GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY

2026 ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

POLICIES | SAFETY TIPS | SERVICES | STATISTICS

A Guide for Keeping George Mason Safe



This annual report is intended to be used by George Mason University students, staff, faculty, and visitors. It provides useful information and references for issues relating to campus safety, defines types of crimes that may occur, suggests safety tips, and identifies related safety programs and resources in an effort to promote a safe and secure environment. Safety is ultimately the responsibility of individuals, and their cooperation is essential to improve security for everyone. This report is published each year by October 1 to meet the requirement of the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (the Clery Act) to publish an annual security report. The Department of Police and Public Safety works with many other departments on campus, such as the Office of Student Conduct; Office of Housing and Residence Life; Office of Access, Compliance, and Community; Student Support and Advocacy Center; and Risk, Safety, and Resilience (RSR), to compile this information. This report is also intended to meet the requirements of the Higher Education Opportunity Act to publish an annual fire safety report. Additional hard copies of the report may be obtained by completing the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report Request Form at the following link: **police.gmu.edu/annual-security-report/request-for-annual-security-report**. Additional hard copies are also available to walk-in customers at Police and Safety Headquarters (accessed from University Drive, in front of the Rappahannock River Parking Deck, on the Fairfax Campus).

Quick Reference

George Mason Emergency Telephone Numbers

All Emergencies ..... Dial 9-1-1

Mason Korea—Fire/Medical Emergencies ..... Dial 1-1-9

Mason Korea—Police Emergencies ..... Dial 1-1-2

Other Crime Reporting Options (nonemergency)

George Mason Police Nonemergency 703-993-2810

Title IX Coordinator 703-993-8730

Office of Student Conduct 703-993-6209

Office of Housing and Residence Life 703-993-2720

Employee Relations 703-993-3878

George Mason Crime Solvers—Anonymous Tip Line 703-993-4111

On-Campus Confidential Resources for Help

Student Support and Advocacy Center (SSAC) 703-993-3686

Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) 703-993-2380

Student Health Services 703-993-2831

University Ombudsperson 703-993-6596

George Mason University Korea—Health Center ..... +82-32-620-0553

Other Important Numbers

Campus Information 703-993-1000

Security Escort Service 703-993-2810

Parking Services 703-993-2710

Talk to an After-Hours Nurse 703-993-2831

Risk, Safety, and Resilience (RSR) .. 703-993-8448

Make a report about threatening or concerning behavior and access violence awareness and prevention training and other support resources at **stopviolence.gmu.edu**.

Sexual Violence and Misconduct: Support and Reporting Options

You can speak with anyone anytime. Reporting is always an option. Choosing one route does not exclude other options. You should pursue whatever routes will be most helpful to recovery.

Incident of Sexual Violence and Misconduct

Would you like to speak with someone?

YES

NO

Confidential Resources

(Use this option for seeking support without putting the university on notice to investigate the incident)

ON-CAMPUS:

Student Support and Advocacy Center (SSAC)
703-993-3686

Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)
703-993-2380

Student Health Services
703-993-2831

University Ombudsperson
703-993-6596

Mason Korea Health Center
+82-32-620-0553

OFF-CAMPUS:

Fairfax County Domestic and Sexual Violence Services
703-360-7273

Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline
1-800-838-8238

LGBTQ Partner Abuse and Sexual Assault Helpline
1-866-356-6998

Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN)
1-800-656-4673

National Domestic Violence Hotline
1-800-799-7233

Non-confidential Resources

(Use this option for seeking support and putting the university on notice to investigate the incident)

***REPORTING TO GEORGE MASON EMPLOYEES:**

George Mason Police
703-993-2810

Title IX Coordinator
703-993-8730

Office of Student Conduct
703-993-6209

Office of Housing and Residence Life
703-993-2720

Employee Relations
703-993-3878

*Any George Mason employee (including faculty) who is not a confidential resource is considered a "Responsible Employee" and must promptly report all relevant details about sexual violence and misconduct involving any student or employee to George Mason's Title IX Coordinator. See University Policy #1412.

Additionally, any George Mason employee (including faculty) who is not a staff member in CAPS is considered a "Campus Security Authority (CSA)" and must promptly report all crimes to George Mason Police. At the request of a victim/survivor, identifying information may be excluded from a report (e.g., names, initials, contact information, etc.).

Would you like to make an anonymous report?

YES

NO

Anonymous reports of sexual violence and misconduct can be made on any of the following websites:

George Mason Police
police.gmu.edu/programs-and-services/crime-solvers-tips

Title IX Coordinator
oacc.gmu.edu

Office of Student Conduct
studentconduct.gmu.edu/contact-us/incident-reporting-form

Stop Violence
stopviolence.gmu.edu

Would you like to speak with someone else?

YES

NO

IMPORTANT WEBSITES AND POLICIES:

Student Support and Advocacy Center (SSAC):
ssac.gmu.edu

Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct and Other Forms of Interpersonal Violence University Policy 1202:
universitypolicy.gmu.edu/policies/sexual-harassment-policy

Code of Student Conduct:
studentconduct.gmu.edu/university-policies/code-of-student-conduct

Non-Discrimination Policy:
universitypolicy.gmu.edu/policies/non-discrimination-policy

In an emergency, call 9-1-1 (for Mason Korea, call 1-1-9)



A Distributed University

George Mason is a distributed university with campuses and locations strategically placed to serve the needs of Virginia and the region. Each site is known for its distinctive academic focus, which plays a critical role in the economy of its area. Information contained in this report covers all five of George Mason University's separate campuses and locations, including: Fairfax Campus, Mason Square, Science and Technology Campus, the Smithsonian-Mason School of Conservation, and Mason Korea.

FAIRFAX CAMPUS

The Fairfax Campus is situated on 677 acres bordering the City of Fairfax in Fairfax County, Virginia. The campus combines the quiet of a suburban setting with accessibility to Washington, D.C. The primary law enforcement agency on the Fairfax Campus is the George Mason University Department of Police and Public Safety (George Mason Police). George Mason Police, under a regional mutual aid agreement, works closely with its neighboring jurisdictions in Fairfax County and Fairfax City.

MASON SQUARE

Mason Square (formerly Arlington Campus) is located in Arlington County, Virginia, just outside the District of Columbia. Mason Square programs emphasize law, policy, economics, conflict resolution, social work, nonprofit management, initiatives in educational transformation, and global studies. The primary law enforcement agency at Mason Square is George Mason Police. George Mason Police, under a regional mutual aid agreement, works closely with the Arlington County Police Department.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CAMPUS

The Science and Technology Campus is situated on 124 acres and borders Prince William County, Virginia, and the City of Manassas. The campus is home to the 110,000-square-foot Freedom Aquatic & Fitness Center, a state-of-the-art fitness facility; the Hylton Performing Arts Center; the Life Sciences and Engineering Building; and the Biomedical Research Laboratory. The Prince William County Police Western District Station is located a quarter of a mile away from the campus. The primary law enforcement agency on the Science and Technology Campus is George Mason Police. George Mason Police, under a regional mutual aid agreement, works closely with the Prince William County and Manassas City Police departments.

SMITHSONIAN-MASON SCHOOL OF CONSERVATION

The National Zoo's Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute (SCBI) in Front Royal, Virginia, is one of the premier conservation research facilities in the world. George Mason students from the Smithsonian–Mason School of Conservation spend semesters there learning about conservation issues as part of the Smithsonian–Mason Semester, a 16-credit integrated learning community based at the 3,200-acre site. The SCBI is part of the Smithsonian Institution and is internationally recognized for its work and professional training programs in conservation. The primary law enforcement agency at the SCBI is the National Zoo Police. The National Zoo Police works closely with the Warren County Sheriff's Office and George Mason Police to address the safety and security of the faculty, staff, students, and visitors to the institute.



GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY KOREA

George Mason University Korea, a part of the Songdo Global University Campus, opened its doors in 2014 and is located in the Incheon Free Economic Zone, which is in the middle of the west coast of the Korean Peninsula, 25 miles from Seoul. The campus accommodates 2,000 students and includes world-class teaching facilities, a library with state-of-the-art technology, a performing arts center, comfortable residence halls, faculty apartments, and guest housing. Other universities operating at Songdo Global University Campus include SUNY Korea, Ghent University, University of Utah, Yonsei University, and Incheon University. The Incheon Yeonsu Police Station in Incheon, South Korea, is responsible for investigating and responding to all reports of crime at Mason Korea.

GLOBAL EDUCATION

The Global Education Office offers a wide range of international study, research, service, and leadership opportunities to George Mason students, faculty, staff, and members of the general public. The office also designs and implements international programs for undergraduates, graduate students, and professionals seeking knowledge and skills necessary to succeed in the culturally diverse society of the 21st century. Last but not least, the office manages a variety of international programs in almost 50 countries: short-term programs during the winter break and summer term; semester and year-long exchanges; intensive language courses; internships; and an honors semester at the University of Oxford.





Fairfax Campus



Mason Square



Science and Technology Campus



Smithsonian-Mason School of Conservation



George Mason University Korea

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2026 Annual Security Report

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

REPORTING CRIMES TO GEORGE MASON POLICE

All crimes and other emergencies at the Fairfax Campus, Mason Square, and the Science and Technology Campus should be immediately reported to George Mason Police by calling 703-993-2810 or 9-1-1. After receiving information concerning a crime or an emergency, George Mason Police will ensure an effective investigation and appropriate follow-up actions, which may include issuing timely warning notifications to alert the campus community about crimes that pose a serious or continuing threat to safety, or issuing emergency notification and evacuation procedures to alert the campus community about significant emergencies or dangerous situations. Reporting all incidents to George Mason Police also allows for accurate reporting of crime statistics in public disclosures such as the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report and the daily Crime and Fire Log. On occasion, George Mason Police collaborates with local police, sheriff deputies, the Virginia State Police, and other state or federal agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Drug Enforcement Administration. For all campuses, certain incidents involving George Mason students and employees are referred to various George Mason officials for separate administrative investigations of suspected violations of university policy. You can also make a report about threatening or concerning behavior and access violence awareness and prevention training and other support resources at **stopviolence.gmu.edu**.

REPORTING CRIMES TO LOCAL POLICE RESPONSIBLE FOR GEORGE MASON CAMPUSES

For the Smithsonian-Mason School of Conservation campus, crimes and other emergencies should be immediately reported to local police and fire authorities by dialing 9-1-1. For Mason Korea, crimes and other emergencies should be immediately reported to local police and fire authorities by dialing 1-1-2 or 1-1-9.

VOLUNTARY AND CONFIDENTIAL CRIME REPORTING

George Mason Police encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime to promptly report the incident to the university or local police. However, because police reports are public records, under state law, George Mason Police cannot hold all reports of crime in confidence. Confidential reports for

purposes of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics can generally be made to other Campus Security Authorities at George Mason. Confidential reports of crimes may also be made to George Mason Crime Solvers at 703-993-4111 or through Rave Guardian, a mobile application available through the iTunes store and Google Play store.

OTHER CRIME REPORTING OPTIONS

While George Mason prefers that community members promptly report all crimes and other emergencies directly to the university or local police, we also recognize that some may prefer to report certain nonemergency incidents or crimes to people other than police. Thus, crimes may also be reported to the following individuals or offices known as Campus Security Authorities and Responsible Employees:

- **Title IX Coordinator**—Monitors the university's compliance with Title IX and coordinates the university's investigation, response, and resolution of all reports of sexual and gender-based harassment and other interpersonal violence. Call 703-993-8730 or email **titleix@gmu.edu**. Reports of sexual violence and misconduct can also be made at **oacc.gmu.edu**.
- **Office of Student Conduct**—Responsible for resolving allegations of misconduct under the Code of Student Conduct, including sexual misconduct. Call 703-993-6209. **studentconduct.gmu.edu**
- **Office of Housing and Residence Life**—Full-time and student staff are available 24 hours a day to assist students and ensure safety. For 24-hour, nonemergency line, call 703-993-2720. **housing.gmu.edu**
- **Employee Relations**—Provides assistance to university employees and their supervisors to help identify and resolve work-related problems and proactively avoid potential problems. Call 703-993-3878.

Resources for Help

ON-CAMPUS CONFIDENTIAL RESOURCES AND SERVICES

The following on-campus resources and services are available to provide assistance and counseling on a confidential basis. Contacting these resources does not constitute a report to the university for the purposes of initiating an administrative or criminal investigation of crime. Identifying information will not be shared with anyone without consent from the victim/survivor unless there is an imminent threat of harm to self or others.

***Student Support and Advocacy Center (SSAC)—**Provides students impacted by sexual assault, dating/domestic violence, and stalking with a confidential space to discuss their reporting options and get support.

- SSAC Office Phone: 703-993-3686
- 24-Hour Sexual and Interpersonal Violence Crisis Line for those seeking support around sexual and interpersonal violence in partnership with Fairfax County Domestic and Sexual Violence Services: 703-380-1434
- Website: **ssac.gmu.edu**

Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)—Provides confidential mental health services to currently enrolled and registered students in both emergency and nonemergency situations.

- Consultation or crisis assistance during office hours: Walk in to SUB I, Suite 3129, or call 703-993-2380
- For assistance after hours, weekends, or holidays: Call 703-993-2380, option 1, to connect to a crisis counselor
- For emergencies: Call 9-1-1
- Website: **caps.gmu.edu**

***Student Health Services**—Provides confidential health care to enrolled students in emergency and nonemergency circumstances on the Fairfax Campus, Mason Square, and the Science and Technology Campus.

- If there is a medical emergency and Student Health Services is closed, please contact the free after-hours nurse (703-993-2831), a hospital emergency room, or an urgent care facility, or call 9-1-1.
- Fairfax Campus: SUB I, Suite 2300, 703-993-2831, fax: 703-993-4365
- Mason Square: Founders Hall, Room B102, 703-993-4863, fax: 703-993-9425
- Science and Technology Campus: Colgan Hall, Room 229, 703-993-8374, fax: 703-993-1948
- Website: **shs.gmu.edu**

Office of the University Ombudsperson—Provides a neutral place where individuals from every constituency of George Mason's diverse community can talk in confidence about issues, concerns, or disputes.

- Fairfax Campus: D170 Buchanan Hall, 703-993-6596
- Website: **ombuds.gmu.edu**

George Mason University Korea

- *Health Center on campus: +82-32-626-0553

*Reported Clery Act crimes that occur on or near campus are recorded for federal statistics purposes without any identifying information (e.g., names, initials, contact information, etc.).

OFF-CAMPUS CONFIDENTIAL RESOURCES AND SERVICES

Fairfax County Department of Domestic and Sexual Violence Services—Provides compassionate and comprehensive state-accredited programs for women, men, teens, and children who have been affected by domestic and sexual violence, stalking, and human trafficking.

- 24-hour hotline/helpline: 703-360-7273

Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline—Provides safety and support to those who have been hurt in the past or are hurting now. Also offers advice to friends, family members, and professionals, and provides information and resources about sexual assault, stalking, controlling behavior, and intimate partner violence. Free. Confidential. 24 hours a day.

- Phone: 1-800-838-8238
- Chat (confidential instant messaging) Monday–Friday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Text: 1-804-793-9999

LGBTQ Partner Abuse and Sexual Assault Helpline—Provides a free and confidential telephone service for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or questioning callers looking for information or help regarding intimate partner abuse, sexual assault, and stalking.

- Phone: 1-866-356-6998 (Monday-Friday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.)

Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN)—Operates the National Sexual Assault Hotline that provides victims of sexual violence with free, confidential services 24 hours a day.

- 24-hour hotline/helpline: 1-800-656-HOPE (4673)
- Website: **rainn.org**

National Domestic Violence Hotline—Operating around the clock, seven days a week, confidential and free of cost, the National Domestic Violence Hotline provides lifesaving tools and immediate support to enable victims to find safety and live lives free of abuse. Callers to the hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) can expect highly trained, experienced advocates to

offer compassionate support, crisis intervention information, and referral services in more than 170 languages.

988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline—Provides free and confidential support for people in distress, prevention and crisis resources, and best practices for professionals. Available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Services available in Spanish and via text or chat for deaf and hard of hearing individuals. Specialized resources available for veterans, attempt survivors, loss survivors, Native Americans, and disaster survivors. Call 988 or visit the website at **988lifeline.org**.

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY KOREA SUPPORT RESOURCES

- Sexual offense services available 24 hours a day, crisis phone: 1366
- Sexual assault prevention, support, and counseling: 032-338-5801, email: **center@womenhotline.or.kr**
- Local hospital: One-Stop Center (Inside of Incheon Medical Center) 217 Bang chuc ro, Dong Gu, Incheon 401-711 (032-580-6000 or 032-582-1170)

AREA HOSPITALS

- Inova Fairfax Hospital, 3300 Gallows Road, Falls Church, VA 22042 (703-776-4001)
- Inova Fair Oaks Hospital, 3600 Joseph Siewick Drive, Fairfax, VA 22033 (703-391-3600)
- Inova Alexandria Hospital, 4320 Seminary Road, Alexandria, VA 22304 (703-504-3000)
- Inova Mount Vernon Hospital, 2501 Parkers Lane, Alexandria, VA 22306 (703-664-7000)
- Sentara Northern Virginia Medical Center, 2300 Opitz Boulevard, Woodbridge, VA 22191 (703-523-1000)
- UVA Health Prince William Medical Center, 8700 Sudley Road, Manassas, VA 20110 (703-369-8000)
- Reston Hospital Center, 1850 Town Center Parkway, Reston, VA 20190 (703-689-9000)
- Virginia Hospital Center, 1701 N. George Mason Drive, Arlington, VA 22205 (703-558-5000)

Preparation of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is required by the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (the Clery Act). The report includes, but is not limited to: campus safety and security policy disclosures; statistics for Clery Act crimes for George Mason property, adjacent property, and non-university property owned or controlled by the university for the previous three years; and fire statistics for on-campus student housing facilities for the previous three years. To prepare the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, the university—through George Mason Police—collects, classifies, and counts crime reports and crime statistics. Crime statistics are collected throughout the year from George Mason Police and members of the university designated as Campus Security Authorities (CSA). Crime statistics are also requested from local law enforcement agencies in jurisdictions where George Mason owns or controls property.

