



2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report



Princeton Theological Seminary 2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Security at Princeton Theological Seminary

Your safety and security is extremely important to us at Princeton Theological Seminary. The Seminary has very little crime, but the potential for it exists. The following information provides the steps you can take to help us ensure a safe and secure campus.

Princeton Theological Seminary is one of ten theological seminaries of the Presbyterian Church (USA). It was founded in 1812, the first seminary established by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Students come from 44 states, plus two territories, Guam, and Puerto Rico, plus 23 countries

Security Operations Team

The Security Operations Team is a part of the Facilities Department and consists of a security operations manager and eight patrol officers. Many of the officers have prior police and/or security experience/training. The Seminary also provides an introductory training program as well as an ongoing program of in-service and on-the-job training for patrol officers in the area of patrol procedures, emergency response, CPR, first aid, report writing, etc.

Security Operations provides 24-hour patrol protection to the Seminary. Security officers are a non-sworn private security entity responsible for the safety and security of the within the boundaries of Seminary campus; they are not commissioned officers under New Jersey Law. Security officers do not have arrest authority, are unarmed, and no one is allowed to possess a weapon on campus.

Preparation and Disclosure of Annual Security and Fire Report

Information for this report is compiled from various Seminary departments (particularly Facilities, Security Operations Team, Housing and Auxiliary Services, and Student Life) and sources outside the Seminary, including the Princeton Police Department (main campus) and West Windsor Police Department (CRW/Witherspoon complex). The document is prepared by the Security Operations Team, to which all criminal offenses should be reported. Each year the report is emailed or a hard copy delivered via campus mail to all members of the Seminary community. In addition the report can be found at www.ptsem.edu/securityreport

Reporting a Crime

Emergency calls or reports of serious crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, burglary, motor vehicle or other thefts) should first be made directly to the Princeton or West Windsor Police/Fire Departments. Members of the Seminary community are requested to also report emergencies and criminal activity to the

Princeton Theological Seminary

2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Security Operations Team. Rape and assault victims are also encouraged to seek immediate medical attention. If a crime has been committed and rapid dissemination of information to the Seminary community is necessary, a notification will be prepared and distributed through the PTS Emergency Alert System, which includes text, email, web, and voice notifications. When a call is made to Security Operations Team Dispatch, an officer will respond immediately to the situation and assess the need for additional personnel. Security or other employees receiving the report of an incident will advise victims of their option to file criminal charges with local law enforcement authorities as appropriate. The Seminary acknowledges that there may be instances when a pastoral or professional counselor becomes aware of a campus crime as a result of a confidential disclosure by a client. In these situations, the counselor must inform the client of appropriate procedures to report the crime. A confidential crime report may be submitted by the client through the Director of Counseling, the Minister of the Chapel or the Campus Conduct Hotline: 866-943-5787 or www.intouchwebsite.com/cch. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the Seminary can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crimes statistics for the institution.

The telephone number for Security Operations Team Dispatch is 609.497.7777, or extension 7777 if calling from a campus phone. In addition, there are several emergency phones that provide a direct service to Security Operations Team Dispatch, not to local police. Painted bright yellow with a blue light on top, these phones may be found at the following locations.

- **Adams House:** portico front entrance
- **Mackay Campus Center:** left wall of front porch
- **Library:** one in main lot (where Armstrong Place ends) and one at the opposite northwest corner
- **Tennent Hall:** rear of building by handicap ramp
- **Stuart Hall:** side of building by handicap ramp
- **CRW:** one to the right of the CN center, one in the pavilion between 501 Farber Road and 201 Loetscher Place, one by the circle at the end of Farber Road
- **Parking Deck:** 3 per level, 9 total

The Princeton Theological Security Operations Team works very closely with the Princeton Police Department (main campus) and West Windsor Police Department (CRW/Witherspoon complex) and other law enforcement agencies. A formal MOU is in the process of being drafted,

Princeton Theological Seminary 2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

however, a verbal agreement currently exists. Arrests of individuals on Seminary property are made by the police and when possible with the assistance of the Security Operations Team.

