNECTED TO DPSEM	SMOKE ALARMS IN SLEEPING AREAS	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	FIRE DRILLS
ANDREWS HALL	211 Bowen St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
ARCHIBALD BRONSON	17 Benevolent St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
BARBOUR HALL	100 Charlesfield St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
BOWEN STREET 219	219 Bowen St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
BROWN STREET 111	111 Brown St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
BUXTON HOUSE	27 Brown St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
CASWELL HALL	168 Thayer St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
CHAMPLIN HALL	208 Meeting St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
CHAPIN HOUSE	116 Thayer St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
CHEN FAMILY HALL	250 Brook St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
DANOFF HALL	257 Brook St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4

BUILDING NAME	ADDRESS	SPRINKLER PROTECTION	FIRE ALARM PROTECTION	CONNECTED TO FIRE DEPT	CONNECTED TO DPSEM	SMOKE ALARMS IN SLEEPING AREAS	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	FIRE DRILLS
DIMAN HOUSE	41 Charlesfield St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
EMERY HALL	200 Meeting St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
EVERETT POLAND	13 Benevolent St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
GODDARD HOUSE	39 Charlesfield St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
GRAD CENTER A	40 Charlesfield St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
GRAD CENTER B	44 Charlesfield St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
GRAD CENTER C	82 Thayer St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
GRAD CENTER D	90 Thayer St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
GREGORIAN QUAD A	103 Thayer St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
GREGORIAN QUAD B	101 Thayer St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
HARKNESS HOUSE	47 Charlesfield St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
HEGEMAN HALL	128 George St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
HOPE COLLEGE	71 Waterman St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
JAMESON MEAD	11 Benevolent St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
KING HOUSE	154 Hope St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
LITTLEFIELD HALL	102 George St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
MACHADO HOUSE	87 Prospect St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
MARCY HOUSE	115 George St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
METCALF HALL	98 Cushing St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
MILLER HALL	118 Cushing St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
MINDEN HALL	121 Waterman St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
MORRISS HALL	206 Meeting St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4

BUILDING NAME	ADDRESS	SPRINKLER PROTECTION	FIRE ALARM PROTECTION	CONNECTED TO FIRE DEPT	CONNECTED TO DPSEM	SMOKE ALARMS IN SLEEPING AREAS	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	FIRE DRILLS
NEW PEMBROKE 1	302 Thayer St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
NEW PEMBROKE 2	306 Thayer St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
NEW PEMBROKE 3	308 Thayer St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
NEW PEMBROKE 4	300 Thayer St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
OLNEY HOUSE	29 Brown St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
PERKINS HALL	154 Power St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
SEARS HOUSE	113 George St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
SLATER HALL	70 George St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
STERNLICHT COMMONS	450 Brook St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
THAYER 315	315 Thayer	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
WAYLAND HOUSE	31 Brown St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
WEST HOUSE	91 Brown St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
WOOLLEY HALL	202 Meeting St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
YOUNG ORCHARD 2	2 Young Orchard Ave.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
YOUNG ORCHARD 4	4 Young Orchard Ave.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
YOUNG ORCHARD 10	10 Young Orchard Ave.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	4

Apartment Buildings / Auxiliary Housing

BUILDING NAME	ADDRESS	SPRINKLER PROTECTION	FIRE ALARM PROTECTION	CONNECTED TO FIRE DEPT	CONNECTED TO DPSEM	SMOKE ALARMS IN SLEEPING AREAS	FIRE EXTIN-GUISHERS	FIRE DRILLS
ANGELL ST 127	127 Angell St.	no	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	2
ANGELL ST 129	129 Angell St.	no	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	2
ANGELL ST 165	165 Angell St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	2
BENEVOLENT ST 074-080	74-80 Benevolent St.	no	full	no	yes	yes	yes	2
BENEVOLENT ST 084	084 Benevolent St.	no	full	no	yes	yes	yes	2
BENEVOLENT ST 086	086 Benevolent St.	no	full	no	yes	yes	yes	2
BOWEN ST 247	247 Bowen St.	no	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	2
BROOK ST 281-283	281-283 Brook St.	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	2
BROOK ST 456	456 Brook St.	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	2
CHARLESFIELD ST 071-073	71-73 Charlesfield St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	2
CHARLESFIELD ST 108-110	108 Charlesfield St.	no	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	2
CUSHING ST 154	154 Cushing St.	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	2
CUSHING ST 166	166 Cushing St.	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	2
OLIVE ST 020	020 Olive St.	no	full	no	yes	yes	yes	2
WATERMAN ST 086	086 Waterman St.	no	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	2
WATERMAN ST 125-127	125-127 Waterman St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	2
WATERMAN ST 129	129 Waterman St.	full	full	yes	yes	yes	yes	2