INFORMATION FOR EMPLOYEES: REPORTING OF CLERY ACT CRIMES

The following information is adapted from University Policy Number 1412, Reporting of Clery Act Crimes and/or Prohibited Sexual Conduct at **universitypolicy.gmu.edu/policies/reporting-of-clery-act-crimes-andor-prohibited-sexual-conduct**.

As an effort to promote campus safety, the university strives to keep and disclose accurate information about crime on and near its campuses by making Clery Act Crime reporting a shared responsibility. The university uses information provided by Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) to complete federally required public safety disclosures such as the Daily Crime and Fire Log, Emergency Notifications, Timely Warning Notifications, and the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report in compliance with the Clery Act.

Campus Security Authority Reporting Responsibilities

1. All university faculty, staff, and contractors who are not pastoral counselors or professional counselors, and all students with significant responsibility for student and campus activities, are designated as CSAs, and shall, as soon as possible, notify George Mason Police of all Clery Act Crimes they witness, learn of, or hear about in one of the following ways:

    a) Calling George Mason Police directly at 703-993-2810 (in an emergency, immediately call 9-1-1);

b) Completing the CSA Crime Statistics Reporting Form online at **police.gmu.edu/clery-act-reporting/csa-form**; or

c) Emailing George Mason's Clery Act Compliance Coordinator at **cleryact@gmu.edu**.

2. In an effort to preserve confidentiality, at the request of the victim(s) or survivor(s), identifying information such as names, initials, and contact information shall not be reported or disclosed to George Mason Police and/or the Clery Act Compliance Coordinator.

3. CSAs are not responsible for determining authoritatively whether a crime took place—that is the function of law enforcement personnel. CSAs shall not try to apprehend the alleged perpetrator of the crime. That, too, is the responsibility of law enforcement. It is also not a CSA's responsibility to try and convince a victim to contact law enforcement if the victim chooses not to do so.

4. See "Clery Act Definitions" for definitions of Clery Act Crimes. Up-to-date Clery Act Crime definitions are also available online at **police.gmu.edu/clery-act-reporting/clery-crime-definitions**.

DEFINITIONS

Campus Security Authority (CSA): CSAs include all university faculty, staff, and contractors who are not pastoral counselors or professional counselors (see definitions that follow). Additionally, all students fulfilling duties requiring them to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution (e.g., resident advisors) are also considered CSAs under this policy. Finally, vendors with day-to-day duties that are not controlled by the university are not designated as CSAs, but shall report crimes in compliance with University Policy Number 1404—Reporting of Crimes, Accidents, Fires and other Emergencies.

The Clery Act: Signed into law in 1990, the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (the Clery Act) is a federal consumer protection law that requires colleges and universities to disclose information about campus crime activity and security policies. Information disseminated in accordance with Clery Act guidelines serves to inform the personal safety and college selection decisions of current and prospective campus community members. All postsecondary public and private institutions participating in federal student aid programs must adhere to Clery Act regulations.

Clery Act Crime: A Clery Act crime is any crime required by the Clery Act to be reported annually to the university community. See "Clery Act Definitions" for definitions of Clery Act crimes. Up-to-date Clery Act crime definitions are also available online at **police.gmu.edu/clery-act-reporting/clery-crime-definitions**.

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

Professional Counselor: A professional counselor is a person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification. This definition applies even to professional counselors who are not employees of the institution, but are under contract to provide counseling at the institution. An example is a professional mental health counselor, functioning in that capacity, at any of George Mason's Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) locations.

Forms

CSA Crime Statistics Reporting Form: police.gmu.edu/clery-act-reporting/csa-form

George Mason does not have procedures that encourage pastoral and professional counselors, at their discretion, to inform those they counsel to report crimes in a voluntary, confidential manner for the purposes of collecting crime statistics.

MAKING THE ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT AVAILABLE

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is made available annually, by October 1, to all current and prospective students and/or employees of the university. An electronic version is published on George Mason Police's website, and additional hard copies of the report may be obtained by completing the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report Request Form at the following link: **police.gmu.edu/annual-security-report/request-for-annual-security-report**. Additional hard copies are also available to walk-in customers at the Department of Police and Public Safety Headquarters (accessed from University Drive, in front of the Rappahannock River Parking Deck, on the Fairfax Campus). Upon completion of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, George Mason Police notifies all members of the university community,

through university email, of the report's availability on George Mason Police's website at **police.gmu.edu/annual-security-report**.

CLERY ACT DEFINITIONS

The following information comes from 34 CFR § 668.46–Institutional security policies and crime statistics; Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook; Sex Offenses definitions from the National Incident-Based Reporting System Edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program; and definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking adapted from the amendments made to the Violence Against Women Re-authorization Act of 2013.

Clery Act Crimes:

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

Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

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

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

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

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

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, including electric personal devices such as e-bikes and e-scooters. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned, including joyriding).

Sex Offenses: Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent. The term "Sexual Assault" encompasses an offense that meets the definition of the following:

- **Rape:** Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- **Fondling:** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- **Incest:** Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape:** Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. See page 59–62 for information regarding age of consent.

Domestic Violence: Violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the complainant, by a person with whom the complainant shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the complainant as a spouse or intimate partner, by a



person similarly situated to a spouse of the complainant 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 complainant 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 determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, type of relationship, and 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.

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, or suffer substantial emotional distress. Examples of stalking behaviors include, but are not limited to, nonconsensual communication, including face-to-face contact, telephone calls, voice messages, email, texts, written letters; unwanted gifts; threatening or obscene gestures; pursuing or following; surveillance or other observation; trespassing; vandalism; and nonconsensual touching.



Hate Crimes: If any of the aforementioned crimes, or larceny-theft; simple assault; intimidation; destruction, damage, or vandalism of property; or any other crime involving bodily injury, manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim's actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity/national origin, or disability, then the incident must be reported as a hate crime.

1. **Larceny-Theft** is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

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

3. **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.

4. **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.

Weapon Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Drug Abuse Violations: Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadones); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, Benzedrine).

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, or possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition).

Hazing: The term "hazing," for purposes of reporting statistics on hazing incidents, means 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—

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

(2) 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;

(e) 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

(g) any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, state, tribal, or federal law.

The term "student organization," for purposes of reporting, means an organization at an institution of higher education (such as a club, society, association, varsity, or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution.

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

CLERY ACT CRIME GEOGRAPHIC CATEGORIES

1. **On-Campus**—Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor). "Controlled by" means that George Mason rents, leases, or has some other type of written agreement (including an informal one, such as a letter or an email) for a building or property, or a portion of a building or property. Even if there is no payment involved in the transaction, under the Clery Act, a written agreement for use of space gives George Mason control of that space for the time period specified in the agreement. "Reasonably contiguous" refers to a building or property George Mason owns or controls that's in a location that George Mason considers to be, and treats as, an integral part of its main or core campus, and is covered by the same security policies as its main campus.

2. **On-Campus Student Housing Facilities**—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, is considered an on-campus student housing facility.

3. **Public Property**—All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. Public property refers to property owned by a public entity, such as a city or state government.

4. **Noncampus Buildings or Property**—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.

Note about Study-Abroad Trips: If there is an agreement to send students to an overseas location for a study-abroad program, but that written agreement is for the program rather than for use of the physical space, George Mason does not have control of the location and does not have to disclose statistics for crimes that occur there. However, these trips may have Clery Act reportable noncampus buildings or property if George Mason has entered written agreements to rent or lease physical space for students in a hotel or student housing facility for a period of three or more days. Clery Act crimes are reportable if they occur in physical spaces that George Mason controls (e.g., hotel rooms, apartments, etc.) or areas used to access those physical spaces for the period of time specified in the agreement.

If you have any questions about the preparation of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, please contact George Mason's Clery Act Compliance Coordinator at 703-993-5497 or **cleryact@gmu.edu**.



Crime Statistics

FAIRFAX CAMPUS	On-Campus			On-Campus Student Housing[1]			Noncampus Property			Public Property			Unfounded Crimes[2]		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
CRIMES REPORTED															
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape (Sexual Assault)	6	8	5	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling (Sexual Assault)	4	17	3	4	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Statutory Rape (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft[3]	11	15	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing[7]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) OFFENSES															
Domestic Violence	4	5	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	4	10	8	3	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking[3]	50	57	43	8	7	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
ARRESTS AND DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS															
Liquor Law Arrests	10	21	20	3	3	5	0	0	0	3	2	7	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	106	106	79	78	92	69	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Drug Arrests	3	13	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Drug Referrals	80	56	46	69	36	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Weapons Referrals	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES															
Larceny/Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault[4]	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation[5]	2	5	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism[6]	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1 The On-Campus Student Housing location category is a subcategory of On-Campus. All crimes in the On-Campus Student Housing category are also included in the On-Campus category.

2 "Unfounded Crimes" are Clery Act crimes, reported to have occurred on Clery Act geography, thoroughly investigated by sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel, and found through investigation to be false or baseless, meaning that the crime did not occur and was never attempted.

3 In 2023, 8 of the 11 reported incidents of Motor Vehicle Theft were thefts of electric scooters. Electric scooters are classified as "motor vehicles" for federal reporting purposes. In 2024, 12 of the 15 reported incidents of Motor Vehicle Theft were thefts of electric scooters. Electric or motorized transportation devices are classified as "motor vehicles" for federal reporting purposes. In 2025, 30 of the 30 reported incidents of Motor Vehicle Theft were thefts of electric/motorized transportation devices such as electric scooters, electric skateboards, and electric golf carts.

4 In 2024, an incident of Simple Assault/Intimidation, involving 3 victims, was motivated by anti-Muslim hate or bias.

5 In 2023, one incident of Intimidation was motivated by anti-Caucasian hate or bias and one incident of Intimidation was motivated by anti-Muslim hate or bias. In 2024, an incident of Simple Assault/Intimidation, involving 3 victims, was motivated by anti-Muslim hate or bias, one incident of Intimidation was motivated by anti-Jewish/anti-female hate or bias, and one incident of Intimidation was motivated by anti-African American hate or bias. In 2025, two incidents of Intimidation were motivated by anti-African American hate or bias, one incident of Intimidation was motivated by anti-Asian hate or bias, and one incident of Intimidation was motivated by anti-Muslim hate or bias.

6 In 2024, an incident of Vandalism was motivated by anti-Jewish hate or bias.

7 Beginning with the 2026 Annual Security Report, hazing statistics are reported as a separate Clery Act crime category in accordance with amendments to the Clery Act enacted through the Stop Campus Hazing Act.

MASON SQUARE	On-Campus			Noncampus Property			Public Property			Unfounded Crimes[2]		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
CRIMES REPORTED[2]												
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft[3]	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing[4]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) OFFENSES												
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking[1]	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS AND DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS												
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Arrests	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES												
Larceny/Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1 In 2024, one incident of Stalking was motivated by anti-Jewish hate or bias. No other crimes in the Crimes Reported category were motivated by hate or bias.

2 "Unfounded Crimes" are Clery Act crimes, reported to have occurred on Clery Act geography, thoroughly investigated by sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel, and found through investigation to be false or baseless, meaning that the crime did not occur and was never attempted.

3 In 2023, the one reported Motor Vehicle Theft was a theft of an electric scooter. Electric scooters are classified as "motor vehicles" for federal reporting purposes. In 2025, the two reported Motor Vehicle Thefts were thefts of electric scooters.

4 Beginning with the 2026 Annual Security Report, hazing statistics are reported as a separate Clery Act crime category in accordance with amendments to the Clery Act enacted through the Stop Campus Hazing Act.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CAMPUS	On-Campus			On-Campus Student Housing[1]			Noncampus Property			Public Property			Unfounded Crimes[3]		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
CRIMES REPORTED[2]															
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing[4]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) OFFENSES															
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS AND DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS															
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES															
Larceny/Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1 The On-Campus Student Housing location category is a subcategory of On-Campus. All crimes in the On-Campus Student Housing category are also included in the On-Campus category.

2 None of the offenses listed in the Crimes Reported category were motivated by bias or hate.

3 "Unfounded Crimes" are Clery Act crimes, reported to have occurred on Clery Act geography, thoroughly investigated by sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel, and found through investigation to be false or baseless, meaning that the crime did not occur and was never attempted.

4 Beginning with the 2026 Annual Security Report, hazing statistics are reported as a separate Clery Act crime category in accordance with amendments to the Clery Act enacted through the Stop Campus Hazing Act.

MASON IN LOUDOUN[1]	On-Campus		Noncampus Property		Public Property		Unfounded Crimes[3]	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
CRIMES REPORTED[2]								
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) OFFENSES								
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS AND DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS								
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES								
Larceny/Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1 There were no On-Campus Student Housing facilities at Mason in Loudoun. This location closed effective spring 2024.

2 None of the offenses listed in the Crimes Reported category were motivated by bias or hate.

3 "Unfounded Crimes" are Clery Act crimes, reported to have occurred on Clery Act geography, thoroughly investigated by sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel, and found through investigation to be false or baseless, meaning that the crime did not occur and was never attempted.

SMITHSONIAN–MASON SCHOOL OF CONSERVATION	On-Campus			On-Campus Student Housing[1]			Noncampus Property			Public Property			Unfounded Crimes[3]		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
CRIMES REPORTED[2]															
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing[4]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) OFFENSES															
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS AND DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS															
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES															
Larceny/Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1 The On-Campus Student Housing location category is a subcategory of On-Campus. All crimes in the On-Campus Student Housing category are also included in the On-Campus category.

2 None of the offenses listed in the Crimes Reported category were motivated by bias or hate.

3 "Unfounded Crimes" are Clery Act crimes, reported to have occurred on Clery Act geography, thoroughly investigated by sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel, and found through investigation to be false or baseless, meaning that the crime did not occur and was never attempted.

4 Beginning with the 2026 Annual Security Report, hazing statistics are reported as a separate Clery Act crime category in accordance with amendments to the Clery Act enacted through the Stop Campus Hazing Act.

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY KOREA	On-Campus			On-Campus Student Housing[1]			Noncampus Property			Public Property			Unfounded Crimes[3]		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
CRIMES REPORTED[2]															
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape (Sexual Assault)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing[4]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) OFFENSES															
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS AND DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS															
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES															
Larceny/Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1 The On-Campus Student Housing location category is a subcategory of On-Campus. All crimes in the On-Campus Student Housing category are also included in the On-Campus category.

2 None of the offenses listed in the Crimes Reported category were motivated by bias or hate.

3 "Unfounded Crimes" are Clery Act crimes, reported to have occurred on Clery Act geography, thoroughly investigated by sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel, and found through investigation to be false or baseless, meaning that the crime did not occur and was never attempted.

4 Beginning with the 2026 Annual Security Report, hazing statistics are reported as a separate Clery Act crime category in accordance with amendments to the Clery Act enacted through the Stop Campus Hazing Act.

STUDY ABROAD TRIPS	Noncampus Property[1]			Unfounded Crimes[2]		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
CRIMES REPORTED						
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest (Sexual Assault)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing[3]	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) OFFENSES						
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS AND DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS						
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES						
Larceny/Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0

1 Crimes that occur during Study Abroad Trips may be reportable if they occur in physical spaces that George Mason owns or controls, or in areas that are used to access those physical spaces, such as hotels and apartments, for the period of time specified in a written agreement. Per federal guidelines, these areas are considered part of George Mason's Noncampus Property for crime reporting purposes. *The On-Campus, On-Campus Student Housing, and Public Property Clery Crime Geographic Categories do not apply to Study Abroad Trips at Noncampus locations.*

2 "Unfounded Crimes" are Clery Act crimes, reported to have occurred on Clery Act geography, thoroughly investigated by sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel, and found through investigation to be false or baseless, meaning that the crime did not occur and was never attempted.

3 Beginning with the 2026 Annual Security Report, hazing statistics are reported as a separate Clery Act crime category in accordance with amendments to the Clery Act enacted through the Stop Campus Hazing Act.



About George Mason Police

ROLE, AUTHORITY, AND TRAINING

George Mason Police officers are state-certified police officers empowered to enforce all state and local laws with the authority to make arrests and carry firearms, and are trained in emergency first aid, criminal law, criminal investigation, defensive tactics, crime prevention, use of firearms, sexual assault victim counseling, crisis intervention, crowd control, and enforcement of traffic regulations. A criminal background investigation is completed on all police personnel. Available 24 hours a day year-round, George Mason Police officers regularly patrol the streets, parking lots, buildings, and grounds of the Fairfax Campus, Mason Square, and the Science and Technology Campus. In addition to motor and foot patrols, casually uniformed officers from the Community Outreach Patrol use bicycles to monitor the grounds, particularly those areas not readily accessible by patrol car. The bicycle patrol enhances communication between officers and persons on campus and improves response time. George Mason Police officers are responsible for maintaining order and public safety during all university events, such as those held at the EagleBank Arena, the Center for the Arts, and the Hylton Performing Arts Center.

George Mason Police Mission Statement

The mission of the George Mason University Department of Police and Public Safety is to provide a safe and secure environment for all university employees, students, and guests. Embracing the principles of community policing, the department will work collaboratively with academic and administrative units, individuals, and organizations in furtherance of the mission of the university.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF



Dear current and prospective students, faculty, and staff,

The George Mason University Department of Police and Public Safety is here to provide the George Mason community with a safe and secure environment in an effort to meet the educational goals of this institution. We serve the community by providing professional law enforcement and security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, year-round.

The department is committed to providing our community with progressive, proactive, and professional law enforcement services that are courteous and service driven. It is my expectation that the professionally trained members of our department be guided by integrity and a service-oriented mindset in ensuring the safety of our community.

Please feel free to contact our department at 703-993-2810 to speak with a representative or to access our services.