Upon receipt of any complaint (criminal or otherwise), an officer will respond to take a report and include crimes in our crime statistics. A follow-up investigation will be conducted in appropriate situations. Anyone who is the victim of a crime is encouraged to report the crime to the Princeton Police Department (main campus) by dialing 911 (#911 from a campus phone) or 609.921.2100 and West Windsor Police Department (CRW/Witherspoon complex) by dialing 911 (#911 from a campus phone) or 609.799.1222.

The Security Operations Team cannot report the crime for the victim but will coordinate and assist with the process. Often, municipal police departments, such as Princeton and West Windsor, will only take a report from the victim. If deemed necessary, municipal police may conduct an investigation and potentially work with the Security Operations Team.

On a regular basis, information is obtained by the Security Operations Team from municipal police departments regarding criminal activity in the public areas around campus, non-campus properties, or off-campus incidents involving members of the Princeton Theological Seminary community. A follow-up investigation or outreach to those involved may occur.

Princeton Theological Seminary will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the Seminary against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, Princeton Theological Seminary will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

Security Awareness and Crime Prevention

Everyone is encouraged to take responsibility for his or her personal security. Routinely, through brochures, pamphlets, memorandums, in-house publications, presentations and orientations, members of the community receive crime prevention information. Some of these programs are:

An informational pamphlet that covers fire safety and crime prevention practices as well as periodic notices about issues and trends.

A crime prevention/security orientation is presented by the security operations manager to all new students at the beginning of the academic year. This presentation discusses personal safety, crime prevention and reporting, fire safety and emergency response topics.

Princeton Theological Seminary

2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

The security operations manager meets with student government at least once a year to discuss safety and security prevention and policy updates

Active Shooter Awareness training was presented to the PTS community. This program is an AWARENESS program (not tactical). By its connotation, an Active Shooter situation dictates that the immediate actions of individuals being targeted and those of public safety and responding law enforcement will directly affect the outcome of the event. This program is designed to make recipients THINK. It supports emergency management, preparedness, and response protocols facilities and institutions may have in place and drives home the necessity for recipients to not only be aware of and understand these, but to also be aware of current events at home and abroad that could impact our institutions.

Emergency response training was presented to members of the PTS community presentation shared updates to campus emergency plans, introduced the Seminary emergency response guide and promoted open communication about emergency response and planning.

A Public Crime and Fire log, which lists all crimes on and in the immediate campus area reported to security, and any fire that occurs in an on-campus student housing facility. The Public Crime and Fire log is maintained at the facilities office in the Corporation Yard and is available for public review Monday–Friday from 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Everyone is encouraged to report all criminal activity that occurs on campus to the Security Operations Team so they are informed of security matters both on- and off-campus. They are also advised to report all criminal acts to the local police departments. All Seminary employees are screened for previous criminal convictions at the time of hiring.

Security and Access to Campus Facilities

The Seminary is private property and is only open to students, faculty, staff, guests and those with business at the Seminary. Campus boundaries are defined through marked entrances and visual landscape design, however, the campus is physically open to people coming on campus. While known trespassers are escorted off campus and/or arrested, it is virtually impossible to limit access only to individuals who have a right to be on campus. All persons entering campus are expected to abide by current Seminary policies and procedures.

Seminary offices are open from 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Seminary residence halls are always locked and accessible by card access. The academic buildings are

Princeton Theological Seminary 2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

locked after evening classes and unlocked in the morning when classes are scheduled. Classes generally begin at 8:00 a.m. and end at 5:30 p.m.

Seminary property is posted with trespass warnings and the Security Operations Team members patrol them on a regular basis. Building hours may be adjusted based on academic needs as determined by the senior vice president, chief operating officer, and treasurer.

Facilities personnel maintain the buildings and grounds with a concern for safety and security. When broken windows, locks, or lights are reported to a security officer or discovered by officers on their daily rounds, they are reported immediately to facilities. These reports are responded to quickly, and the needed repairs or replacements are made to maintain a high level of safety and security for the campus. Periodic inspections are made of all campus lighting, trees and shrubbery, and emergency telephones, and recommendations are made for improved safety measures.