FIRE INCIDENTS IN BROWN STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES

2025

BUILDING NAME	BUILDING ADDRESS	NUMBER OF FIRES	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES RESULTING IN MEDICAL TREATMENT	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM FIRE	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
ANDREWS HALL	211 Bowen St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ANGELL127	127 Angell St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ANGELL129	129 Angell St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ANGELL ST 165	165 Angell St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ARCHIBALD BRONSON	17 Benevolent St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BARBOUR HALL	100 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BENE074-80	74-80 Benevolent St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BENE084	84 Benevolent St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BENE086	86 Benevolent St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BOWEN STREET 219	219 Bowen St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BOWEN247	247 Bowen St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BOWEN251	251 Bowen St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BROOK245-7	245-247 Brook St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BROOK281-3	281-283 Brook St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BROOK456	456 Brook St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BROWN STREET 111	111 Brown St.reet	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BUXTON HOUSE	27 Brown St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CASWELL HALL	168 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CHAMPLIN HALL	208 Meeting St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CHAPIN HOUSE	116 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CHAR070-72	70-72 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CHAR071-73	70-73 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CUSH084-86	84-86 Cushing St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CUSH154	154 Cushing St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CUSH166	154 Cushing St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DIMAN HOUSE	41 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
EMERY HALL	200 Meeting St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
EVERETT POLAND	13 Benevolent St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GODDARD HOUSE	39 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GRAD CENTER A	40 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GRAD CENTER B	44 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

BUILDING NAME	BUILDING ADDRESS	NUMBER OF FIRES	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES RESULTING IN MEDICAL TREATMENT	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM FIRE	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
GRAD CENTER C	82 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GRAD CENTER D	90 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GREGORIAN QUAD A	103 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GREGORIAN QUAD B	101 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HARKNESS HOUSE	47 Charlesfield St.	1	Cooking	0	0	0
HEGEMAN A	128 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HEGEMAN B	128 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HEGEMAN C	128 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HEGEMAN D	128 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HEGEMAN E	128 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HOPE COLLEGE	71 Waterman St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HOPE ST 200	200 Hope St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
JAMESON MEAD	11 Benevolent St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
KING HOUSE	154 Hope St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
LITTLEFIELD HALL	102 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
LLOYD165-7	165-167 Lloyd Ave.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MACHADO HOUSE	87 Prospect St.	1	Manufacturing perfume	0	0	0
MARCY HOUSE	115 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
METCALF HALL	98 Cushing St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MILLER HALL	118 Cushing St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MINDEN HALL	121 Waterman St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MORRISS HALL	206 Meeting St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NEW PEMBROKE 1	302 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NEW PEMBROKE 2	306 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NEW PEMBROKE 3	308 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NEW PEMBROKE 4	300 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
OLIVE020	20 Olive St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
OLNEY HOUSE	29 Brown St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
PERKINS HALL	154 Power St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
SEARS HOUSE	113 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
SLATER HALL	70 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

BUILDING NAME	BUILDING ADDRESS	NUMBER OF FIRES	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES RESULTING IN MEDICAL TREATMENT	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM FIRE	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
STERNLICHT COMMONS	450 Brook St.	1	Accidental	0	0	0
THAYER 315	315 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
WATER086	86 Waterman St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
WATER125-7	125-127 Waterman St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
WATER129	129 Waterman St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
WAYLAND HOUSE	31 Brown St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
WEST HOUSE	91 Brown St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
WOOLLEY HALL	202 Meeting St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YOUNG ORCHARD 2	2 Young Orchard Ave.	1	Cooking	0	0	0
YOUNG ORCHARD 4	4 Young Orchard Ave.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YOUNG ORCHARD 10	10 Young Orchard Ave.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