Carl Rowan Jr.
Chief of Police

WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

George Mason Police officers do not actively monitor off-campus activity. However, George Mason Police does maintain a close working relationship with the Virginia State Police and the police departments of Fairfax County, Arlington County, Prince William County, the City of Fairfax, and the City of Manassas. George Mason Police also exchanges information concerning off-campus criminal activities involving students with local and state police as a part of the Northern Virginia Mutual Aid Agreement. The Incheon Yeonsu Police Station in Incheon, South Korea, is responsible for investigating and responding to all reports of crime at Mason Korea. As a participant in the National Crime Information Center and the Virginia Crime Information Network, George Mason Police shares information with other police agencies nationwide. Through its membership in a wide network of other regional, state, and international law enforcement organizations, George Mason Police can exchange information used in investigating crimes and learn new crime prevention techniques.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Notify George Mason Police or local police at 9-1-1 in case of emergency. For students and faculty at Mason Korea, notify local police by calling 1-1-2 (police) or 1-1-9 (fire/medical).

All members of the George Mason community are notified on an annual basis that they are required to notify the university or local emergency services of any situation that involves a significant emergency or danger that may pose an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of the campus community. George Mason Police and/or outside law enforcement agencies respond to such situations to assess the potential threat and summon the necessary resources to mitigate, investigate, or document any situation that may pose a significant emergency or danger. In addition, George Mason Police and/or outside law enforcement respond to such incidents to determine if the situation does in fact pose an immediate threat to the community. If an immediate threat does exist, federal law requires that the institution immediately notify the campus community or the appropriate segments of the community that may be affected by the situation.

EVACUATION AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

The following information is intended to serve as a preparatory resource for emergency situations.

If you are currently experiencing an emergency situation or are in need of immediate assistance, please contact emergency services by dialing 9-1-1 (or 1-1-9 at Mason Korea).

Emergency Evacuation

If you discover smoke or a fire, do the following:

- Activate the fire alarm using a manual pull station.
- Notify others and evacuate the building.
- Do not use elevators during a fire or evacuation.
- Assemble at the designated assembly area and await further instruction from emergency response personnel.

Note: It is a violation of state law to ignore a sounding fire alarm.

For more information, please review the full *Emergency Evacuation Guide* at **ready.gmu.edu**.

Shelter in Place

During severe weather, a hazardous materials spill, or an on-campus violence emergency, do the following:

- Warn others in the area about the emergency.
- Move to an interior room without windows, close the door, and lock the door if appropriate.
- Do not exit the area until the emergency has passed or you are instructed to do so by emergency response personnel.

For more information, please review the following guides at **ready.gmu.edu**:

- *Tornado and Severe Weather Guide*
- *Workplace and On-Campus Violence Guide*
- *Oil and Chemical Spill Response Guide*

Severe Weather and Tornadoes

- Monitor television, radio, or weather radio for information about approaching storms.
- If severe weather is expected to impact your area, seek shelter in a hardened structure and follow shelter-in-place procedures (see previous page).
- Stay away from large objects that may fall during a storm (e.g., book cases and shelves).
- If you are unable to find shelter, lie down flat and cover your head with your hands.

For more information, please review the *Tornado and Severe Weather Guide* at **ready.gmu.edu**.

On-Campus Violence

Run: If safety permits, exit the area/building immediately and move as far away from the scene of violence as possible.

1. Relocate to a secure or hidden location if you are unable to exit the building.
2. Notify others to exit the building and find shelter elsewhere.
   - DO NOT activate the fire alarm.
3. Call 9-1-1 or use the RAVE Guardian app and provide the following information:
   - Your name and location
   - Location of the incident and number of shooters
   - Identity and description of the shooter(s)
   - Type of firearm(s) used
   - Number and location of victims and their injuries

Hide: If you cannot safely exit the building, the attacker is nearby, or you receive a Mason Alert instructing you to shelter in place:

1. Proceed to the nearest room, and close and lock the door.
2. If you cannot lock the door:
   - Block the door with furniture or equipment.
   - Take cover behind equipment or furnishings.
3. Turn off the lights.
4. Cover door windows (if possible).
5. Remain quiet and act as if the room is empty, play dead if necessary. Make sure that cell phones are put on silent.
   - Use the RAVE Guardian app to notify law enforcement of the information listed above.
6. If the fire alarm is activated while you are hiding, do not evacuate the building unless you have additional information confirming the presence of fire, such as smelling smoke, seeing fire, or being alerted by first responders.
7. Follow the instructions of law enforcement personnel. Keep your hands visible and raised, and avoid pointing or making gestures that could be mistaken for holding or firing a weapon.

Fight: In the event that you are confronted by an individual with a weapon, and as a last resort, defend yourself and others by whatever means necessary. Do not relent until the aggressor is incapacitated or law enforcement arrives.

For more information, please review the *Workplace and On-Campus Violence Guide* at **ready.gmu.edu**.

Suspicious Person or Package

- Do not physically confront a suspicious person or handle a suspicious package.
- Contact George Mason Police and provide as much information as possible about the situation.
- Notify your supervisor or professor.
- Leave the area or await further instruction from George Mason Police.

For more information, please review the *Suspicious Package Guide* at **ready.gmu.edu**.

Regional Emergency

- Check local news media for updates regarding evacuation, evacuation routes, and emergency shelters.
- Monitor **gmu.edu** for closing or operational modifications. Make an emergency plan and keep an emergency supply kit at home, at work, and in your car.
- Visit **vaemergency.gov** for an emergency plan template and tips on building an emergency supply kit.

Most of the above information is also available in both electronic and print formats. To request a printed copy of this information for your office, please contact RSR at **rsr@gmu.edu**. To distribute an electronic version, download the Emergency Procedures Poster at **ready.gmu.edu**.

For more information, please review the Regional Emergency Guide at **ready.gmu.edu**.



GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY

Emergency Procedures

Risk, Safety, and Resilience | rsr.gmu.edu | 703-993-8448 University Police | police.gmu.edu | 703-993-2810

Evacuate

If you discover smoke or a fire:

- Activate the fire alarm using a manual pull station and call 911.
- Evacuate the building. Do not use elevators.
- Assemble at a Designated Assembly Area. Individuals with access or functional needs should relocate to a safe location and notify emergency response personnel if unable to evacuate.
- Await further instruction from emergency response personnel.

Shelter In Place

During severe weather, a hazardous materials spill, or on-campus violence:

- Move to an interior room without windows and warn others in the area to move to a shelter area.
- Close and lock or block the door.
- Await further instruction/information from Mason Alert or emergency response personnel.

Severe Weather

- Monitor television, weather radio, or radio for information about weather events.
- Find a hardened structure and shelter in place. Stay away from large objects that may fall.
- If you are unable to find shelter, lie down flat and cover your head with your hands.

Medical Emergency

- Call **911** and be prepared to provide the location and details of the emergency.
- If trained, provide first aid or medical assistance as necessary.
- Utilize the Rave Guardian app or building evacuation plans to locate the nearest AED and emergency supplies.

On-Campus Violence

- **RUN**, if possible; **HIDE**, if escape is not possible; **FIGHT**, only as a last resort.
- If you receive a Mason Alert about on-campus violence, follow directions and shelter in place immediately.
- Warn others in the area, provide assistance as needed, and remain calm.
- Follow instructions provided by emergency response personnel.

Power Outage or Utility Failure

- Contact Facilities Management (703-993-2525) to report the utility outage.
- Remain calm, turn off sensitive equipment, and exit the area if safety permits.
- Buildings without power, water, heating, ventilation, or air conditioning should not be occupied.

Suspicious Person or Package

- Never confront a suspicious person or handle a suspicious package.
- Contact **University Police** (703-993-2810) and provide as much information as possible about the situation.
- Leave the area and await further instruction from police.

Rave Guardian App

Scan the QR code to learn more about this resource.

Key Features:

- Call or message University Police with one click.
- Report concerning behavior or situations to University Police.
- Access virtual safety escort and university resources.

Wi-Fi Calling

Scan the QR code to learn more about this resource.

Key Features:

- Make phone calls and send text messages wherever Wi-Fi is available.
- Enable cell phones to automatically use Wi-Fi calling when needed.
- Available to use on your personal and/or university-managed devices.

Stay Informed

- Confirm your cell phone is registered with Mason Alert, and download the Rave Guardian app.
- Monitor Mason Alert and gmu.edu for information about emergencies and campus operations.
- Check local emergency alerts and news for information on regional emergencies.

Visit ready.gmu.edu

for more emergency preparedness information and resources.

Emergency Notifications

PROCEDURES USED TO NOTIFY THE CAMPUS COMMUNITY

In the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving the immediate threat to the health or safety of persons on the campus, George Mason will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgement of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Confirming the Existence of a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation and Initiating the Emergency Notification System

1. George Mason Police and/or other first responders may become aware of a critical incident or other emergency situation that potentially affects the health or safety of the campus community. Generally, campus first responders become aware of these situations when they are reported to George Mason's Emergency Communications Center or upon discovery during patrol or other assignments.

2. Once first responders confirm that there is, in fact, an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the campus community, first responders will notify supervisors at George Mason Police or Risk, Safety, and Resilience (RSR) to issue an emergency notification.

3. The chief of police; associate vice president for Risk, Safety, and Resilience; or their designee will make the appropriate notifications to the university's executive leadership and initiate all or some portions of George Mason's emergency notification system.

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



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

George Mason Police and/or local first responders on the scene of a critical incident or dangerous situation will assist those preparing the emergency notification in determining what segment or segments of the George Mason community should receive the notification. Generally, university officials will distribute the notification to the entire campus community.

Determining the Contents of the Emergency Notification Procedures Used to Notify the Campus Community

George Mason Police shares responsibility with RSR for issuing emergency notifications and determining the contents of the notifications. George Mason has developed a wide range of template messages addressing several different emergency situations. The individual authorizing the alert will select the template message most appropriate to the ongoing situation and modify it to address the specifics of the present incident. In those cases where there are no predetermined template messages in the system, the individual authorizing the alert will develop a message to convey the appropriate information to the community. Messages are designed to convey the nature of the emergency and response actions that should be taken to protect life, property, and the environment.

Emergency Notification Procedures Applicable to Mason Korea

In the event that there is a need to alert the campus of an emergency, emergency notification will be activated and approved by the president and provost. Emergency notifications will be sent to all students, employees, and affiliate universities via email and text message. Incheon Global Campus Foundation is responsible for notifying affiliate universities of emergency situations.

The procedures for issuing an emergency notification message are as follows:

- Upon awareness of an emergency, the president of George Mason University Korea will direct the manager or assistant manager of Academic and Student Affairs to distribute notification on their behalf.

ENROLLING IN MASON ALERT—EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

Mason Alert is George Mason University's emergency notification system that is used to send emergency notifications and timely warnings to the university community via text, email, telephone call, digital signage, outdoor speaker notification, social media, and the Mason Mobile app.

How to Manage Mason Alert Email Addresses

All university students and employees are automatically enrolled to receive emails from Mason Alert and are strongly advised to register one or more cell phones in the Mason Alert System to ensure they receive emergency messages.

For more information on how to manage your Mason Alert account, visit **alert.gmu.edu**.

Parents, Guardians, Family, and Friends

Please ask your student(s) to register all of your appropriate cell phone numbers and email addresses on their @gmu.edu accounts to allow the university to maintain your account for the duration of your student's time at George Mason.

If you have any questions or concerns about the Mason Alert Emergency Notification System, please send an email to **alert@gmu.edu**. Please visit **ready.gmu.edu** for information about emergency management at George Mason and emergency preparedness resources.

Annual Notification and Testing of Emergency Response Procedures

DRILLS, EXERCISES, AND TRAINING

George Mason's Risk, Safety, and Resilience (RSR) conducts a variety of testing activities throughout the year. For questions about routine drills, exercises, and training, please contact RSR at 703-993-8448 or **rsr@gmu.edu**.

Emergency Preparedness Training

Students and employees are required to complete Emergency Preparedness Training. This training focuses on understanding emergency management principles, planning for known threats and potential hazards, and knowing emergency response roles within the George Mason community.

Earthquake Drills

Each October, George Mason participates in the Great Southeast Shakeout Earthquake Drill. This drill is designed to promote awareness of earthquake response procedures. This earthquake drill is announced via Mason Alert. Participation is voluntary, but all are encouraged to participate. Information on how to prepare for and respond to an earthquake is available in the *Earthquake Preparation and Response Guide* at **ready.gmu.edu**.

Tornado Drills

Each March, George Mason participates in a statewide tornado drill. This drill is designed to promote awareness of tornado and severe weather response procedures. This tornado drill is announced via Mason Alert. Participation is voluntary, but all are encouraged to participate. Information on how to prepare for and respond to tornados and severe weather is available in the *Tornado and Severe Weather Response Guide* at **ready.gmu.edu**.

Fire Drills

Fire drills are conducted on campus in accordance with the Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code. Drills are held in all university buildings and are unannounced. Primary entrances to buildings are posted with an evacuation drill notice one day prior to the drill. Building contacts may request that signs not be posted. For more information on fire drills, please reference the *University Fire Safety Plan* at **ehs.gmu.edu**.

Emergency Exercises

Annually, George Mason conducts tabletop, function, and/or full-scale emergency exercises with the Executive Council and the university's Emergency Operations Group. These exercises are designed to prepare university personnel to respond to various emergencies that may occur on campus, recover from emergencies as quickly as possible, and provide the appropriate support to students, employees, and university operations.

Testing

Emergency evacuation and fire drills are required for all university buildings. The frequency of fire drills is dependent upon occupancy and use, and must be conducted in accordance with the Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code and International Fire Code. All emergency evacuation drills are scheduled and conducted by RSR. The frequency and required participation of fire drills is as follows:

GROUP OR OCCUPANCY	FREQUENCY	EXAMPLES
Assembly Buildings Group A	Quarterly	EagleBank Arena, Center for the Arts, Johnson Center
Educational/Business Group B	Annually	Innovation Hall, Research Hall, Thompson Hall
Adult and Child Care Group E	Monthly	Child Development Center
Residence Halls Group R-2	Four Annually	Northern Neck, Commonwealth Hall, Wilson Hall

Timely Warning Notifications

George Mason is required by federal law to issue timely warnings to the campus community when there is information that a Clery Act Crime or pattern of Clery Act Crimes has occurred on the university's Clery Act geography that is considered by the institution to represent a serious or continuing threat to campus safety.

CRIMES SUBJECT TO TIMELY WARNING NOTIFICATIONS

- Criminal homicide (murder and non-negligent manslaughter; and negligent manslaughter)
- Sex offenses (rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape)
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault

- Burglary
- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson
- Hate crime motivated by race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and/or disability involving any of the offenses listed above or any of the following offenses: larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, or destruction/damage/vandalism of property
- Dating violence
- Domestic violence
- Stalking
- Arrests or referrals for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and illegal weapons possession

ISSUING A TIMELY WARNING NOTIFICATION

The chief of police or designee, with consultation with university senior leadership, makes the decision whether to issue a timely warning on a case-by-case basis in light of all the facts surrounding the incident. Timely warnings are issued as soon as possible after George Mason Police is notified; however, the release of the warning is subject to the availability of accurate George facts concerning the incident. Criteria to be evaluated may include:

- The nature of the crime
- The continuing danger to the campus community
- The possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts

Timely warnings include information that promotes safety and would aid in the prevention of similar crimes, including, but not limited to

- Brief description of the crime(s) that occurred
- Date and time when the crime(s) occurred
- Location of the crime(s)
- Possible connections between incidents (if applicable)
- Description of suspect(s) and/or any available information to aid in the apprehension of the offender(s) (if applicable)
- Recommended actions

- Precautions for the campus community to protect itself
- Description of crime reporting options at the university

Timely warnings are issued to the campus community in a manner that is timely and that withholds as confidential the names and other identifying information of victims through one or more electronic communications, including, but not limited to, university email with the assistance of the assistant vice president for communications or designee, George Mason Police's website, or social media outlets.

Every effort is made to prevent identifying victims of crime.

Daily Crime and Fire Log

In accordance with the Clery Act, George Mason must keep a crime log of all reported crimes that occur on and near property owned or controlled by the university for the most recent 60-day period. Additionally, George Mason must keep a fire log of all reported fires that occur in on-campus student housing facilities for the most recent 60-day period. Crime and fire logs are open to public inspection, upon request, during normal business hours. Crime and fire logs older than 60 days are available within two business days of a request for public inspection.

An electronic version of the combined Daily Crime and Fire Log is posted on George Mason Police's website within two business days of receiving a report (**police.gmu.edu/crime-log**), and is also made available, in hard-copy format, to walk-in customers from George Mason Police's Records Office located in the front lobby area of the Department of Police and Public Safety Headquarters (accessed from University Drive, in front of the Rappahannock River Parking Deck, on the Fairfax Campus). The Records Office is open to the public Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. (closed between noon and 1 p.m., and holidays).

Security of and Access to University Facilities

Security and fire safety considerations go into the planning and design of all campus buildings. Sidewalks and building entrances are illuminated to provide well-traveled, lighted routes from parking areas to buildings, and from building to building. George Mason encourages community members to promptly report any security concerns, including concerns about locking mechanisms or lighting to George Mason Police. Upon request, George Mason Police will evaluate the security strength of university offices and residences and recommend corrective action. George Mason Police also works closely

with Facilities Management to ensure prompt repair of maintenance issues that pose a safety or security concern to the community. University buildings can be secured by a key or card-lock system. Students are given keys or electronic access to their residence halls, and authorized faculty and staff are issued keys to their workplaces. After-hours access to locked academic buildings is restricted to authorized persons holding keys or electronic access cards for the facilities.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR RESIDENCE HALL ACCESS

On campus, most residence halls operate under a computerized Access Control and Security Monitoring System. Identification cards are coded so that only students who are residents in a particular hall are authorized electronic access entry to that hall; the system denies entry to all unauthorized persons. All members of the George Mason housing community are reminded to lock all doors and windows. Most residence hall and apartment exterior doors are equipped with locks and with crash bars to ensure a quick emergency exit. Only residents and their invited guests are permitted in the living areas of the residence halls. It is the resident's responsibility to ensure that their guest is aware of and abides by George Mason's policies. Guests are not provided with room keys or door access cards. Residence halls and neighborhood desks are staffed 24 hours a day. Incheon Global Campus security guards patrol the Mason Korea Campus 24 hours a day.