Campus Security Authority

The law defines “a Campus Security Authority” as “an official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to: student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings.” An example would be a dean of students who oversees student housing, a student center or student extracurricular activities because they have significant responsibility for student and campus activities. Similarly, a director of athletics, team coach, and faculty advisor to a student group also has significant responsibility for student and campus activities. A single teaching faculty member is unlikely to have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, except when serving as an advisor to a student group. Clerical staff, as well, is unlikely to have significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

Drug and Alcohol Policy Statements

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, the Seminary is committed to promoting an environment that supports the wellness and positive self-development of its members and allows everyone in the community to study and work unhampered by the problems and risks associated with the abuse of alcohol and the illegal use of drugs (e.g. loss of muscle control, headaches, increased likelihood of accidents, impaired judgment, personality disorders, addiction, and death). The Seminary expects all members of the community to demonstrate conduct and ethics consistent with preparation and formation for professional ministry.

Princeton Theological Seminary

2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Members of the Seminary community are strictly prohibited from the manufacture, distribution, possession, sale, or use of illegal drugs on the campus or as part of any Seminary activity. All student social functions, organized and private, must be in compliance with federal and New Jersey state law, local ordinances, and Seminary policies. It is the responsibility of the host (or host organizations) to ensure compliance with those laws and rules.

Drug and Alcohol Prevention Programs

Many programs and orientation activities are conducted by Seminary departments including, but not limited to, student development, housing and auxiliary services, security, and human resources which contain written, verbal and electronic policy review, skits, social norming activities, party safe messages on unsafe/illegal substances, peer-facilitated alcohol education programs, Employee Assistance Programs and electronic interactive assessment tools. Some of these programs are specific to drug and alcohol issues and some are more general programs with a drug and alcohol component. They all combine to send a cohesive message in support of the Drug Free Schools and Community Act. Some of the programs offered are:

Student Health 101: An electronic publication, which has a number of articles each year covering aspects of both sexual assault on campus and drinking and substance abuse.

Mercer County Alcohol Council presentations on substance abuse issues.

PC5202 Theory and Practice of Pastoral Care which focuses on a congregation's ministry of pastoral care, the art of theological interpretation in pastoral care, and caring for yourself in the context of the ministry's demands. Topics include: bereavement and loss, suffering, depression, alcoholism, sexual abuse and domestic violence, and pastoral care to families.

Alcohol Policy

The Seminary considers the use of alcoholic beverages in moderate amounts to be a matter of responsible personal choice. The possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages on the campus of Princeton Theological Seminary and at Seminary-related events is regulated by the statutes of the State of New Jersey and Seminary Policy. Students are expected to maintain maturity and moderation in the private use of alcohol in the Seminary residence halls and apartments. No alcohol is permitted in hallways, meeting rooms, residential building lounges, and other common/public areas within Seminary buildings or outside on Seminary property. Kegs of beer are prohibited under all circumstances

In accordance with New Jersey law, no person under 21 years of age shall possess, purchase, or consume alcoholic beverages on campus, nor shall any person at the Seminary offer, give, or sell

Princeton Theological Seminary 2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

alcoholic beverages to anyone under 21 years of age or who is intoxicated. It is also a violation of the law for a person under the legal drinking age to possess alcohol or to misrepresent his or her age, through the use of a fraudulent identification card or otherwise, in order to be served alcoholic beverages illegally.

New Jersey statutes and local ordinances explicitly forbid the sale of alcoholic beverages unless the seller holds a state liquor license. The Seminary does not hold such a license for social functions on campus. No alcoholic beverages may be sold anywhere on campus. No admission (no matter how named) may be charged or accepted for cocktail parties or other drinking parties.

When evidence exists violations have occurred, the persons involved will be subject to Seminary disciplinary sanctions as well as any sanctions that may be imposed by local law enforcement agencies.

Drug Policy

New Jersey state law classifies heroin, cocaine, amphetamines, LSD, marijuana, and hashish, among other substances, as “controlled dangerous substances.” The possession, use, sale, or manufacture of such substances is subject to mandatory legal penalties in addition to Seminary disciplinary action

Any substance found in violation of this policy is subject to immediate confiscation. Violations of the above policies will result in disciplinary action up to and including dismissal. A mandatory four-session assessment with an approved counselor and/or participation in and successful completion of an approved drug or alcohol abuse rehabilitation program may be required. Prosecution for violations of the law will be made at the discretion of the responding local police department.