2024

BUILDING NAME	BUILDING ADDRESS	NUMBER OF FIRES	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES RESULTING IN MEDICAL TREATMENT	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM FIRE	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
ANDREWS HALL	211 Bowen St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ANGELL127	127 Angell St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ANGELL129	129 Angell St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ANGELL ST 165	165 Angell St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ARCHIBALD BRONSON	17 Benevolent St.	1	Intentional	1	0	\$0
BARBOUR HALL	100 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BENE074-80	74-80 Benevolent St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BENE084	84 Benevolent St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BENE086	86 Benevolent St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BOWEN STREET 219	219 Bowen St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BOWEN247	247 Bowen St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BOWEN251	251 Bowen St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BROOK245-7	245-247 Brook St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BROOK281-3	281-283 Brook St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BROOK456	456 Brook St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

BUILDING NAME	BUILDING ADDRESS	NUMBER OF FIRES	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES RESULTING IN MEDICAL TREATMENT	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM FIRE	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
BROWN STREET 111	111 Brown St.reet	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BUXTON HOUSE	27 Brown St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CASWELL HALL	168 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CHAMPLIN HALL	208 Meeting St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CHAPIN HOUSE	116 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CHAR070-72	70-72 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CHAR071-73	70-73 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CUSH084-86	84-86 Cushing St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CUSH154	154 Cushing St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CUSH166	154 Cushing St.	1	Intentional	1	0	0
DIMAN HOUSE	41 Charlesfield St.	1	Undetermined / trash can	0	0	\$100-999
EMERY HALL	200 Meeting St.	1	Undetermined / trash can / suspicious	0	0	\$0-99
EVERETT POLAND	13 Benevolent St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GODDARD HOUSE	39 Charlesfield St.	1	Intentional / paper towels	N/A	N/A	\$0-99
GRAD CENTER A	40 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GRAD CENTER B	44 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GRAD CENTER C	82 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GRAD CENTER D	90 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GREGORIAN QUAD A	103 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GREGORIAN QUAD B	101 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HARKNESS HOUSE	47 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HEGEMAN A	128 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HEGEMAN B	128 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HEGEMAN C	128 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HEGEMAN D	128 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HEGEMAN E	128 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HOPE COLLEGE	71 Waterman St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HOPE ST 200	200 Hope St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
JAMESON MEAD	11 Benevolent St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
KING HOUSE	154 Hope St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
LITTLEFIELD HALL	102 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

BUILDING NAME	BUILDING ADDRESS	NUMBER OF FIRES	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES RESULTING IN MEDICAL TREATMENT	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM FIRE	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
LLOYD165-7	165-167 Lloyd Ave.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MACHADO HOUSE	87 Prospect St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MARCY HOUSE	115 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
METCALF HALL	98 Cushing St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MILLER HALL	118 Cushing St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MINDEN HALL	121 Waterman St.	1	Accidental / space heater	0	0	\$0-99
MORRISS HALL	206 Meeting St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NEW PEMBROKE 1	302 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NEW PEMBROKE 2	306 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NEW PEMBROKE 3	308 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NEW PEMBROKE 4	300 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
OLIVE020	20 Olive St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
OLNEY HOUSE	29 Brown St.	1	Undetermined / suspicious	0	0	\$0-99
PERKINS HALL	154 Power St.	1	Unintentional	0	0	\$0
SEARS HOUSE	113 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
SLATER HALL	70 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
STERNLICHT COMMONS	450 Brook St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
THAYER 315	315 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
WATER086	86 Waterman St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
WATER125-7	125-127 Waterman St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
WATER129	129 Waterman St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
WAYLAND HOUSE	31 Brown St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
WEST HOUSE	91 Brown St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
WOOLLEY HALL	202 Meeting St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YOUNG ORCHARD 2	2 Young Orchard Ave.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YOUNG ORCHARD 4	4 Young Orchard Ave.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YOUNG ORCHARD 10	10 Young Orchard Ave.	1	Unintentional / stovetop	0	0	\$1,000-9,999