SECURITY LIGHTING, EMERGENCY CALLBOXES, AND SECURITY CAMERAS

Parking lots, sidewalks, and all major walkways are lit at night. On an annual basis, Student Government hosts a Night Walk where members of the Student Government and university administrators patrol the campus and assess every area for safety concerns, suggestions, and feedback. Emergency callboxes are located around Mason Square only. The callboxes ring directly to George Mason Police's Emergency Communications Center. Security cameras are strategically located throughout Mason Square and the Science and Technology, Fairfax, and Mason Korea Campuses. The Songdo Global University Foundation is responsible for mounting, monitoring, and maintaining appropriately placed security cameras at Mason Korea.



SECURITY OFFICERS AND POLICE CADETS

George Mason also employs security officers and police cadets to support the university and the mission of the police department. Security officers are non-sworn employees who patrol the Fairfax Campus, Mason Square, and the Science and Technology Campus on foot, and provide security in the buildings 24 hours a day. Police cadets staff the escort service, perform security patrols, and supplement officers at special events on the Fairfax Campus. Police cadets are part-time student employees who perform their duties under supervision of George Mason Police. Incheon Global Campus security guards patrol the Mason Korea Campus 24 hours a day.

SECURITY ESCORT SERVICE

Upon request, George Mason Police officers or cadets will accompany members of the Fairfax Campus, Mason Square, and the Science and Technology Campus between academic or residence buildings and parking lots. Escorts carry photo IDs at all times. They also carry flashlights, wear reflective clothing, and maintain communication with a communications officer via two-way radio. To request an escort, call George Mason Police at 703-993-2810.

Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Programs

Periodically throughout the year, George Mason Police, in collaboration with other university organizations and departments, present at new student orientations, new hire orientations, and other events on campus. Listed below are a sampling of programs and services offered by George Mason Police.

Crime Prevention Services

George Mason Police conducts orientation sessions for new students, new employees, housing coordinators, and resident advisors on safety procedures and alcohol and drug awareness. Throughout the year, police representatives are available to speak to interested groups of students, faculty, and staff on such topics as sexual assault, dating safety, theft prevention, personal security, victim services, and alcohol and drug awareness.

LGBTQ+ Liaison

A George Mason Police officer, located on the Fairfax Campus, serves as the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning (LGBTQ+) liaison. The position was established to enhance the relationship between George Mason Police and the campus's LGBTQ+ community. The officer appointed to this position works closely with the Office of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Questioning Resources. Members of the campus community needing to contact the LGBTQ+ liaison may do so by calling 703-675-9249.

LGBTQ+ Liaison Lt. Guston, with George Mason's chief of police, Carl Rowan Jr., at the annual Capital Pride Parade.



Risk, Safety, and Resilience
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND FIRE SAFETY
George Mason University



Emergency Notifications

Mason Alert is George Mason University's **emergency notification system** that is used to send emergency notifications and timely warnings to the university community via text, email, telephone call, and digital signage. **Scan the QR code below** or visit **alert.gmu.edu** to learn more.

Emergency Preparedness App

Rave Guardian is a campus safety mobile application that enhances preparedness and safety on campus using interactive features and allowing students to create a virtual network of friends, family, and campus safety personnel. The application also includes anonymous, two-way crime reporting through text and picture messaging.

The application is available to all students with a university email address for free through the iTunes store and Google Play store.

Learn more by visiting ready.gmu.edu/rave-guardian

Visit **ready.gmu.edu** to learn more about emergency preparedness and fire safety at George Mason University

Crime Solvers Program

George Mason Police is a member of the Fairfax City Crime Solvers Program. Information reported to George Mason Police that leads to an arrest may be eligible for a reward of up to $1,000. George Mason Police maintains a confidential information phone line, 703-993-4111, through which persons can supply information regarding suspicious or illegal activity.

Crime Victim and Witness Services

George Mason Police's Victim and Witness Assistance Program is designed to help students, faculty, staff, and visitors who become victims of crime. This help includes assisting victims and witnesses who need to report crimes, preparing them to testify against accused persons, escorting them to court appearances, preparing status reports on cases, regaining property used as evidence during a trial, getting compensation for losses, and assisting with academic intervention as necessary. George Mason Police has personnel trained in counseling victims of crime.

Social Media

Follow George Mason Police on Facebook to monitor all crime updates.
Facebook.com/gmupolice

Criminal Trespass Notices and Reporting Suspicious Behavior

Extensive efforts are made to create a campus environment that fosters personal safety and property security for students, faculty, staff, and visitors. Members of the university community are urged to immediately advise George Mason Police of any criminal action or suspicious behavior. Criminal trespass notices can be issued to suspicious persons and those who violate laws. Anyone returning to a George Mason campus after being issued a trespass notice is subject to arrest.

Report It—Online Tool for Registering Valuables

George Mason Police encourages community members to register their valuables online at **reportit.leadsonline.com**. This free service, operated by LeadsOnline, allows users to securely store serial numbers, item descriptions, pictures, and scans of receipts so that items may be more easily identified in the event of theft or loss.

Active Threat and Stop the Bleed Training

Risk, Safety, and Resilience (RSR) offers a combination course that includes information on how to respond to an active threat situation and provide first aid for large-volume bleeding. You will gain hands-on experience with how to use a tourniquet and provide first aid to someone who is bleeding.



Federal Bureau of Investigation training exercise on the Fairfax Campus.

You will also learn the RUN-HIDE-FIGHT response to an active shooter situation. This class also offers participants the ability to ask what-if questions as they pertain to active threat situations. The course is open to faculty, staff, and students. Contact **rsr@gmu.edu** for more information.

Emergency Preparedness App—Rave Guardian

Rave Guardian is a campus safety mobile application that enhances preparedness and safety on campus using interactive features and allowing students to create a virtual network of friends, family, and campus safety personnel. The application also includes anonymous, two-way crime reporting through text and picture messaging. The application is available to all students with a university email address for free through the iTunes store and the Google Play store. For more information about Rave Guardian visit **ready.gmu.edu**.

Personal Safety Tips

George Mason's safety and security measures are designed to address every area of campus life, but a safe environment also depends on the awareness and cooperation of individual community members.

Here are some basic steps you can take for personal safety and loss prevention:

- Do not leave laptops, mobile phones, backpacks, or other personal items unattended for any length of time.
- Remember to call 9-1-1 in case of an emergency (for Mason Korea, call 1-1-9 or 1-1-2).

- Know the nonemergency phone number of George Mason Police: 703-993-2810. Save it in your cell phone contacts.
- Notify George Mason Police, campus security, or a university employee of any individual who appears not to have legitimate business on campus or whose actions arouse suspicion or concern.
- Remain alert, pay attention to your surroundings, and avoid listening to musical devices to make it more difficult to be taken by surprise.
- When traversing the campus at night, stay within well-lit walkways. Do not take shortcuts through wooded areas.
- Never prop doors open, even for a short time.
- Park in well-lit areas, and check the inside of your vehicle before entering it.
- Although the campuses are considered safe, students and staff are encouraged to walk in pairs or groups after dark. Students may request a security escort by calling George Mason Police at 703-993-2810.
- Avoid using stairs in remote sections of a building.
- Avoid working or studying alone in a building at night.
- Keep car doors and windows locked.
- Keep the doors and windows to your residence locked, even if you will be gone only a short time.
- Keep your bike locked in a rack or storage facility when not using it.
- Carry only the credit cards and cash you need for the day, and do not conduct ATM transactions alone, especially at night.
- Carry a small flashlight and whistle with you.
- Keep your keys in your possession. Never place them under mats or in other obvious hiding places.
- If your purse or wallet is snatched, do not fight back. Consider throwing it to the ground, running in the other direction, and reporting the incident to the George Mason Police immediately.
- Do not put an ID tag with your name, address, or license number on your key chain; if lost, the key chain could lead to theft.
- Do not put personal information on social networking sites.
- Do not accept drinks from strangers or leave drinks unattended.

Programs to Prevent Sexual Violence

George Mason prohibits sexual violence, which includes the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The university is committed to increasing the awareness of and helping prevent sexual violence. All incoming students and new employees are provided with programming and strategies intended to prevent rape, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking before it occurs.

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

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns feature programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution and including information described in George Mason's most recent Annual Security Report.

Primary Prevention Programs focus on programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns are also offered throughout the year. These programs include

- **Consent Carnival:** The Consent Carnival is a table fair style event that focuses on consent and healthy relationships that is hosted each September on the Fairfax Campus and each April at Mason Square in Arlington by the Student Support and Advocacy Center (SSAC) with partners both at the university and in the Northern Virginia local community. The event includes education about safer sexual practices, asking and giving consent, healthy relationships, boundaries, and bystander intervention.
- **The Clothesline Project:** Developed in 1990, the Clothesline Project is a global effort to raise awareness of sexual and intimate partner violence. Survivors and supporters can view shirts previously decorated by George Mason community members to honor victims and break the silence

surrounding these crimes. The Clothesline is an educational tool for the community, a healing tool for survivors, and a reminder to victims that they are not alone. The project is especially eye-opening for those who have never thought about sexual violence and dating/partner violence and its occurrence on George Mason's campuses. In order to increase accessibility, SSAC offers an online exhibit with a selected collection of the shirts previously created.

- **Sexual Assault Prevention Online Training:** This is an online training offered to all new students at George Mason University about consent, sexual and interpersonal violence, resources such as the Student Support and Advocacy Center, George Mason Police, and the Office of Access, Compliance, and Community.
- **Denim Day:** The last Wednesday every April, the Student Support and Advocacy Center, along with the George Mason University Community, joins the national organization Peace Over Violence to host a day-long event called Denim Day. This campaign began in 1992 when a rapist's conviction was overturned on appeal in Rome, Italy. The judge announced that the victim's jeans were so tight, she had to assist the rapist in removing them and that indicated legal "consent." Women in the Italian Parliament wore jeans and carried signs in protest, and the California legislature brought this issue to the United States. Since then, Denim Day has been an opportunity to remind the community that clothing choices do not communicate consent to any sexual contact. SSAC has hosted a variety of Denim Day events and passive programs encouraging the George Mason community to get involved and to learn more about ending victim blaming.
- **Student Support and Advocacy Center Workshops (SSAC):** SSAC offers a variety of free workshops for the George Mason community. Workshops include Healthy Relationship Celebration, Responding to Disclosures faculty and staff training, Responding to Disclosures student training, and Think GREEN to Intervene: Bystander Intervention. Students, staff, faculty, and community members can request workshops for 30 to 60 minutes for their class, student organization, department, or other group.
- **Office of Access, Compliance, and Community (OACC):** OACC offers a variety of learning opportunities to help employees develop professional skills and meet personal goals. Managers, supervisors, faculty, deans and department heads are responsible for informing employees who are under their direction or supervision of George Mason's policies prohibiting discrimination, harassment, and retaliation. All employees are required to

complete a training session on Sexual Harassment Prevention and Equal Opportunity annually. The Title IX staff also provides in-person education to student groups on George Mason's sexual and interpersonal misconduct policy, affirmative consent, on- and off-campus support resources, and reporting options.

In addition, OACC offers training on ethics, diversity, and cultural awareness, ADA, and custom training. OACC offers a regular schedule of training sessions. If you don't see training on the topic you need, request a custom training session, and we'll set one up.

Visit **oacc.gmu.edu/training** for more information.

Contact SSAC for more information about any upcoming programs to prevent sexual violence at George Mason. Call 703-993-3686 or visit **ssac.gmu.edu**.



Safe and Positive Options for Bystander Intervention

Everyone has a role to play in preventing sexual violence. There are many different ways that you can step in or make a difference if you see someone at risk. This approach to preventing sexual violence is referred to as "bystander intervention."

Bystander intervention involves safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

Your role in preventing sexual violence

The key to keeping your friends safe is learning how to intervene in a way that fits the situation and your comfort level. Having this knowledge on hand can give you the confidence to step in when something isn't right. Stepping in can make all the difference, but it should never put your own safety at risk.

One way to decide if you should intervene is to use SSAC's model, "**Uphold the G.O.L.D.**," which is a helpful acronym meant to assist students with remembering the steps of the bystander intervention model.

G: Gather Information—Identify what is going on in the situation you are witnessing.

O: Overcome Obstacles—Evaluate whether the situation needs intervention

L: Lend Support—Take action and implement the intervention.

D: Develop a Safe Space—Once you take action, it is important to navigate the situation you are in.

For different methods of bystander intervention, the SSAC utilizes the second model, "**Think G.R.E.E.N. to Intervene**."

G: Gather documentation

- This intervention strategy starts with identifying that you are observing potentially harmful behavior such as comments and behaviors from others that would indicate they are intent on having sexual intercourse with an unwilling or incapacitated partner.
- The intervention tactic could look like documenting by using cameras, phones, notebooks, or other tools to take note of the situation (including the date and time).
- Examples can include taking a screenshot of a cruel comment on social media or writing down a detailed note about unappreciated behavior you witness between two students.
- Always ask the harmed party (if you can) what is going to be most helpful to do with your documentation.

R: Redirect

- This intervention strategy involves creating a distraction and doing what you can to interrupt the situation. Distraction is using different skills or tools to diffuse tension or call attention away from a situation. Additionally, a distraction can give the person at risk a chance to get to a safe place.
- Examples can include cutting off the conversation with a diversion like, "Let's get pizza, I'm starving." Other examples can include spilling a drink or starting a conversation with one of the parties involved about an unrelated matter.

E: Engage directly

- Direct intervention is just as it sounds, you are directly inserting yourself into the situation.
- With this intervention strategy, you talk directly to the person who might be in trouble and insert yourself into the situation. An example of this is asking questions such as "Who did you come here with?" or "Would you like me to stay with you?"

- This intervention strategy can also be directed toward the person who is causing harm by calling out behavior. An example of this might be a statement like "What you said was not funny." This is an effective strategy as it encourages the person you are directing the statement to consider how joking about sexual assault can trivialize the severity of the behavior.
- For this tactic, remember to prioritize your own safety. If you do not think you cannot directly engage without putting yourself in potential harm's way, please utilize another of the intervention strategies.

E: Enlist

- With this intervention strategy, you enlist others to support you when you approach the person at risk, such as a resident assistant, security guard, bartender, or another friend. It can be intimidating to approach a situation alone so enlisting another person to support you or to come with you to approach the person at risk can help to assess the situation. Don't hesitate to call 9-1-1 if you are concerned for someone else's safety.
- For example, you could ask someone who knows the person at risk to escort that person to the bathroom. Enlist the friend of the person you're concerned about by saying, "Your friend looks like they've had a lot to drink. Can you check on them?" Other examples can include asking someone to call for help or using resources such as SSAC to assist you in intervening.

N: Navigate next steps

- Sometimes acting in the moment is not the right call due to concerns about personal safety or simply the inability to intervene proactively before the harm occurs. To navigate next steps, you can approach the person after the incident occurs. This intervention strategy is often referred to as the "delay" tactic.
- Examples of this might include checking in on a person after an incident, sharing resources, and addressing the person who caused the harm after the incident.

SSAC offers bystander intervention training to help you identify risky situations and practice intervention techniques. Check out **ssac.gmu.edu** or contact the SSAC office at 703-993-3686 for upcoming Think GREEN to Intervene: Bystander Intervention workshops.

If you become aware that a sexual assault has occurred:

Use SSAC's LEVEL acronym in order to help support survivors in a trauma informed way:

Listen—Employ active listening techniques including pay attention to what they are saying, show you are listening, provide feedback, defer judgment, and respond appropriately.

Empathize—Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of another person. It involves recognizing, understanding, and vicariously experiencing the emotions of another, even if you haven't personally gone through the same situation. It involves actively listening to what the other person is saying.

Validate—Use validating phases while listening to a disclosure.

Examples:

- "This is not your fault."
- "I'm sorry this happened, I'm glad you felt comfortable talking to me."
- "I believe you."

Empower—Empowerment for survivors refers to the process of supporting individuals who have experienced trauma or abuse to regain their sense of control, agency, and self-worth. It involves fostering autonomy, building self-efficacy, and encouraging survivors to make their own decisions and reclaim their lives. Empowerment is not about doing things for survivors, but rather about providing them with the resources, information, and support they need to make choices and take actions that are right for them.

Link to resources—Know your on-campus and community resources that may be helpful for survivors.

Sexual Violence Risk Reduction

The following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual violence (adapted from the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network at **rainn.org** and Love is Respect at **loveisrespect.org**). Risk reduction options are designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence. This list is not exhaustive, but offers suggestions from nationally recognized organizations involved in sexual violence prevention and awareness.

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

Here are some things that you can try:

- **Remember that being in this situation is not your fault.** You did not do anything wrong; it is the person who is intending to cause harm 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 enough 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 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, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
- **Try to think of an escape route.** How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors or windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?

In a social situation

- When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
- Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately. If you do not feel comfortable contacting law enforcement, tell another trusted authority figure like a bouncer, bartender, or George Mason faculty or staff member.
- Don't leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, 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 the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers. Do not feel pressured to drink more than you are comfortable consuming.
- Watch out for your friends, and vice versa. If a friend is acting out of character or seems incapacitated, get them to a safe place immediately.
- If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately and reach out to an emergency medical facility. Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).



Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking Laws in Applicable Jurisdictions

DEFINING SEXUAL ASSAULT IN APPLICABLE JURISDICTIONS

The term "sexual assault" is not defined by any jurisdictions applicable to George Mason. The following is a list of crimes in Virginia and South Korea that meet general definitions of sexual assault:

Virginia crime definitions related to sexual assault include

§ 18.2-61. Rape.