For additional information, see the complete Substance Abuse Policy on page 97 of the Handbook at http://www.ptsem.edu/uploadedFiles/Student_Life/Registrar/handbook14-15FINAL-REVonlinevers2STRIKE.pdf

Title IX and Sexual Harassment Policy

Princeton Theological Seminary is committed to maintaining an educational, working, and living environment free from discrimination and harassment, and fostering an environment where all individuals may pursue their studies, work, careers and social interactions without being subjected to sexual misconduct. “Sexual misconduct” refers to a broad range of inappropriate sexual behaviors, including sexual harassment and sexual assault, which not only are prohibited by state and federal law but also are a violation of the Christian ethical vision that informs the

Princeton Theological Seminary

2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

life and mission of the Seminary and are incompatible with the church's standards for its members and professional leaders.

Princeton Theological Seminary prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and other acts of sexual misconduct as serious offenses, and as unacceptable conduct. Sexual misconduct of any kind is not acceptable behavior. It is inconsistent with the commitment to excellence and Christian ethics that characterizes the Seminary's activities.

The Seminary will take such action as it deems appropriate to prevent, correct, and if necessary, discipline behavior constituting sexual misconduct. Sanctions that may be applied include, but are not limited to, warning, probation, suspension (with or without pay for employees), dismissal and expulsion. In addition, sexual misconduct by a vendor, contractor, or other third-party having an agreement or contract with the Seminary may be grounds for the abrogation of such agreement or contract.

Federal Clery Act Definitions of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

The Clery Act defines the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as follows and any incident meeting these definitions are considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting:

Domestic Violence:

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

Dating Violence:

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Sexual Assault:

Princeton Theological Seminary

2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent."

- Rape is defined as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with anybody part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- Fondling is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- Incest is defined as sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- Statutory Rape is defined as sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Stalking:

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; suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition a course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts 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.

Jurisdictional Definitions of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

Domestic violence - includes asserted violent misdemeanor and felony offenses committed by the victim's current or former spouse, current or former cohabitant, person similarly situated under domestic or family violence law, or anyone else protected under domestic or family violence law. Domestic Violence is a form of Sexual Violence and is abuse committed against someone who is a current or former spouse, current or former cohabitant, someone with whom the abuser has a child, someone with whom the abuser has or had a dating or engagement relationship, or a person similarly situated under New Jersey domestic or family violence law.

Princeton Theological Seminary 2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Dating violence is a form of Sexual Violence, and is abuse committed by a person who is or has been in a social or dating relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. This may include someone the victim just met; i.e., at a party, introduced through a friend, or on a social networking website. means violence by a person who has been in a romantic or intimate relationship with the victim. Whether there was such relationship will be gauged by its length, type, and frequency of interaction.

Sexual Assault occurs when the act is intentional and is committed either by: (a) physical force, violence, threat, or intimidation; (b) ignoring the objections of another person; (c) causing another's intoxication or impairment through the use of drugs or alcohol; or (d) taking advantage of another person's incapacitation (including voluntary incapacitation caused by the use of drugs or alcohol), state of intimidation, helplessness, or other inability to consent.

Stalking is repetitive and/or menacing pursuit, following, harassment, and/or interference with the peace and/or safety of a member of the Seminary community and/or any immediate family of members of the community. Stalking may be accomplished by physical act or electronic means, such as computer or cell phone. Stalking is a form of sexual harassment.

Consent – Consent is clear, knowing, and voluntary. Consent is active, not passive; silence, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent. Consent to any one form of sexual activity, a previous relationship, and/or prior consent does not imply consent to any other form or instance of sexual activity.

Bystander Intervention and Risk Reduction Information

Safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by any member of the campus community to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking are an important part of the Seminary's prevention and awareness programs (see below). Information and resources about bystander intervention as well as recognizing the warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks can be found on the Seminary's Title IX webpage at www.titleix.ptsem.edu .

The Seminary's full Title IX and sexual harassment policy, procedures for reporting violations and related resources can be found in the Seminary Handbook and on the Seminary's website at http://titleix.ptsem.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/PTS_Title-IX-8-11-15.pdf

Sexual Misconduct Awareness and Prevention Programs

The Seminary's primary (for all incoming students and new employees) and on-going educational programs designed to promote awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and to prevent their occurrence consist of

Princeton Theological Seminary

2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

lectures, multimedia presentations, brochures, pamphlets, and required academic courses, some of which are described below:

New Student Orientation: The Title IX officer presents an informational briefing to all new students about Title IX and the Seminary policies surrounding it as well as bystander intervention and risk reduction.