2023

BUILDING NAME	BUILDING ADDRESS	NUMBER OF FIRES	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES RESULTING IN MEDICAL TREATMENT	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM FIRE	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
ANDREWS HALL	211 Bowen St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ANGELL127	127 Angell St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ANGELL129	129 Angell St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ANGELL ST 165	165 Angell St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ARCHIBALD BRONSON	17 Benevolent St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BARBOUR HALL	100 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BENE074-80	74-80 Benevolent St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BENE084	84 Benevolent St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BENE086	86 Benevolent St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BOWEN STREET 219	219 Bowen St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BOWEN247	247 Bowen St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BROOK281-3	281-283 Brook St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BROOK456	456 Brook St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BROWN STREET 111	111 Brown St.	1	Unintentional / stovetop fire	0	0	\$0-99
BUXTON HOUSE	27 Brown St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CASWELL HALL	168 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CHAMPLIN HALL	208 Meeting St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CHAPIN HOUSE	116 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CHAR071-73	71-73 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CHEN FAMILY HALL	250 Brook St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CUSH084-86	84-86 Cushing St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CUSH154	154 Cushing St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CUSH166	154 Cushing St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DANOFF HALL	259 Brook St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DIMAN HOUSE	41 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
EMERY HALL	200 Meeting St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

BUILDING NAME	BUILDING ADDRESS	NUMBER OF FIRES	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES RESULTING IN MEDICAL TREATMENT	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM FIRE	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
EVERETT POLAND	13 Benevolent St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GODDARD HOUSE	39 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GRAD CENTER A	40 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GRAD CENTER B	44 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GRAD CENTER C	82 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GRAD CENTER D	90 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GREGORIAN QUAD A	103 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GREGORIAN QUAD B	101 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HARKNESS HOUSE	47 Charlesfield St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HEGEMAN A	128 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HEGEMAN B	128 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HEGEMAN C	128 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HEGEMAN D	128 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HEGEMAN E	128 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HOPE COLLEGE	71 Waterman St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HOPE ST 200	200 Hope St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
JAMESON MEAD	11 Benevolent St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
KING HOUSE	154 Hope St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
LITTLEFIELD HALL	102 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MACHADO HOUSE	87 Prospect St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MARCY HOUSE	115 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
METCALF HALL	98 Cushing St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MILLER HALL	118 Cushing St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MINDEN HALL	121 Waterman St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MORRISS HALL	206 Meeting St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NEW PEMBROKE 1	302 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NEW PEMBROKE 2	306 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NEW PEMBROKE 3	308 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NEW PEMBROKE 4	300 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
OLIVE020	20 Olive St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
OLNEY HOUSE	29 Brown St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
PERKINS HALL	154 Power St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

BUILDING NAME	BUILDING ADDRESS	NUMBER OF FIRES	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES RESULTING IN MEDICAL TREATMENT	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM FIRE	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
SEARS HOUSE	113 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
SLATER HALL	70 George St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
STERNLICHT COMMONS	450 Brook St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
THAYER 315	315 Thayer St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
WATER086	86 Waterman St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
WATER125-7	125-127 Waterman St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
WATER129	129 Waterman St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
WAYLAND HOUSE	31 Brown St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
WEST HOUSE	91 Brown St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
WOOLLEY HALL	202 Meeting St.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YOUNG ORCHARD 2	2 Young Orchard Ave.	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YOUNG ORCHARD 4	4 Young Orchard Ave.	1	Unintentional / cloth shoulder bag caught fire while cooking	0	0	\$0-99
YOUNG ORCHARD 10	10 Young Orchard Ave.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

DPSEM HEADQUARTERS

75 Charlesfield Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02912

HOURS:

Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

SUMMER HOURS:

Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.



BROWN