A. If any person has sexual intercourse with a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, or causes a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, to engage in sexual intercourse with any other person and such act is accomplished (i) against the complaining witness's will, by force, threat, or intimidation of or against the complaining witness or another person; or (ii) through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness; or (iii) with a child under age 13 as the victim, he or she shall be guilty of rape.

§ 18.2-67.1. Forcible sodomy.

A. An accused shall be guilty of forcible sodomy if he or she engages in cunnilingus, fellatio, anilingus, or anal intercourse with a complaining witness whether or not his or her spouse, or causes a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, to engage in such acts with any other person, and

1. The complaining witness is less than 13 years of age; or
2. The act is accomplished against the will of the complaining witness, by force, threat, or intimidation of or against the complaining witness or another person, or through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness.

§ 18.2-67.2. Object sexual penetration; penalty.

A. An accused shall be guilty of inanimate or animate object sexual penetration if he or she penetrates the labia majora or anus of a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, other than for a bona fide medical purpose, or causes such complaining witness to so penetrate his

or her own body with an object or causes a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, to engage in such acts with any other person or to penetrate, or to be penetrated by, an animal, and

1. The complaining witness is less than 13 years of age; or
2. The act is accomplished against the will of the complaining witness, by force, threat, or intimidation of or against the complaining witness or another person, or through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness.

§ 18.2-67.3. Aggravated sexual battery; penalty.

A. An accused shall be guilty of aggravated sexual battery if he or she sexually abuses the complaining witness, and

1. The complaining witness is less than 13 years of age, or
2. The act is accomplished through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness, or
3. The offense is committed by a parent, step-parent, grandparent, or step-grandparent and the complaining witness is at least 13 but less than 18 years of age, or
4. The act is accomplished against the will of the complaining witness by force, threat or intimidation, and
   a. The complaining witness is at least 13 but less than 15 years of age, or
   b. The accused causes serious bodily or mental injury to the complaining witness, or
   c. The accused uses or threatens to use a dangerous weapon.

§ 18.2-67.4. Sexual battery.

A. An accused is guilty of sexual battery if he sexually abuses, as defined in § 18.2-67.10, (i) the complaining witness against the will of the complaining witness, by force, threat, intimidation, or ruse, (ii) within a two-year period, more than one complaining witness or one complaining witness on more than one occasion intentionally and without the consent of the complaining witness.

§ 18.2-63. Carnal knowledge of a child between 13 and 15 years of age.

A. If any person carnally knows, without the use of force, a child 13 years of age or older but under 15 years of age, such person shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.

B. If any person carnally knows, without the use of force, a child 13 years of age or older but under 15 years of age who consents to sexual intercourse and the accused is a minor and such consenting child is 3 years or more the accused's junior, the accused shall be guilty of a Class 6 felony. If such consenting child is less than three years the accused's junior, the accused shall be guilty of a Class 4 misdemeanor. In calculating whether such child is three years or more a junior of the accused minor, the actual dates of birth of the child and the accused, respectively, shall be used.

C. For the purposes of this section, (i) a child under the age of 13 years shall not be considered a consenting child and (ii) "carnal knowledge" includes the acts of sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, anilingus, anal intercourse, and animate and inanimate object sexual penetration.

§ 18.2-67.4:2. Sexual abuse of a child under 15 years of age; penalty.

Any adult who, with lascivious intent, commits an act of sexual abuse, as defined in § 18.2-67.10, with any child 13 years of age or older but under 15 years of age is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

§ 18.2-67.5. Attempted rape, forcible sodomy, object sexual penetration, aggravated sexual battery, and sexual battery.

A. An attempt to commit rape, forcible sodomy, or inanimate or animate object sexual penetration shall be punishable as a Class 4 felony.

B. An attempt to commit aggravated sexual battery shall be a felony punishable as a Class 6 felony.

C. An attempt to commit sexual battery is a Class 1 misdemeanor.

§ 18.2-361. Crimes against nature; penalty.

A. If any person carnally knows in any manner any brute animal or voluntarily submits to such carnal knowledge, he is guilty of a Class 6 felony.

B. Any person who performs or causes to be performed cunnilingus, fellatio, anilingus, or anal intercourse upon or by his daughter or granddaughter, son or grandson, brother or sister, or father or mother is guilty of a Class 5 felony. However, if a parent or grandparent commits any such act with his

child or grandchild and such child or grandchild is at least 13 but less than 18 years of age at the time of the offense, such parent or grandparent is guilty of a Class 3 felony.

C. For the purposes of this section, parent includes step-parent, grandparent includes step-grandparent, child includes step-child, and grandchild includes step-grandchild.

§ 18.2-366. Adultery and fornication by persons forbidden to marry; incest.

A. Any person who commits adultery or fornication with any person whom he or she is forbidden by law to marry shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor except as provided by subsection B.

B. Any person who commits adultery or fornication with his daughter or granddaughter, or with her son or grandson, or her father or his mother, shall be guilty of a Class 5 felony. However, if a parent or grandparent commits adultery or fornication with his or her child or grandchild, and such child or grandchild is at least 13 years of age but less than 18 years of age at the time of the offense, such parent or grandparent shall be guilty of a Class 3 felony.

C. For the purposes of this section, parent includes step-parent, grandparent includes step-grandparent, child includes a step-child, and grandchild includes a step-grandchild.

§ 18.2-370. Taking indecent liberties with children; penalties.

A. Any person 18 years of age or over, who, with lascivious intent, knowingly and intentionally commits any of the following acts with any child under the age of 15 years is guilty of a Class 5 felony:

1. Expose his or her sexual or genital parts to any child to whom such person is not legally married or propose that any such child expose his or her sexual or genital parts to such person; or

2. [Repealed.]

3. Propose that any such child feel or fondle his own sexual or genital parts or the sexual or genital parts of such person or propose that such person feel or fondle the sexual or genital parts of any such child; or

4. Propose to such child the performance of an act of sexual intercourse, anal intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, or anilingus or any act constituting an offense under § 18.2-361; or

5. Entice, allure, persuade, or invite any such child to enter any vehicle, room, house, or other place, for any of the purposes set forth in the preceding subdivisions of this subsection.

B. Any person 18 years of age or over who, with lascivious intent, knowingly and intentionally receives money, property, or any other remuneration for allowing, encouraging, or enticing any person under the age of 18 years to perform in or be a subject of sexually explicit visual material as defined in § 18.2-374.1 or who knowingly encourages such person to perform in or be a subject of sexually explicit material is guilty of a Class 5 felony.

C. Any person who is convicted of a second or subsequent violation of this section is guilty of a Class 4 felony, provided that (i) the offenses were not part of a common act, transaction or scheme; (ii) the accused was at liberty as defined in § 53.1-151 between each conviction; and (iii) it is admitted, or found by the jury or judge before whom the person is tried, that the accused was previously convicted of a violation of this section.

D. Any parent, step-parent, grandparent, or step-grandparent who commits a violation of either this section or clause (v) or (vi) of subsection A of § 18.2-370.1 (i) upon his child, step-child, grandchild, or step-grandchild who is at least 15 but less than 18 years of age is guilty of a Class 5 felony or (ii) upon his child, step-child, grandchild, or step-grandchild less than 15 years of age is guilty of a Class 4 felony.

§ 18.2-67.10. General definitions.

As used in this article:

1. "Complaining witness" means the person alleged to have been subjected to rape, forcible sodomy, inanimate or animate object sexual penetration, marital sexual assault, aggravated sexual battery, or sexual battery.

2. "Intimate parts" means the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, or buttocks of any person.

3. "Mental incapacity" means that condition of the complaining witness existing at the time of an offense under this article which prevents the complaining witness from understanding the nature or consequences of the sexual act involved in such offense and about which the accused knew or should have known.

4. "Physical helplessness" means unconsciousness or any other condition existing at the time of an offense under this article which otherwise rendered the complaining witness physically unable to communicate an unwillingness to act and about which the accused knew or should have known.

5. The complaining witness's "prior sexual conduct" means any sexual conduct on the part of the complaining witness which took place before the conclusion of the trial, excluding the conduct involved in the offense alleged under this article.

6. "Sexual abuse" means an act committed with the intent to sexually molest, arouse, or gratify any person, where:

   a. The accused intentionally touches the complaining witness's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts;

   b. The accused forces the complaining witness to touch the accused's, the witness's own, or another person's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts;

   c. If the complaining witness is under the age of 13, the accused causes or assists the complaining witness to touch the accused's, the witness's own, or another person's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts; or

   d. The accused forces another person to touch the complaining witness's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts.

South Korea crime definitions related to sexual assault include

Article 297 (Rape)
A person who, through violence or intimidation, has sexual intercourse with a female, shall be punished by limited imprisonment for not less than three years.

Article 298 (Indecent Act by Compulsion)
A person who, through violence or intimidation, commits an indecent act on another shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or by a fine not exceeding 15 million won.

Article 299 (Quasi-Rape, Quasi-Indecent Act by Compulsion)
A person who has sexual intercourse with a female or commits an indecent act on another by taking advantage of the other's condition of unconsciousness or inability to resist, shall be punished in accordance with the preceding two Articles.

Article 302 (Sexual Intercourse with Minor, etc.)
A person who, through fraudulent means or by the threat of force, has sexual intercourse or commits an indecent act on a minor or feeble-minded person, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years.

Article 303 (Sexual Intercourse by Abuse of Occupational Authority, etc.)

1. A person who, through fraudulent means or by the threat of authority, has sexual intercourse with a female who is under his protection or supervision by reason of his business, employment, or other relationship, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years or by a fine not exceeding 15 million won.

2. A person who has sexual intercourse with a female held in his custody according to Acts, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than seven years.

Article 305 (Sexual Intercourse or Indecent Act with Minor)

A person who has sexual intercourse with a female under 13 years of age or commits an indecent act on such a person shall be punished in accordance with Articles 297, 298, 301, and 301-2.

DEFINING DATING VIOLENCE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN APPLICABLE JURISDICTIONS

***Dating Violence* is not defined by any jurisdictions applicable to George Mason.**

The following is a list of crimes in Virginia and South Korea that meet general definitions of domestic violence.

Virginia crime definitions related to domestic violence include

§ 18.2-57.2. Assault and battery against a family or household member; penalty.

A. Any person who commits an assault and battery against a family or household member is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. "Family or household member" means (i) the person's spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the same home with the person, (ii) the person's former spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the same home with the person, (iii) the person's parents, step-parents, children, stepchildren, brothers, sisters, half-brothers, half-sisters, grandparents, and grandchildren, regardless of whether such persons reside in the same home with the person, (iv) the person's mother-in-law, father-in-law, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, brothers-in-law, and sisters-in-law who reside in the same home with the person, (v) any individual who has a child in common with the person, whether or not the person and that individual have been married or have resided together at any time, or (vi) any individual who cohabits or who, within the previous 12 months, cohabited with the person, and any children of either of them then residing in the same home with the person.

§ 18.2-60. Threats of death or bodily injury to a person or member of his family; threats to commit serious bodily harm to persons on school property; penalty.

A. 1. Any person who knowingly communicates, in a writing, including an electronically transmitted communication producing a visual or electronic message, a threat to kill or do bodily injury to a person, regarding that person or any member of his family, and the threat places such person in reasonable apprehension of death or bodily injury to himself or his family member, is guilty of a Class 6 felony. However, any person who violates this subsection with the intent to commit an act of terrorism as defined in § 18.2-46.4 is guilty of a Class 5 felony.

South Korea crime definitions related to domestic violence include

Article 257 (Inflicting Bodily Injury on Other or on Lineal Ascendant)

1. A person who inflicts a bodily injury upon another shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 7 years or suspension of qualifications for not more than 10 years or by a fine not exceeding 10 million won.
2. When the crime as referred in paragraph (1) is committed on a lineal ascendant of the offender or of his spouse, one shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or a fine not exceeding 15 million won.
3. Attempts to commit the crimes of the preceding two paragraphs shall be punished.

Article 258 (Aggravated Bodily Injury on Other or on Lineal Ascendant)

1. A person who inflicts bodily injury upon another, thereby endangering one's life, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 1 year nor more than 10 years.
2. The preceding paragraph shall apply to a person who, in consequence of injuring another, causes one to be crippled or incurably or hopelessly diseased.
3. When the crimes of the preceding two paragraphs are committed on a lineal ascendant of the offender or of one's spouse, one shall be punished by limited imprisonment for not less than two years.

DEFINING STALKING IN APPLICABLE JURISDICTIONS

Virginia defines stalking as the following:

§ 18.2-60.3. Stalking; penalty.

A. Any person, except a law-enforcement officer, as defined in § 9.1-101, and acting in the performance of his official duties, and a registered private investigator, as defined in § 9.1-138, who is regulated in accordance with § 9.1-139 and acting in the course of his legitimate business, who on more than one occasion engages in conduct directed at another person with the intent to place, or when he knows or reasonably should know that the conduct places that other person in reasonable fear of death, criminal sexual assault, or bodily injury to that other person or to that other person's family or household member is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. If the person contacts or follows or attempts to contact or follow the person at whom the conduct is directed after being given actual notice that the person does not want to be contacted or followed, such actions shall be prima facie evidence that the person intended to place that other person, or reasonably should have known that the other person was placed, in reasonable fear of death, criminal sexual assault, or bodily injury to himself or a family or household member.

B. Any person who is convicted of a second offense of subsection A occurring within five years of a prior conviction of such an offense under this section or for a substantially similar offense under the law of any other jurisdiction is guilty of a Class 6 felony.

C. A person may be convicted under this section irrespective of the jurisdiction or jurisdictions within the commonwealth wherein the conduct described in subsection A occurred, if the person engaged in that conduct on at least one occasion in the jurisdiction where the person is tried. Evidence of any such conduct that occurred outside the commonwealth may be admissible, if relevant, in any prosecution under this section provided that the prosecution is based upon conduct occurring within the commonwealth.

D. Upon finding a person guilty under this section, the court shall, in addition to the sentence imposed, issue an order prohibiting contact between the defendant and the victim or the victim's family or household member.

E. The Department of Corrections, sheriff, or regional jail director shall give notice prior to the release from a state correctional facility or a local or regional jail of any person incarcerated upon conviction of a violation of this section, to any victim of the offense who, in writing, requests notice, or to any person designated in writing by the victim. The notice shall be given at least 15 days prior to release of a person sentenced to a term of incarceration of more than 30 days or, if the person was sentenced to a term of incarceration of at least 48 hours but no more than 30 days, 24 hours prior to release. If the person escapes, notice shall be given as soon as practicable following the escape. The victim shall keep the Department of Corrections, sheriff, or regional jail director informed of the current mailing address and telephone number of the person named in the writing submitted to receive notice.

All information relating to any person who receives or may receive notice under this subsection shall remain confidential and shall not be made available to the person convicted of violating this section.

For purposes of this subsection, "release" includes a release of the offender from a state correctional facility or a local or regional jail (i) upon completion of his term of incarceration or (ii) on probation or parole.

No civil liability shall attach to the Department of Corrections nor to any sheriff or regional jail director or their deputies or employees for a failure to comply with the requirements of this subsection.

F. For purposes of this section:
"Family or household member" has the same meaning as provided in Va. Code § 16.1-228.

South Korea defines stalking as the following

Chapter III, Article 18 (Crime of Stalking)

1. The term "act of stalking" means engaging in any of the following acts directed at the other person or a member of the other person's household or family against the will of the other person, without good reason, which causes the other person anxiety or fear:

   A. An act of approaching or following the other person or obstructing the other person's path;

   B. An act of waiting for or observing the other person at the other person's residence, workplace, or school, or other places of daily life (hereinafter referred to as "residence, etc."), or the vicinity thereof;

C. An act of having things, written or verbal statements, codes, sound, drawings, pictures, or video images (hereinafter referred to as "things, etc.") delivered by mail, telephone, facsimile, or information and communications networks defined in Article 2 (1) 1 of the Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection;

D. An act of having things, etc. delivered directly or through a third person or placing things, etc. in the other person's residence, etc. or the vicinity thereof;

E. An act of damaging things, etc. placed in the other person's residence, etc. or the vicinity thereof;

2. The term "crime of stalking" means engaging in a repeated or continuing act of stalking;

3. The term "victim" means any person who has suffered direct harm as a result of the crime of stalking;

4. The term "victim, etc." means a victim and a person who has been subjected to the act of stalking.

Chapter III Penalty Provisions

Article 18 (Crime of Stalking)

1. A person who commits a crime of stalking shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than three years or by a fine not exceeding 30 million won.

2. A person who commits a crime of stalking by carrying or using a deadly weapon or other dangerous thing shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than five years or by a fine not exceeding 50 million won.

Procedures Victims Should Follow in Cases of Sexual Violence

IF THE ASSAULT JUST OCCURRED

- Remember the assault was not your fault.
- Make sure you are in a safe place.
- **If you do not feel safe and need immediate police or medical assistance, call 9-1-1.** Police can also take you to the hospital or meet you there.
- **For students at Mason Korea, call 1-1-2.**
- Contact someone who can help you: a friend, police, George Mason's Student Support and Advocacy Center (SSAC)—any or all of the above.
- Get medical attention at a hospital emergency room right away. You do not have to report the incident to the police to be seen in the emergency room or to have an evidence-gathering exam (e.g., using a physical evidence recovery kit, or PERK).
- Seek medical help whether or not you want to report the incident. You may have injuries you are not aware of, and a doctor can help you do what you can to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted infections.
- Do not shower, drink or eat, douche, or change your clothes. These activities destroy important physical evidence in the event that you decide to press criminal charges against the assailant.
- As soon as you have a quiet moment, write down everything that you remember happening, with as much detail as possible. This will help with your own healing process and in any legal action you might decide to take.