Clergy Sexual Ethics Seminar focuses on psychological deficits contributing to vulnerability, self-awareness, self-care, balance and boundaries in ministry, and practices which support ethical conduct.

Student Health 101: An electronic publication, which has a number of articles each year covering aspects of both sexual assault on campus and drinking and substance abuse.

ET5348 Issues in Human Sexuality examines biblical and theological, historical and contemporary Christian views of human sexuality regarding such topics as gender differences, human sexuality in marriage and single life, homosexuality, sexual misconduct and violence, and Christian education for adults and teenagers.

PC5202 Theory and Practice of Pastoral Care focuses on a congregation's ministry of pastoral care, the art of theological interpretation in pastoral care, and caring for yourself in the context of the ministry's demands. Topics include bereavement and loss, suffering, depression, alcoholism, sexual abuse and domestic violence, and pastoral care to families.

Other prevention and awareness resources can be found on the Seminary's Title IX webpage: www.titleix.ptsem.edu.

Procedures following a report of sexual violence:

If you have been sexually assaulted **YOU ARE NOT TO BLAME!** All people when confronted with sexual assault or rape do the best they can, given the situation. Nothing that you did can cause a sexual assault, including having an existing or prior relationship with the assailant or using alcohol/drugs. It is never the victim's fault.

If you are the victim of rape or sexual assault, call 911 immediately to report the crime, and to obtain medical attention. In addition, the following steps will help protect you and assist in prosecuting any crime that may have taken place:

- Get to a safe place as soon as you can and contact a close friend who can be with you as long as you need her/him. Your friend can accompany you to a medical exam, the police department, or counseling services.
- Try to preserve all physical evidence: Do not bathe, douche, use the toilet (you can save a urine sample in a jar with a lid on it), brush your teeth, drink (especially soda or alcohol),

Princeton Theological Seminary 2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

wash your sheets or couch cushions, or change clothing (you can put your clothing in separate paper bags).

- Get medical attention as soon as possible. Go to a local emergency room. A full physical exam will help assure that any injuries will be identified and treated, and concerns about possible pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections will be addressed. Forensic evidence can also be collected for potential use in criminal cases.

While victims of sexual assault are encouraged to report their assaults to the police, requests for adjudication through the Seminary's policies are not dependent on whether or not a police report is filed. The Title IX coordinator or a designated individual can provide information and guidance regarding any or all of these options, and can assist in making decisions about what course of action to take is best for the victim.

Notwithstanding the remedies this policy may provide, if you have been sexually assaulted the Seminary urges you to seek help and report the incident to the police immediately. Security or a designated individual is available to assist in this process. Your ability to prosecute a claim of sexual assault may be significantly hindered by the passage of time.

The Seminary's Title IX Coordinator is Rev. Dr. Victor Aloyo, Jr. Chief Diversity Administrator, Director of Multicultural Relations 609.688.1943, Victor.aloyo@ptsem.edu
Templeton Hall, Suite 201

Registered Sex Offenders Information

Information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained from the New Jersey State Police web site at http://www.state.nj.us/njsp/info/reg_sexoffend.html.

Timely Warnings

The Emergency Response and Recovery Team (ERRT) will use its professional judgment to evaluate crime information received regarding campus and non-campus locations as well as public areas around campus that constitute an ongoing or continuing threat to campus and issue a timely warning to the appropriate segments of the Seminary community. These threats include crimes and/or natural disasters. Timely warning may be issued through the PTS Emergency Alert System, which includes campus email, Text messages, and/or phone system as well as the PTS web site and PTS computer screens

Emergency Notifications

The Seminary has a campus emergency notification system (PTS Emergency Alert System) that allows for immediate mass notifications to students and employees through a variety of means

Princeton Theological Seminary 2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

including email, phone, and/or text message of any immediate threat to campus safety. The Seminary community is regularly reminded of its existence through orientation, email, and the web. This system is regularly tested and the test results are made public to the appropriate members of the Seminary community. . Timely warning will not contain information on the victims but will have as much information as possible to allow the PTS community to take appropriate precautions to prevent similar occurrences. The notification system will not be used if, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, it will compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The ERRT will use its professional judgment to confirm an emergency and determine when and how to notify the community of emergency situations and what steps are to be taken to mitigate such emergencies. This team consists of the Seminary president, the senior vice president, the dean of academic affairs, the dean of student life and vice president for student relations, the vice president of communication and external relations, the chief information officer, the directors of human resources, facilities, housing and auxiliary services, student counseling, and the security operations manager. All updates to an ongoing incident will be sent out via the PTS Alert system.

Emergency notification messages may be initiated by any member of the ERRT as well as any on duty security officer under exigent circumstances

Emergency Drills, Testing and Evacuation Procedures

Princeton Theological Seminary's Handbook and Emergency Operations Manuals include information about the Emergency Response and Recovery Team (ERRT) and Seminary operating status parameters, incident priorities and performance expectations, evacuation guidelines, and contingency planning. Seminary departments are responsible for developing contingency plans and continuity of operations plans for their staff and areas of responsibility. An emergency response guide is available to all Seminary community members at <https://our.ptsem.edu/uploadedfiles/Security/Emergency-Guide-9-3-sample.pdf>

The Seminary conducts both announced and unannounced emergency response exercises each year such as tabletop exercises, task specific drills, and internal and external tests of the emergency notification system on campus. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution. An after actions report is created after any test or actual incident in order to allow the EERT to evaluate and improve response procedures.

Security Operations Team members have been trained in incident command and responding to critical incidents on campus and working with local responders and federal agencies. Members of the Emergency Response and Recovery Team have also received basic instruction on

Princeton Theological Seminary

2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

responding to critical incidents on-campus and working with local responders and federal agencies.

Fire and evacuation drills are conducted in each residence hall on campus twice during the fall and spring semester and once a year in all academic and administrative buildings. Students learn the location of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation. The purpose of the evacuation is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of a fire or other emergency. This process also provides the Seminary an opportunity to test the operation of the fire alarm system and components. Evacuation drills are monitored by the Security Operations Team and Housing and Auxiliary Services to evaluate egress and behavioral patterns. Any equipment that is found to be deficient is reported for immediate repair.

Missing Student

Princeton Theological Seminary has a policy and procedure regarding notification that a student has been missing for more than 24 hours. As part of such policy, individuals on campus are instructed to report the possibility of a missing student to PTS's Psychological Crisis Team which includes the dean of student life and vice president for student relations, the minister of the chapel, and the directors of student relations, multicultural relations and student counseling, and the Security Operations Team. Additionally, students are advised that they may designate a confidential contact person to be notified if they are determined to be missing. This voluntary election is done via the campus survey required of all students following admission. This contact will be registered confidentially and accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement for the sole use of a missing person investigation. Regardless of whether a student elects to designate a contact person, local law enforcement will be notified 24 hours of a student being determined to be missing.. PTS's Psychological Crisis team has procedures to follow in the event of a psychological crisis or missing student, which includes a script to follow in the acquisition of information about the person in question, and will follow such procedures upon the determination that the student has been missing for at least 24 hours. Procedures may be followed within less than 24 hours, should circumstances warrant quicker implementation. The full Missing Student Policy is available on page 113 of the handbook located at http://www.ptsem.edu/uploadedFiles/Student_Life/Registrar/handbook14-15withCover-sm-9-2.pdf#page=127.

Crime Statistics

The following crime statistics are provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Act of 1998. To ensure compliance with the requirements as set forth by the Jeanne Clery Act members of the

Princeton Theological Seminary 2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Seminary community are encouraged to report all crimes to Security at 609.497.7777. This will also assure that timely warnings are issued as needed and all activities will be entered into the annual statistics.