PRESERVING PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

If an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking occurs, it is important to preserve evidence to aid in the possibility of a successful criminal prosecution. The victim of a sexual assault should not wash, drink or eat, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical exam. Any clothing removed should be placed in a paper bag. Evidence of violence, such as bruising or other visible injuries following an incident of domestic or dating violence should be documented including through the preservation of photographic evidence. Evidence of stalking including any communication, such as written notes, voicemail, or other electronic communications, should be saved and not altered in any way. For more information about how to preserve evidence, contact George Mason Police at 703-993-2810.

MEDICAL EXAM FOLLOWING SEXUAL ASSAULT

If you go to a hospital as a result of a sexual assault, you are entitled to a free evidence collection examination performed by a sexual assault nurse examiner. In Northern Virginia, the preferred hospital for such an exam is Inova Fairfax Hospital where they have specially trained nurses on call 24 hours a day for such purposes. Inova Fairfax Hospital provides care to sexual assault victims no matter where in Northern Virginia the crime occurred. The nurse will collect the evidence and ask the police in the jurisdiction where the crime occurred to pick it up and store it for at least six months. The evidence will be in a box marked only with a number, not your name. You are not required to make an official police report for this evidence to be collected. If you later decide to make such a report, the hospital will give your name to the police and the evidence kit will be tested for possible use in a court case.

IF THE ASSAULT OCCURRED SOME TIME AGO

You may just now be realizing that your experience was unwanted, or may finally be ready to call the experience a sexual assault. Even if the incident did not take place recently, you still have options.

- Consider seeking medical attention. You may still need treatment of physical symptoms.
- Seek counseling. Unresolved experiences of sexual assault can have long-term psychological and social effects.
- Take advantage of resources that are there for you. Consult with the Student Support and Advocacy Center (SSAC) to explore your options regarding
  - receiving medical care
  - reporting the incident to the police
  - pursuing campus judicial intervention
  - seeking academic or administrative intervention
  - SSAC is located on the Fairfax Campus in SUB I, Suite 3200. Call 703-993-3686 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. **ssac.gmu.edu/sexual-and-interpersonal-violence**
- **For students at Mason Korea,** contact the Sexual Offense Services 24-hour crisis line at 1366 or contact Sexual Assault Prevention, Support, and Counseling at 338-5801. Email **center@womenhotline.or.kr**

IN CASES OF STALKING

Under no circumstances should you agree to meet with the perpetrator face to face to "work it out" or "talk." Meeting a stalker in person can be very dangerous.

- **Tell someone.** Resources like George Mason Police and Student Support and Advocacy Center (SSAC) are here to support and assist you. Victims under the age of 18 should tell a parent or other trusted adult about any harassments or threats.
- **Send one, clear written notice to stop.** This notice should convey that the contact is unwanted, and tell the perpetrator to cease all communications of any kind. Do this only once. Then, no matter the response, under no circumstances have further contact with the stalker.
- **Collect and document all evidence.** Save all emails, postings, or other communications in both electronic and hard-copy form. If possible, save all of the header information from emails and newsgroup postings (use the *Help* feature on whatever service you are using for instructions). Record the dates and times of any contact with the stalker. All evidence of stalking should be preserved to aid in obtaining a protection order against a perpetrator.
- **Keep a detailed log of stalking behavior.** Start a log detailing each communication (e.g., date, time, type of incident, witnesses, etc.). You may also want to document how the stalking is affecting you and any steps you have taken to stop it (e.g., blocked number, unfriended on Facebook, asked the stalker to stop).
- **File a report with George Mason Police or local law enforcement.** Save copies of police reports and record all contact with law enforcement officials and the prosecutor's office. Add these notes to your Stalking Log.
- **Change your contact information.** You may want to consider changing your email address, Internet Service Provider (ISPs), and/or phone number, and consider using encryption software or privacy protection programs.
- **File a complaint with both parties' ISPs.** Many ISPs offer tools that filter or block communications from specific individuals.

  Look for the "Message ID" and/or "NNTP Posting Host" lines. You'll find the real ISP that the person is using on these lines. Send a copy of the offending mail with the full headers to the ISP to **Ex.postmaster@gmu.edu**.

- **If contacting the ISP does not produce results**

  Contact SSAC for help and guidance at 703-993-3686.

  Call George Mason Police at 703-993-2810.

  Call Virginia State Police Computer Crimes Unit at 804-333-3800.

  Call the FBI Computer Crimes Unit at 703-762-3160.

  Contact online directory listings. Request removal from directories such as **whitepages.com**.

IN CASES OF RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE

Getting Help

- Violence is never the victim's fault.
- Know that you have legal choices. Call George Mason Police at 703-993-2810 for assistance or to learn about your choices. For students at Mason Korea, call 1-1-2 for police assistance.
- Trust your instincts and do not second-guess your feelings.
- Know that you are not alone. More than two million reports of dating/domestic violence occur every year.
- Ask a friend, family member, professor, or crisis center for help.
- If you are physically hurt, seek medical attention.
- Getting help is the best thing you can do for yourself and your health.

Giving Help

- Avoid asking unnecessary questions. The person may feel uncomfortable about involving others, and will open up when ready.
- Be supportive by listening or gathering information and resources.

See "Resources for Help" section (page 2) for a full list of available confidential/nonconfidential on-campus and off-campus resources.



Orders of Protection

NO-CONTACT ORDERS ISSUED BY GEORGE MASON

No-contact orders are designed so that students involved in a campus conduct process do not have any communication with each other to help minimize further altercations between those involved. Students who have no-contact orders are not to contact each other using ANY means. This includes, but is not limited to: comments, words, or gestures in person, through postal mail, email, social networking sites, or through others (friends, acquaintances, family members, etc.) acting on the student's behalf.

PROTECTIVE ORDERS ISSUED BY A COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA CRIMINAL COURT

Protective orders (i.e., no-contact orders) are free, legal documents issued by a judge or magistrate to protect the health and safety of a person who is alleged to be a victim of *any act involving violence, force, or threat that results in bodily injury or places that person in fear of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury.* Contact George Mason Police at 703-993-2810 or the 24-Hour Sexual and Intimate Partner Violence Crisis Line at 703-380-1434 for assistance in filing a protective order.



Victim's Options for Reporting Sexual Violence

As a crime victim, you will have questions. What should you do? Generally speaking, a victim of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking has four choices:

1. Report the crime to George Mason or local police with the intent of pressing criminal charges.
2. Report the crime to George Mason Police anonymously using the George Mason Crime Solvers anonymous tip line at 703-993-4111.
3. Report the crime to the university, including the Title IX Coordinator, with the intent of using the Conduct Process to hold the offender responsible. See Procedures for Responding to Reports of Prohibited Conduct Committed by Students and Employees.
4. Choose to not report the crime to police or any campus authority.

Only the victim can make this decision. It may be difficult to make complex decisions immediately after the assault. Talking with someone who can give immediate support and information, such as a sexual assault crisis counselor, a victim/witness advocate, or a family member or friend, may help you make a decision.

• For a list of confidential resources, see pages 2-5.

REPORTING WITH INTENT TO PRESS CRIMINAL CHARGES

When a victim decides to report the crime to police and to file criminal charges, they need to be aware of the steps involved:

- Initial law enforcement officer's interview
- Medical examination
- Investigator's interview
- Prosecutor's interview
- Court procedures

This may all seem overwhelming. An understanding of the benefits of reporting encourages many victims to choose to press criminal charges, resulting in the convictions of more defendants. Contact SSAC for assistance at 703-993-3686 or George Mason Police at 703-993-2810.

OPTION NOT TO REPORT

Not all victims want to report crimes to a law enforcement agency. This is an individual decision. Without an official report, however, the law enforcement agency will not know that a sexual assault has occurred. Law enforcement agencies can only help the community when they are aware of crimes being committed. If the assailant was a stranger, the prospect of identifying the suspect greatly decreases over time, and crucial physical evidence will be lost as well. Even if you choose not to report, it is important for your own well-being that you receive medical attention immediately after the assault. Contact SSAC for assistance at 703-993-3686.

YOUR RIGHTS AS A CRIME VICTIM

The Crime Victim and Witness Rights Act was made law by the Virginia General Assembly in 1995. The purpose of this law is to ensure that victims and witnesses of crime

- are treated with dignity, respect, and sensitivity, and that their privacy is protected where the law allows;
- are informed of their rights;
- have the opportunity to make the courts aware of the full impact of the crime;
- receive authorized services; and
- have the opportunity to be heard at all stages of the criminal justice process.

COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

If you are the victim of a crime in Virginia; physically/emotionally injured during a crime; injured trying to stop a crime; injured trying to catch a person who committed a crime; or are the surviving spouse, parent, grandparent, sibling, or child of a victim who was killed, then you may be awarded benefits up to a maximum award of $15,000 for certain unreimbursed losses, such as wages, medical expenses, mental health counseling expenses, funeral/burial expenses up to $3,500, moving expenses up to $1,000, crime scene clean-up expenses, pregnancy expenses resulting from rape, and other reasonable/necessary expenses incurred as a result of the crime (e.g., prescriptions).

In order to be eligible to apply you must

- Report the crime to law enforcement within 120 hours (5 days) after the crime (or show good cause for not doing so), cooperate with law enforcement agencies, be willing to press criminal charges, and file a compensation claim within one year from the date of the crime (or show good cause for not doing so).*

**A victim of child sexual assault has 10 years past the date of their 18th birthday to file a claim.*

For more information or an application, contact the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund at 800-552-4007 or SSAC at 703-993-3686.

Sex Offender Registry Access

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a state concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. In Virginia, the information is available at the following Virginia State Police website: **vsp.state.va.us** (select "Sex Offender Registry"). For students at Mason Korea, sex offender registration information is available at the following South Korean Government website: **sexoffender.go.kr/index.nsc**.

Missing Student Notification Policy

All higher education institutions that provide on-campus housing, and are subject to the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, are required to establish missing student notification procedures for students who reside in on-campus housing. A missing person is an individual whose whereabouts are unknown; they have disappeared for no known reason and there is reasonable concern for their well-being and safety. If a student or employee is believed to be missing and there is reasonable concern for his or her well-being and safety, George Mason Police must be contacted immediately. The *Missing Person Guide* is available at **ready.gmu.edu**.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

If you suspect someone you know is missing, **notify George Mason Police immediately at 9-1-1 or 703-993-2810** and provide a detailed description of the missing person, including the following information:

- The missing person's full name and nicknames or aliases
- Full description to include sex, race, date of birth (age), height, weight, eye color, and hair color
- Photograph
- Medications
- Vehicle information
- Unusual or visible physical attributes such as birthmarks, tattoos, scars, or piercings
- Date and time of last contact
- Last known whereabouts
- What they were last seen wearing
- Who they were last seen with
- Fingerprints, recent photos, dental records, and all other significant and relevant information, if available

Response

Once George Mason Police determines or suspects that an individual is missing, they will conduct the following activities as appropriate or necessary:

- Collect all other pertinent information about the missing person and conduct interviews if necessary.
- Notify the appropriate federal, state, and local officials using official notification procedures and George Mason Police policies.
- Notify the appropriate George Mason administrators and law enforcement officials if suspicious circumstances are involved or if the person's physical or mental health is in jeopardy.
- Involve external law enforcement and emergency response agencies as appropriate to assist in locating the missing individual.
- Conduct a search of university property and surrounding areas.
- Notify Housing and Residence Life (HRL) and request assistance from staff if the individual is a student resident.

- Contact all local hospitals, detention centers, and police agencies to inquire about the individual.
- Complete an official police investigation.
- Contact the emergency contact(s) identified by the employee or student.

George Mason Police and the HRL maintain internal and confidential plans to respond to reports of missing students and employees.

Student Residents

Student residents should notify the HRL community director or resident advisor as soon as they suspect that a fellow student resident is missing. HRL will attempt to locate the student, report missing students to George Mason Police and/or local police within 24-hours, and lend assistance to George Mason and local law enforcement as necessary.

The Higher Education Opportunity Act requires that the university

- Allow each student the option to identify any individual(s) who will be contacted by the university if the student is determined to be missing.
- Provide each such student a means to register confidential contact information in the event that the student is determined to be missing for a period of more than 24 hours.

All student residents must complete the following steps prior to registration or complete this process at registration before they will be provided with access to their residence hall room:

1. Access the Housing and Residence Life website at **housing.gmu.edu**.
2. Select "Access the Housing Portal" near the middle of the page.
3. Log into your Housing Portal.
4. Enter or update emergency contact information.

Students may identify emergency contacts other than their parents or legal guardians unless they are younger than 18 years of age and are not emancipated, in which case they must identify their parents or legal guardians as emergency contacts. Emergency contacts will be notified in the event that a student is suspected missing. Parents of students who are less than 18 years of age and not emancipated will be contacted within 24 hours from the time that the student is suspected or determined to be missing. Notification of emergency contacts, parents, or legal guardians may be made sooner if necessary.

Employees and Nonresident Students

George Mason provides an easily accessible and secure electronic record for nonresident students and employees to record one or more emergency contacts. To register confidential emergency contact information on the university's student record and employee information web portal, **patriotweb.gmu.edu**, using the following steps:

1. Log into Patriot Web (**patriotweb.gmu.edu**).
2. Select "Open General Dashboard."
3. Select "Personal Information."
4. Select "Personal Profile."
5. Scroll down to Emergency Contact to edit or add one or more individuals to serve as emergency contacts.

Emergency contacts will be contacted in the event that a student or employee is suspected missing, is injured, or is otherwise unable to contact their emergency contact(s).

PROCEDURES TO FOLLOW FOR MISSING STUDENTS AT MASON KOREA

A person that deviates from a normal routine, fails to appear for a scheduled event, and is unable to be reached may be considered missing. Any person missing for more than 24 hours must be reported.

If a student or employee is suspected to be missing or the victim of foul play, observe the following procedures:

1. Notify the Mason Korea emergency operations team.
2. Notify emergency services immediately (1-1-9 or 1-1-2) and provide the following information:
   - The person's full name, nickname(s), or aliases
   - Full description including sex, race, date of birth (age), height, weight, eye color, and hair color
   - Unusual or visible physical attributes such as birthmarks, tattoos, scars, or piercings
   - Date and time of last contact
   - Last known whereabouts

- What they were last seen wearing
- Who they were last seen with
- Provide additional information and assistance to all involved investigating agencies as necessary.
- If the student is a Korean national, the local responding agency will be responsible for notifying the student's guardian or emergency contact. The Mason Korea emergency operations team may assist the local responding agency to the extent reasonably possible.
- If the student is a U.S. or non-Korean international student, the associate dean of student affairs will notify the individual's guardian or emergency contact(s).

Drug and Alcohol Policy

STUDENT DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY

The Student Drug and Alcohol Policy applies to all George Mason students at all university locations. The full Student Drug and Alcohol Policy is available at **studentconduct.gmu.edu/university-policies/drug-and-alcohol-policies**.

Policy Statement Regarding the Possession, Use, and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages and Enforcement of State Underage Drinking Laws

Virginia state law §4.1-305 prohibits the purchase, possession, or consumption of alcoholic beverages by persons under the age of 21. Those who choose to purchase, possess, and consume alcoholic beverages on campus must do so responsibly and be of legal age (21). George Mason Police will enforce all applicable local, state, and federal laws in accord with established standing orders, procedures, and guidelines.

1. The possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages is limited to those locations and circumstances authorized by university policy.
2. Alcohol possession or consumption is prohibited in any residence hall room or suite where all residents assigned to that space are under the age of 21. Students over the age of 21 may possess alcoholic beverages in accordance with established university policy.
3. No alcoholic beverages may be consumed in public areas of residence halls. This includes, but is not limited to, hallways, study rooms, and lounges.

4. All offenses of this policy will be adjudicated by a hearing officer within the Office of Housing and Residence Life or the Office of Student Conduct.
5. A common sanction for an alcohol policy violation will be primarily educational, but (depending on severity and frequency of violations) may include a housing assignment change, probation period, suspension and/or dismissal from housing, or suspension and/or expulsion from the university.
6. All cases involving severely intoxicated students and/or police or emergency medical responses will normally be referred to the Office of Student Conduct.
7. The university will encourage parental involvement in accord with the provisions of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

MEDICAL AMNESTY PROGRAM

The goal of medical amnesty is to foster and protect the health and safety of the George Mason University community. The health, safety, and well-being of students and the university community are of the utmost importance at George Mason. As a result, the university provides an amnesty program as an effort to support students who experience a first alcohol and/or other drug-related situation, and the responsible student(s) who seek assistance for them. Amnesty offers students who proactively exhibit responsible behavior the opportunity for educational, nondisciplinary intervention for the incident.

In order to foster an environment that supports integrity, safety, well-being, and responsible bystander behavior, George Mason expects members of its community to engage in conduct that is consistent with university policy, and encourages individuals to seek necessary medical attention for themselves and others. It is the goal of this program for students to take action, provide assistance, and practice accountability. The complete Medical Amnesty Program is described at **studentconduct.gmu.edu**. Questions about the Medical Amnesty Program can be directed to the Office of Student Conduct at 703-993-6209.

Policy Statement Regarding the Possession, Use, and Sale of Illegal Drugs and Enforcement of Federal and State Drug Laws

1. Use and/or possession of illegal drugs and drug paraphernalia are prohibited at George Mason. Use and/or possession and distribution of prescription drugs without proper medical documentation is within the scope of this policy. Violation of this community standard will be considered a serious offense. Implementation of this policy will be in accord with established university procedures as contained in the Code of Student Conduct.

2. George Mason Police will enforce all applicable local, state, and federal laws in accord with established standing orders, procedures, and guidelines.

3. There will be a university review of all reports of drug offenses involving George Mason students. Student Conduct processes will operate independently of the criminal justice system.

4. Any student found responsible for a Code of Conduct policy violation involving drugs may, at the discretion of the hearing officer, be required to participate in an educational sanction administered by personnel of the university's Student Support and Advocacy Center.

5. The housing status of a residential student found in violation of a campus drug policy will be determined by the hearing officer. Guests and visitors found responsible for violating a campus drug regulation while in a residence hall will likely be issued a trespass order prohibiting their presence in any and all residential buildings of the George Mason campuses. This trespass order will be in effect for a minimum of one calendar year.

6. A common sanction for a student's first violation involving possession or use of marijuana is likely to be a disciplinary probation period and an educational referral. Repeated violations are likely to result in a suspension or dismissal from housing, and/or a university suspension.

7. A common sanction for any student found responsible for a violation involving sale or possession of an illegal substance, including prescription drugs, with intent to distribute, is expulsion.

8. A common sanction for any student found responsible for use or possession of an illegal drug other than marijuana, including prescription drugs, is likely to be suspension from the university for a minimum of one year, and/or housing suspension or dismissal. The suspended student may be asked to provide documentation of successful completion of a drug treatment program prior to reinstatement.

EMPLOYEE DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY

The Employee Drug and Alcohol Policy applies to all administrative and professional faculty, full and part-time classified, and all wage employees of George Mason, at all university locations. The full Employee Drug and Alcohol Policy is available at **universitypolicy.gmu.edu/policies/employee-drug-and-alcohol-policy**.

Policy Statement

The university prohibits unauthorized manufacture, distribution, possession, and use of alcohol or other drugs by employees in the workplace. George Mason also prohibits the impairment of an employee in the workplace due to the use of alcohol or other unauthorized drugs. Employees must comply with federal and state laws and regulations regarding alcohol and other drugs. The illicit use of drugs and alcohol could create a serious threat to the safety and welfare of the university community, as well as undermine the productivity of the workforce.

All university employees are expected to comply with federal and state laws regarding the use of alcohol and other drugs, as well as state regulations and university regulations contained in this policy. Employees found in violation of these laws and regulations shall be subject to the full range of disciplinary actions, including discharge. The severity of disciplinary action for violations of this policy shall be determined on a case-by-case basis. Mitigating circumstances that may be considered in determining the appropriate discipline include whether the employee voluntarily admits to, and seeks assistance for, an alcohol or other drug problem.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE LAWS AND SANCTIONS

In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the Drug-Free Communities and Schools Act Amendments of 1989, and the Commonwealth of Virginia's Policy on Alcohol and Other Drugs of 1991, the following summary is provided for your information. Controlled substances are classified under the Controlled Substances Act into "schedules" that indicate their relative medicinal use and probability of abuse and dependence (addiction). George Mason's policies address these controlled substances.

Controlled Substances Schedules

- **Schedule I:** The drug or other substance has a high potential for abuse. The drug or other substance has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. There is a lack of accepted safety for use of the drug or other substance under medical supervision. Some Schedule I substances are heroin, LSD, marijuana (cannabis), GHB, MDMA (Ecstasy), methaqualone, and peyote.
- **Schedule II:** The drug or other substance has a high potential for abuse. The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States or a currently accepted medical use with severe restrictions. Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to severe

psychological or physical dependence. Schedule II substances include morphine, fentanyl, cocaine, methadone, Ritalin, hydrocodone, and methamphetamine.

- **Schedule III:** The drug or other substance has a potential for abuse less than the drugs or other substances in Schedules I and II. The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence. Anabolic steroids, codeine with Tylenol, Ketamine, and some barbiturates are Schedule III substances.
- **Schedule IV:** The drug or other substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule III. The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule III. Included in Schedule IV are Darvon, Talwin, Equanil, Valium, Rohypnol, and Xanax.
- **Schedule V:** The drug or other substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule IV. The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of the drug or other substances may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule IV. Included in Schedule V are lomotil, motofen, lyrica, and parepectolin. They are commonly used for anti-diarrheal, antitussive, and analgesic purposes.

Penalties

The law prescribes ranges of permissible penalties upon conviction. As required by the Federal Safe and Drug-Free Communities and Schools Act of 1994, the pertinent state laws, including sanctions for their violation, are summarized below.

- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a felony conviction for which the punishment is a term of imprisonment ranging from 1 to 10 years, or in the discretion of the jury or the court trying the case without a jury, confinement in jail for up to 12 months and a fine of up to $2,500, either or both.

- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule III of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to 12 months and a fine of up to $2,500, either or both.
- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule IV of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to six months and fine of up to $1,000, either or both.
- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule V of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is a fine of up to $500.
- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II of the Drug Control Act with the intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon c onviction, exposes the violator to a felony conviction for which the punishment is imprisonment from 5 to 40 years and a fine of up to $500,000. Upon conviction, the violator must be imprisoned for not less than five years, but may suffer life imprisonment, and a fine of up to $500,000.
- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedules III, IV, or V of the Drug Control Act or an imitation controlled substance which imitates a controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V, except for an anabolic steroid classified in Schedule III constituting a violation of Virginia Code 18.2-248.5, with the intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to one year and a fine of up to $2,500, either or both.

Virginia Code § 4.1-1105.1. Possession of marijuana or marijuana products unlawful in certain cases.

A. No person younger than 21 years of age shall consume or possess, or attempt to consume or possess, any marijuana or marijuana products, except by any federal, state, or local law-enforcement officer or his agent when possession of marijuana or marijuana products is necessary in the performance of his duties. Such person may be prosecuted either in the county or city in which the marijuana or marijuana products were possessed or consumed or in the county or city in which the person exhibits evidence of physical indicia of consumption of marijuana or marijuana products.

B. Any person 18 years of age or older who violates subsection A is subject to a civil penalty of no more than $25 and shall be ordered to enter a substance abuse treatment or education program or both, if available, that in the opinion of the court best suits the needs of the accused.

C. Any juvenile who violates subsection A is subject to a civil penalty of no more than $25 and the court shall require the accused to enter a substance abuse treatment or education program or both, if available, that in the opinion of the court best suits the needs of the accused.

Virginia Code § 4.1-1107. Using or consuming marijuana or marijuana products while in a motor vehicle being driven upon a public highway.

A. It is unlawful for any person to use or consume marijuana or marijuana products while driving a motor vehicle upon a public highway of the Commonwealth or while being a passenger in a motor vehicle being driven upon a public highway of the Commonwealth.

B. A judge or jury may make a permissive inference that a person has consumed marijuana or marijuana products in violation of this section if (i) an open container is located within the passenger area of the motor vehicle, (ii) the marijuana or marijuana products in the open container have been at least partially removed and (iii) the appearance, conduct, speech, or other physical characteristic of such person, excluding odor, is consistent with the consumption of marijuana or marijuana products. Such person may be prosecuted either in the county or city in which the marijuana was used or consumed, or in the county or city in which the person exhibits evidence of physical indicia of use or consumption of marijuana.

C. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a Class 4 misdemeanor.

Virginia Code § 4.1-1108. Consuming marijuana or marijuana products, or offering to another, in public place.

A. No person shall consume marijuana or a marijuana product or offer marijuana or a marijuana product to another, whether accepted or not, at or in any public place.

B. Any person who violates this section is subject to a civil penalty of no more than $25 for a first offense. A person who is convicted under this section of a second offense is subject to a $25 civil penalty and shall be ordered to enter a substance abuse treatment or education program or both, if available, that in the opinion of the court best suits the needs of the accused. A person convicted under this section of a third or subsequent offense is guilty of a Class 4 misdemeanor.

POTENTIAL HEALTH RISKS

- Excessive alcohol use poses immediate health risks, as well as long-term physical consequences. Consuming too much alcohol—even on a single occasion—can result in injury, violence, risky sexual behaviors, miscarriage and stillbirth among pregnant women, and alcohol poisoning/overdose, especially when used in combination with other substances. Long-term, excessive use can lead to high blood pressure, heart and liver disease, digestive problems, a weakened immune system, and can increase your risk of stroke. Frequent and high quantity consumption of alcohol can also trigger mental health concerns, including alcohol use disorder.
- Stimulants (e.g., cocaine, speed) raise blood pressure, increase the heart rate, and cause rapid breathing. Frequent and long-term stimulant use may cause paranoia, anxiety, hallucinations, insomnia, and depression. Hallucinogens (e.g., LSD, "shrooms") can result in memory impairment and flashbacks, and have been known to lead to injuries and deaths if the user gets violent or out of control due to a "trip." Sedatives (e.g., heroin, GHB) can cause memory loss, vertigo, reduced heart rate, seizures, insomnia, anxiety, tremors, and respiratory failure.
- THC (the psychoactive component of cannabis) can impact coordination, emotions, decision-making, and reaction times. Long-term and higher risk use may lead to impairments of memory and learning, can increase your risk for stroke, heart disease, and vascular issues, as well as lead to scarring of the lungs. Extended and high quantity usage may also trigger mental health concerns, such as schizophrenia and cannabis use disorder.

The above overview is only a partial list of the potential health risks caused by the misuse or abuse of alcohol or drugs.

Description of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education Programs

George Mason uses a two-prong approach to programming: offering alcohol-free social activities and providing educational programs. The university offers a variety of fun and sober events to encourage students to socialize without using alcohol or other drugs. George Mason's Student Involvement and Patriot Activities Council spearhead the planning and implementation of campuswide, alcohol-free social events, and the Office of Housing and Residence Life (HRL) staff members plan social events for their floors and neighborhoods.

In addition, the Fairfax and Science and Technology Campuses feature multiple performance venues where scores of cultural events are performed throughout the year. George Mason also offers a range of programming to educate students about the health implications and risks associated with alcohol and other drug use. The Student Support and Advocacy Center (SSAC) frequently partners with HRL (and other University Life units) to provide programming that engages students in the different arenas of their lives, including where they live, study, socialize, and spend time online.

When planning educational programs, SSAC and HRL utilize the Institute of Medicine's prevention model; universal, selective, and indicated approaches are developed to reach the overall campus, at-risk students, and students who demonstrate risky substance use. Many programs are designed for high-risk students (e.g., freshmen, Greek members) and scheduled for high-risk times (e.g., first six weeks of class, Halloween, Homecoming).

PROGRAMS FROM FALL 2023 TO SPRING 2025

- **National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week.** National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week is a fun, engaging, and meaningful way for students to learn about alcohol. We celebrate National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week the third full week of each October. Past programs include "Drinking Olympics: How to Play it Safe," "Betcha' Won't," and "The TRU College Life by Julia Garcia." The week focuses on delivering information on safer drinking strategies, busting the myths about college student drinking, and helping students identify ways to be a George Mason team player through pro-social bystander behavior.
- **Safe Spring Break Fair (SSAC and Housing).** Celebrate Spring Break early with Student Support and Advocacy Center (SSAC)! Each year, SSAC hosts a variety of spring break-related programs with different campus offices the week before spring break. The programs focus on giving students the tools to make the most of their well-deserved break by relaxing in a safe and healthy manner.
- **Welcome to Mason Mocktail (SSAC, SHS, CWB, George Mason PD, HRL, Student Conduct, and FSL).** Welcome to Mason Mocktail is a multidepartment event that occurs during the Welcome2Mason period in September. It comprises educational and engaging activities regarding alcohol education with free mocktails for participants. Activities include alcohol trivia, beer goggles, standard drink size, and putting beverages in order based on alcohol content.

ON-CAMPUS RESOURCES

- **Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)** provides short-term counseling to help students address personal or relationship concerns that may be influencing their substance use. **caps.gmu.edu**.
- **Student Health Services** offers a full range of primary and preventive health care services, including testing for sexually transmitted infections. Studies have shown that the more someone drinks, the more likely they are to have unprotected sex. **shs.gmu.edu**.

OFF-CAMPUS RESOURCES

Self-Help Support

- **Adult Children of Alcoholics** is an anonymous 12-step program, either online or in person, for those who grew up in alcoholic or dysfunctional families and want to heal their relationships with themselves. **adultchildren.org**
- **Alcoholics Anonymous** is a "fellowship of men and women who share their experience, strength, and hope with each other that they may solve their common problem and help others to recover from alcoholism." 703-876-6166. **ssac.gmu.edu/recovery** and **aavirginia.org**
- **Marijuana Anonymous (MA)** is a fellowship of men and women who share their experience, strength, and hope with each other that they may solve their common problem and help others to recover from marijuana addiction. 1-800-766-6779. **marijuana-anonymous.org**
- **Narcotics Anonymous (NA)** is a nonprofit fellowship or society of men and women for whom drugs have become a major problem. 1-800-543-4670. **cprna.org**
- **SMART Recovery** provides support to individuals who are considering or engaging in abstinence from any type of addictive behavior. 703-486-0202. **smartrecovery.org**

Therapists

Individual clinicians conduct substance abuse assessments and provide treatment in the community. Consult the provider list on your health insurance company's website and look for therapists who are certified substance abuse counselors (CSAC after their name) or licensed substance abuse treatment practitioners (LSATP).

Private Agencies

- Harrison House (Annandale, Virginia): 703-256-6474
  hhouseofva.com
- Inova Comprehensive Addiction Treatment Services (CATS):
  703-776-4001 (outpatient)
  inova.org/healthcare-services/behavioral-health/cats/index.jsp
- National Counseling Group (Manassas, Virginia): 703-257-5997
  nationalcounselinggroup.com
- National Capital Treatment and Recovery (Arlington, Virginia):
  703-841-0703 Ext. #1 **natcaptreatment.org**
- Recovery Center of Northern Virginia (Herndon and Leesburg, Virginia):
  703-454-5874 **aquilarecoveryva.com**
- Virginia Hospital Center's Addiction Treatment Program (Arlington, Virginia):
  703-558-6451 **virginiahospitalcenter.com/medical/addiction/addiction.aspx**

Public Agencies

- Arlington County Behavioral Healthcare: 703-228-5150
  arlingtonva.us/Government/Programs/Health/Adult-Behavioral-Healthcare
- Fairfax County Community Services Board: 703-383-8500
  fairfaxcounty.gov/csb/services
- Prince William County Community Services: (Manassas) 703-792-7800;
  (Woodbridge) 703-792-4900
  pwcva.gov/department/community-services/substance-use-services

Legal

- Fairfax Bar Lawyer Referral Services: 703-246-3780
  fairfaxbar.org/page/LRS

EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

The abuse of drugs and alcohol by employees is incompatible with the goals of George Mason. The illicit use of drugs and alcohol could create a serious threat to the safety and welfare of the university community, as well as undermine the productivity and success of its members. It is important that all members of the George Mason community understand the health risks and legal consequences of substance abuse.

Employee Assistance

All health plans offered to state employees and their dependents have Employee Assistance Programs (EAPs). Each program is available to our benefited employees 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The EAP assists with issues related to

- alcohol or drug abuse
- mental health
- child or elder care
- grief counseling
- domestic violence
- legal matters
- finances
- stress management

George Mason employees can seek counseling and referrals through their health insurance company's EAP. Employees have up to four EAP sessions at no charge for services such as alcohol or drug abuse assessment, mental health, child or elder care, grief counseling, and legal or financial services. EAP counselors provide community referrals if longer-term support is needed. Visit **dhrm.virginia.gov/employeeprograms/employeeassistance**. SSAC also offers one-time consultations to faculty and staff to identify treatment options. For more information, please call Human Resources at 703-993-3878.

More information for faculty and staff is available at:

- Employee Drug and Alcohol Policy. **universitypolicy.gmu.edu/policies/employee-drug-and-alcohol-policy**
- Employee Drug and Alcohol Procedures, including sanctions. **universitypolicy.gmu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Policy-2219-Procedures.pdf**
- Employee Drug and Alcohol Resources. **dhrm.virginia.gov/employeeprograms/employeeassistance**

TimelyCare for Faculty and Staff

RSR's Employee Health and Well-Being team has partnered with TimelyCare to provide George Mason employees with free, confidential mental health and well-being support, available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Faculty and staff can access care from anywhere, at any time, using their George Mason email to register.

Your TimelyCare benefits include:

- 24/7/365 emotional support with the TalkNow line.
- Up to 12 free scheduled counseling sessions per academic year.
- Health Coaching: work with experts to develop healthy lifestyle behaviors (nutrition, sleep habits, time management, and mindfulness).
- Self-guided resources, mindfulness tools, and peer support available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.

How to Get Started:

1. Visit **timelycare.com/gmu** or download the TimelyCare app (available in the iOS App Store or in the Google Play Store).
2. Sign up with your George Mason email address.
3. Choose Faculty/Staff and start a session instantly or schedule a future visit.

For information on TimelyCare benefits for students, please visit **ulife.gmu.edu/timely-care**.

Definition of Consent in Reference to Sexual Activity

Under George Mason's policy on Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct and Other Forms of Interpersonal Violence (University Policy Number 1202), consent in reference to sexual activity means affirmative agreement to engage in conduct. In order to be affirmative, the agreement must be demonstrated through clear words or actions and must be informed and voluntary. A person who wants to engage in a specific sexual activity is responsible for obtaining Consent for that activity. Lack of protest does not constitute Consent. Lack of resistance does not constitute Consent. Silence and/or passivity also do not constitute Consent.

Consent to one form of sexual activity does not, by itself, constitute Consent to another form of sexual activity. Consent to sexual activity on a prior occasion does not, by itself, constitute Consent to future sexual activity. In cases of prior relationships, the manner and nature of prior communications between the parties and the context of the relationship may have a bearing on the presence of Consent.

Consent may be withdrawn at any time. An individual who seeks to withdraw Consent must communicate, through clear words or actions, a decision to cease the sexual activity. Once Consent is withdrawn, the sexual activity must cease immediately.

Consent cannot be obtained through physical violence, threats, intimidation, or coercion.

a) Physical violence means that a person is exerting control over another person through the use of physical force. Examples of physical violence include hitting, punching, slapping, kicking, restraining, choking, and brandishing or using any weapon.

b) Threats are words or actions that would compel a reasonable person to engage in unwanted sexual activity. Examples include threats to harm a person physically, to reveal private information, to harm a person's reputation, or to cause a person academic or economic harm.

c) Intimidation is an implied threat that menaces or causes reasonable fear in another person. A person's size, alone, does not constitute intimidation; however, a person's size may be used in a way that constitutes intimidation (e.g., blocking access to an exit).

d) Coercion is the use of an unreasonable amount of pressure to gain sexual access. Coercion is more than an effort to persuade, entice, or attract another person to engage in sexual activity. When a person makes clear a decision not to participate in a particular activity, a decision to stop a particular activity, or a decision not to go beyond a certain activity, continued pressure can be coercive. In evaluating whether coercion was used, the University will consider: (i) the frequency of the application of the pressure, (ii) the intensity of the pressure, (iii) the degree of isolation of the person being pressured, and (iv) the duration of the pressure.