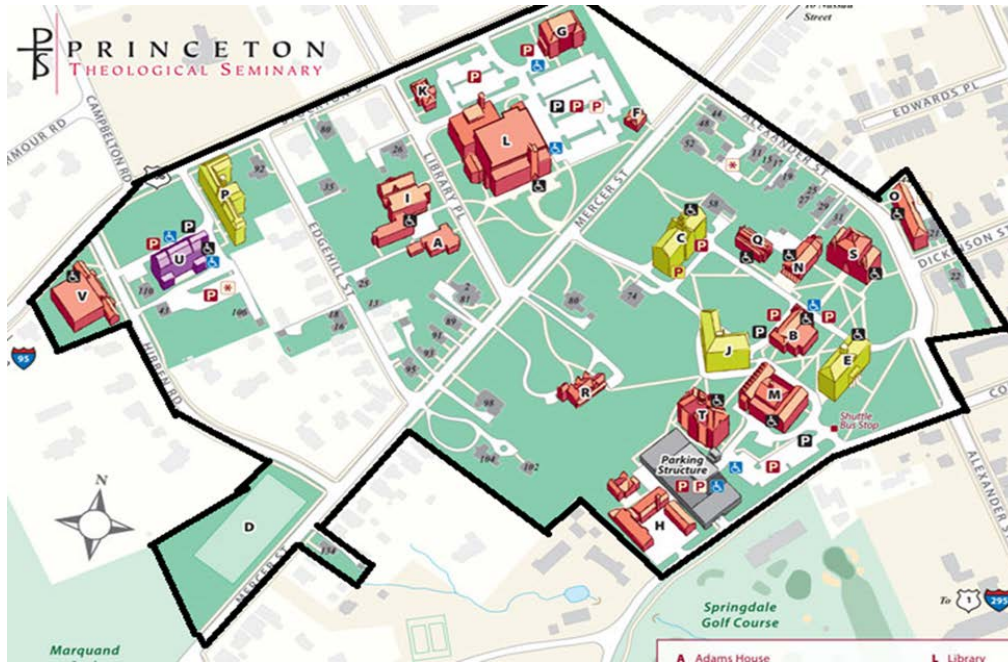
YEAR	On Campus Property			Public Property			On-Campus – In Housing			Hate Crimes		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible (Rape, Sodomy, Sexual Assault w/object and Fondling)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Non Forcible (Incest and Statutory)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referral for Disciplinary Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Referral for Disciplinary Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Violations referred for disciplinary action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence*	X	0	1	X	0	0	X	0	1	X	0	0
Dating Violence*	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0
Stalking*	X	0	2	X	0	0	X	0	2	X	0	0

(* Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking statistics were added to crime reporting requirements beginning with the 2013 calendar year)

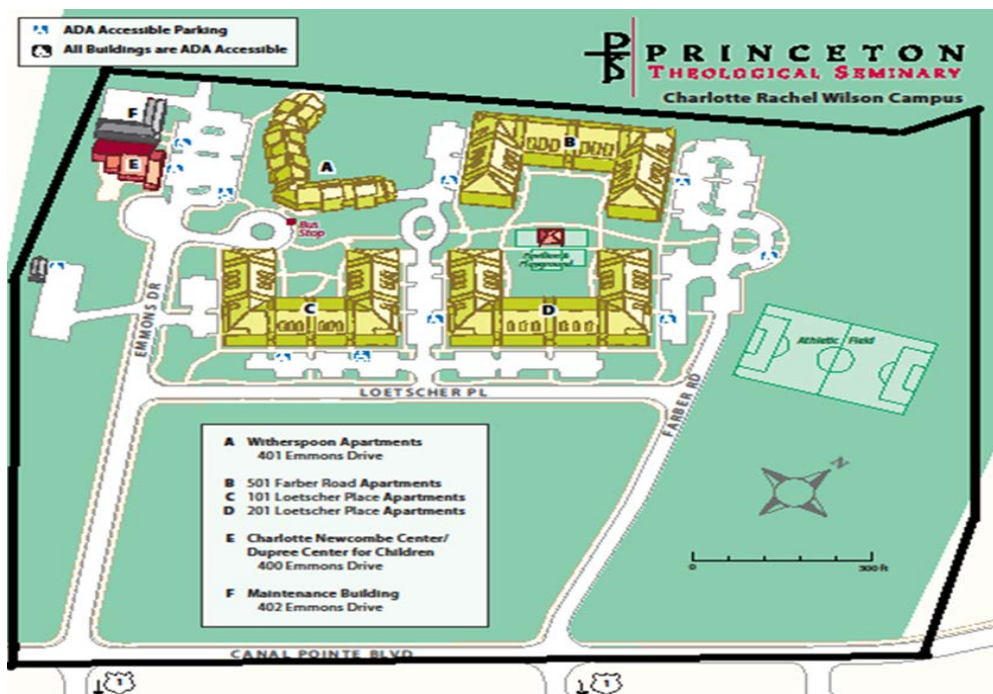
Princeton Theological Seminary 2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Reporting Areas

Main Campus



Charlotte Rachel Wilson Campus



Princeton Theological Seminary

2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Fire Safety

Princeton Theological Seminary is a residential campus and reports fire safety information in the Annual Security Report (ASR). PTS takes its commitment to fire safety very seriously. Each on-campus housing facility is equipped with sprinklers, smoke detectors, and carbon dioxide alarms that comply with New Jersey State fire code to help keep students safe. In addition, PTS is fortunate to have campus facilities regularly inspected by the local municipal fire inspection team.

Fire Safety Systems

Facility	Fire alarm monitoring	Partial Sprinkler	Full Sprinkler	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans/Place cards	Number of evacuations (fire drills) held in calendar year
Alexander	X		X	X	X		4
Brown	X		X	X	X		4
Hodge	X		X	X	X		4
Tennent	X		X	X	X		4
Roberts	X		X	X	X		4
22 Dickinson	X		X	X	X		4
Witherspoon	x		X	X	X		1
501 Farber	X		X	X	X		1
101 Loetscher Place	X		X	X	X		1
201 Loetscher Place	X		X	X	X		1

Fire alarms alert community members to potential hazards and community members are required to heed their warning and evacuate the buildings immediately upon hearing a fire alarm in a facility. Use the nearest stairwell and/or exit to leave the building immediately. Community members should familiarize themselves with the exits in each building. Elevators should not be used for an exit after being alerted by a fire alarm. The elevators in most buildings will automatically stop on the nearest floor with an exit when fire alarms are initiated.

In addition, fire and evacuation drills are held in main campus student residence halls as outlined under Emergency Drills, Testing and Evacuation Procedures. On-campus dormitory housing agreements signed by student tenants preclude most electrical cooking appliances and open flames. A small number of exceptions are made for items such as air poppers, coffee makers with auto shut-off and hair dryers. On-campus fires should be reported immediately by dialing 911 and Security. An informational pamphlet outlining fire safety procedure is distributed to students each year. Additional fire safety educational material can be located on line at <https://security.ptsem.edu/>

Princeton Theological Seminary 2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Annual Fire and Safety Reporting in Student Housing 2012

BUILDING	TOTAL FIRES IN EACH BUILDING	FIRE NUMBER	DATE	TIME	CAUSE OF FIRE	INJURIES THAT REQUIRED TRANSPORT TO MEDICAL FACILITY	NUMBER OF DEATHS RELATED TO FIRE	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGES CAUSED BY FIRE	REPORT NUMBER
Alexander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hodge	1	1	11-01-2012	1 am	Unintentional Fire	0	0	\$2,863	11-01-2012
Tennent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roberts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 Dickerson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Witherspoon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
501 Farber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101 Loetscher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
201 Loetscher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annual Fire and Safety Reporting in Student Housing 2013

BUILDING	TOTAL FIRES IN EACH BUILDING	FIRE NUMBER	DATE	TIME	CAUSE OF FIRE	INJURIES THAT REQUIRE TRANSPORT TO MEDICAL FACILITY	NUMBER OF DEATHS RELATED TO FIRE	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGES CAUSED BY FIRE	REPORT NUMBER
Alexander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hodge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roberts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 Dickerson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Witherspoon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
501 Farber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101 Loetscher Place	1	1	5-17-2013	1:10pm	Unintentional Fire	0	0	\$900.	5-17-2013
201 Loetscher Place	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Princeton Theological Seminary 2015 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Annual Fire and Safety Reporting in Student Housing 2014

BUILDING	TOTAL FIRES IN EACH BUILDING	FIRE NUMBER	DATE	TIME	CAUSE OF FIRE	INJURIES THAT REQUIRED TRANSPORT TO MEDICAL FACILITY	NUMBER OF DEATHS RELATED TO FIRE	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGES CAUSED BY FIRE	REPORT NUMBER
Alexander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hodge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roberts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 Dickenson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Witherspoon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
501 Farber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101 Loetscher Place	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
201 Loetscher Place	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Copies of this report can be obtained by contacting security at security@ptsem.edu or calling 609-497-7778.