Consent also cannot be obtained by taking advantage of the Incapacitation of another, where the person initiating sexual activity knew or reasonably should have known that the other person was Incapacitated. In evaluating Consent in cases of alleged Incapacitation, the University asks two questions: (1) Did the person initiating sexual activity know that the other party was Incapacitated? And if not, (2) Would a sober, reasonable, lay (i.e., non-medical professional) person in the same situation have known that the other party was Incapacitated? If the answer to either of these questions is "YES," Consent was absent.

Incapacitation: Incapacitation means that a person lacks the ability to make informed, rational judgments about whether or not to engage in an activity. A person may be Incapacitated as a result of the consumption of alcohol and/or other drugs, mental or physical helplessness, sleep, unconsciousness, lack of awareness that an activity is taking place or due to a temporary or permanent physical or mental health condition. Incapacitation as a result of consumption of alcohol and/or drugs is a state beyond drunkenness or intoxication. A person is not necessarily Incapacitated merely as a result of drinking or using drugs.

Evaluating Incapacitation requires an assessment of an individual's abilities to:

- Communicate a choice
- Understand relevant information
- Reason about choices; and/or
- Appreciate the consequences of a situation.

Potential indicators of Incapacitation include (1) an inability to understand or answer questions such as: "Do you know where you are?", "Do you know how you got here?", "Do you know what is happening?", "Do you know whom you are with?"; (2) slurred or incomprehensible speech; (3) unsteady gait; (4) combativeness; (5) emotional volatility; (6) vomiting; or (7) incontinence.

Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct and Other Forms of Interpersonal Violence

[The most up-to-date policy on Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct and Other Forms of Interpersonal Violence (University Policy Number 1202) is available online at **universitypolicy.gmu.edu/policies/sexual-harassment-policy.**]

SCOPE

This policy applies to George Mason University ("University") students, employees, employees of contractors, visitors, guests, and other third parties.

This policy applies to acts of Prohibited Conduct when

1. The conduct occurs on campus or other property owned or controlled by the University;
2. The conduct occurs in the context of a University employment or education program or activity, including, but not limited to, University-sponsored study abroad, research, online, or internship programs; or
3. The conduct occurs outside the context of University employment or a University educational program or activity, but has continuing adverse effects on or creates a hostile environment for an individual while on the University's campus or other property owned or controlled by the University or in any University employment or educational program or activity.

POLICY STATEMENT

The University is committed to providing a safe and non-discriminatory learning, living, and working environment for all members of the University community. The University does not discriminate on the basis of sex or gender in any of its education or employment programs and activities. The University complies with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX"); 34 CFR Part 106 ("Title IX Regulations"); Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 ("Title VII"); the Virginia Human Rights Act; Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA"); and the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act ("Clery Act").

It is a violation of University policy to engage in Sexual Assault, Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment, Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment,[1] Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking, and Complicity in the commission of any act prohibited by this policy, and Retaliation against a person for the good faith reporting of any of these forms of conduct or participation in any investigation or proceeding under this policy (collectively, "Prohibited Conduct"). Prohibited Conduct is prohibited regardless of the sex, sexual orientation, and/or gender identity/expression of the Complainant or Respondent. Prohibited Conduct under this policy extends beyond the definitions of "sexual harassment" adopted by the Department of Education in the Title IX Regulations.

The University will take prompt and equitable action to eliminate Prohibited Conduct, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects. Some forms of Prohibited Conduct may also constitute crimes under Virginia law, which may subject a person to criminal prosecution and punishment in addition to any sanctions under this policy. Complainants have the right to notify or decline to notify law enforcement in addition to any actions taken under this policy. Complainants may simultaneously pursue criminal and University complaints.

The University urges anyone who becomes aware of an incident of Prohibited Conduct to report the incident immediately to the University's Title IX Coordinator. Employees must report any Prohibited Conduct of which they are aware to the Title IX Coordinator, except in specific circumstances described on page 103. Reports can be made

- By contacting the University's Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator by telephone, email, or in person at their respective location, email addresses and/or phone numbers listed on page 107 or
- By completing the online sexual or interpersonal misconduct intake form for reporting Prohibited Conduct to the Title IX Coordinator at **oacc.gmu.edu**.

1 The Department of Education has decided to use narrow definitions of quid pro quo and hostile environment sexual harassment in the Title IX Regulations. The University is required to use those definitions to determine if sexual harassment constitutes a violation of Title IX. However, the University has determined that conduct that falls outside of the definitions used in the Title IX Regulation can constitute sexual harassment and is therefore a violation of this Policy. As such Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment includes Title IX Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment and University Policy Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment, as defined in the Definition Section. Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment includes Title IX Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment and University Policy Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment, as defined in the Definition Section.

There is no time limit for reporting Prohibited Conduct to the University under this policy. Please review **Resources and Reporting Guide for Students & Employees** (Appendix B —available at **universitypolicy.gmu.edu/policies/sexual-harassment-policy**) for a list of available on- and off-campus confidential resources.

Upon receipt of a report, the Title IX Coordinator shall promptly contact the reporting party and, if known and different from the reporting party, the Complainant. The Title IX Coordinator shall discuss with the Complainant the options available to the Complainant under the University Grievance Procedures (Appendix A), including the option to submit a Formal Complaint, and the Supportive Measures that are available. The Title IX Coordinator may provide Supportive Measures, as determined appropriate by the Title IX Coordinator, to any individual involved in a report of Prohibited Conduct, regardless of whether the Complainant requests that the University initiate an investigation of the Prohibited Conduct. The Title IX Coordinator may also impose emergency measures as necessary to protect the physical health and safety of the Complainant, Respondent, or other individuals.

In order to initiate a formal investigation of Prohibited Conduct by the University, a Complainant must submit a Formal Complaint to the Title IX Coordinator. Upon receipt of a Formal Complaint requesting that the University investigate an allegation of Prohibited Conduct, the University shall follow the grievance procedures described in Appendix A: Procedures for Responding to Reports of Prohibited Conduct Committed by Students and Employees. A Respondent shall be presumed to be not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination is made as to responsibility at the end of the grievance process. The University shall use the preponderance of the evidence standard in determining responsibility for a violation of this policy for all cases. Being impaired by alcohol and/or other drugs is no defense to violating this policy.

Employees or students who violate this policy may face disciplinary action up to and including termination or expulsion. Third Parties who commit Prohibited Conduct may have their relationships with the University terminated and/or their privileges of being on University premises withdrawn.

PROHIBITED CONDUCT UNDER THIS POLICY

Prohibited Conduct: Prohibited Conduct is defined as the following:

A. As provided in the Title IX Regulations, the following is defined as sexual harassment under Title IX and prohibited under this policy:[2]

a. Sexual Assault: Any sexual act directed against another person, without the Consent of the Complainant including instances where the Complainant is incapable of giving Consent.

1. Rape—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.

2. Sodomy—Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the Consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving Consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

3. Sexual Assault with An Object—To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the Consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving Consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. An "object" or "instrument" is anything used by the offender other than the offender's genitalia (e.g., a finger, bottle, handgun, stick).

4. Fondling—The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the Consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving Consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

b. Sexual Assault: Nonforcible sexual intercourse

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

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

2 The University is required by the Title IX Regulations to use these definitions for sexual harassment under Title IX.

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

d. Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment as Defined in Title IX Regulation ("Title IX Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment"): Unwelcome conduct based on sex that would be determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the University's education program or activity.[3]

e. Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the Complainant'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 such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

f. Domestic Violence: Violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the Complainant; a person with whom the Complainant shares a child in common; a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the Complainant as a spouse or intimate partner; a person similarly situated to a spouse of the Complainant under the domestic or family violence laws of Virginia; by any other person against an adult or youth Complainant who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of Virginia. To categorize an incident as Domestic Violence, the relationship between the Respondent and the Complainant must be more than just two people living together as roommates. The people cohabitating must be current or former spouses or have an intimate relationship.

g. 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 or suffer substantial emotional distress. Stalking may include the concept of "cyber-stalking," a particular form of stalking

3 Whether conduct is unwelcome is a subjective determination based on the specific Complainant. Severity, pervasiveness, and objective offensiveness are evaluated based on the totality of the circumstances from the perspective of a reasonable person in the same or similar circumstances ("in the shoes of the Complainant"), including the context in which the alleged incident occurred and any similar, previous patterns that may be evidenced.

in which a person uses electronic media, such as the internet, social networks, blogs, cell phones, texts, or other similar devices to pursue, harass, or to make unwelcome contact with another person in an unsolicited fashion. When allegations of stalking are unrelated to sex and/or gender-based harassment, cases may be referred to the appropriate office and governed by either the Code of Student Conduct, Department of Human Resources Policy, Administrative/Professional Faculty Handbook, or the Faculty Handbook.

B. The University has determined that the following conduct also constitutes Prohibited Conduct:

a. To the extent that conduct does not fall under the definition of Title IX Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment, the following conduct violates University Policy:

1. University Policy Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment: Unwelcome conduct based on sex where submission to or rejection of such conduct is used, explicitly or implicitly, as the basis for decisions affecting an individual's education, employment, or participation in a University program or activity.

b. Sexual Exploitation: Purposely or knowingly doing one or more of the following without Consent:

- Taking sexual advantage of another person.
- Taking advantage of another's sexuality.
- Exceeding the boundaries of consensual Sexual Contact without the knowledge of the other individual.

Sexual Exploitation may be committed for any purpose, including sexual arousal or gratification, financial gain, or other personal benefit. Examples include, but are not limited to, purposefully or knowingly:

- Causing the incapacitation of another person through alcohol and/or drugs (or any other means) for the purpose of compromising that person's ability to give Affirmative Consent to sexual activity;
- Allowing third parties to observe private sexual activity from a hidden location (e.g., closet) or through electronic means (e.g., Skype or livestreaming of images) without consent of all parties;
- Engaging in voyeurism [e.g., watching private sexual activity without the consent of the participants or viewing another person's intimate

parts (including genitalia, groin, breasts or buttocks) in a place where that person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy];

- Recording or photographing private sexual activity and/or a person's intimate parts (including genitalia, groin, breasts, or buttocks) without consent;
- Disseminating or posting images of private sexual activity and/or a person's intimate parts (including genitalia, groin, breasts, or buttocks) without consent;
- Maliciously threatening to disclose or disclosing an individual's Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, or Gender Expression;
- Prostituting another person;
- Possessing, creating, or distributing child pornography;
- Exposing another person to a sexually transmitted infection or virus without the other's knowledge; or
- Failing to use contraception, or deliberately removing or compromising contraception (Stealthing) without the other party's knowledge.

c. Complicity: Complicity is any act taken with the purpose of aiding, facilitating, promoting or encouraging the commission of an act of Prohibited Conduct under this Policy by another person. Examples of complicity include, but are not limited to, restraining another individual during a sexual assault, encouraging someone to commit dating violence or sexual assault, or intentionally not intervening for the purpose of facilitating another person committing Prohibited Conduct.

C. Retaliation: No person may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or this policy, or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, participated, or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under Title IX or this policy.

DEFINITIONS UNDER THIS POLICY

Title IX Coordinator: The Title IX Coordinator is the University employee responsible for coordinating the University's compliance with and enforcement of Title IX and this policy.

Complainant: An individual who is alleged to be the victim of Prohibited Conduct.

Respondent: An individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute Prohibited Conduct.

Confidential Employee: Any employee of the Student Support and Advocacy Center (SSAC), Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS), or Student Health Services (SHS) or any other employee who is a licensed medical, clinical, or mental-health professional (e.g., physicians, nurses, physicians' assistants, psychologists, psychiatrists, professional counselors and social workers, and those performing services under their supervision), when acting in that professional role in the provision of services to a patient who is a student ("health care providers"); and (2) any employee providing administrative, operational, and/or related support for such health care providers in their performance of such services; and (3) any employee of the Office of the University Ombudsperson when acting in their role as ombudspersons or providing administrative, operational, or related support.

Non-Confidential Employee: Any employee who is not a Confidential Employee. This includes students who are serving as Resident Assistants, Graduate Teaching Assistants, and all other student-employees, when disclosures are made to any of them in their capacities as employees.

Formal Complaint: A document or electronic submission (e.g., email, or online form) filed by a Complainant or the Title IX Coordinator with the Title IX Coordinator alleging Prohibited Conduct against a Respondent and requesting that the University investigate the allegation of Prohibited Conduct. A Formal Complaint filed by a Complainant must contain a physical or digital signature or otherwise indicate that the complainant is the person filing the Formal Complaint.

Supportive Measures: Non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate and as reasonably available without fee or charge to a Complainant or Respondent that (1) restore or preserve equal access to the University employment or education programs and activities, without unreasonably burdening the other party, (2) protect the safety of the parties or the University community, or (3) deter Prohibited Conduct.

SUPPORTIVE MEASURES

The University offers a wide range of Supportive Measures for Students and Employees, whether as Complainants or Respondents, to provide support throughout the initiation, investigation, and resolution of a report of Prohibited Conduct. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for providing Supportive Measures, as deemed appropriate by the Title IX Coordinator. The University will offer reasonable and appropriate Supportive Measures to protect continued access to University employment or education programs and activities. Supportive Measures may be both remedial (designed to address safety and well-being and continued access to educational opportunities) or protective. Supportive measures may be temporary or permanent and may include, but are not limited to, no-contact directives, residence modifications, academic modifications and support, work schedule modifications, interim disciplinary suspension, interim suspension from employment, and pre-disciplinary leave (with or without pay). No-contact directives shall not be used to suppress, coerce, or punish the exercise of First Amendment rights. Where the alleged conduct includes speech protected by the U.S. Constitution, a no-contact directive will not be issued based on the content of that speech, unless the University preliminary determines that the alleged conduct as a whole, if true, would constitute Prohibited Conduct. Speech or conduct that is protected by the First Amendment alone shall not be considered Prohibited Conduct.

Supportive Measures are available regardless of whether a Complainant pursues a complaint or investigation under this policy. The University will maintain the confidentiality of any Supportive Measures provided under this policy to the extent practicable and will promptly address any violation of the Supportive Measures. The Title IX Coordinator has the discretion to impose and/or modify any interim Supportive Measure based on all available information. The Title IX Coordinator is available to meet with Complainants or Respondents to address any concerns about the provision of Supportive Measures.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYEES TO REPORT PROHIBITED CONDUCT

1. Confidential Employees

Confidential Employees provide confidential, trauma-informed counseling or support. Please review **Resources and Reporting Guide for Students & Employees** (Appendix B —available at **universitypolicy.gmu.edu/policies/sexual-harassment-policy**) for a list of available on- and off-campus confidential resources. Confidential Employees will not disclose information about Prohibited Conduct reported to them by a student to the Title IX Coordinator without the student's permission, unless there is a continuing threat of serious harm to the patient/client or to others or there is a legal obligation to reveal such information (e.g., where there is suspected abuse or neglect of a minor).

2. Non-Confidential Employees

Non-Confidential Employees are required to report to the Title IX Coordinator all relevant details (obtained directly or indirectly) about any incident of Prohibited Conduct that involves a student or an employee as a Complainant, Respondent, and/or witness, including dates, times, locations, and names of parties and witnesses. This includes reports related to on- or off-campus conduct. Non-Confidential Employees are not required to report information disclosed (1) at public awareness events (e.g., Take Back the Night candlelight vigils, protests, survivor speak-outs, or other public forums in which students may disclose incidents of Prohibited Conduct; collectively, "Public Awareness Events"), or (2) during a student's participation as a subject in an Institutional Review Board-approved human subjects research protocol ("IRB Research"). The University may provide information about students' Title IX rights and about available University and community resources and support at Public Awareness Events, however, and Institutional Review Boards may, in appropriate cases, require researchers to provide such information to all student subjects of IRB Research.

Consistent with the requirements of Va. Code § 23.1-806 (the "Virginia Reporting Statute"), Non-Confidential Employees are also required to report to the Title IX Coordinator all information obtained, from any source, about alleged Prohibited Conduct that occurs anywhere on University campus (including residence halls); on any contiguous (off-campus) property owned or controlled by the University; on any property controlled by a student organization (including fraternity houses) or frequently used by students, wherever located; and public property (including streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities) that is within or immediately adjacent to, and accessible from, campus.

PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

Information related to a report under this Policy will only be shared with those University employees who need to know in order to assist in the assessment, investigation, or resolution of the report. If the decision is made to pursue disciplinary action against a Respondent, information related to the report will be shared with the Respondent. Information regarding a report will not be shared with third parties (including either the Complainant or Respondent's parents or guardians) unless the party has signed a waiver that is compliant with FERPA, there is an articulable threat to the health or safety of the party or other individuals, the University if required by law to share the information, or the party is a minor and sharing is permissible under the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) with the minor's parents or guardians.

Under the Virginia Reporting Statute, the University is required to report information about acts of sexual violence that constitute felonies to the law enforcement agencies and the prosecuting authorities who would be responsible, respectively, for investigating and prosecuting such allegations.



CLERY ACT COMPLIANCE AND TIMELY WARNINGS

If a report of Prohibited Conduct discloses a serious and immediate threat to the campus community, the George Mason Department of Police and Public Safety will issue a timely notification to protect the health or safety of the community as required by the Clery Act. The notification will not include identifying information about a Reporting Party.

Pursuant to the Clery Act and the 2019 Amendments to the Violence Against Women Act, anonymous statistical information regarding reported criminal incidents must be shared with the George Mason Department of Police and Public Safety for inclusion in the Daily Crime Log. This information will also be included in the University's Annual Security Report (**police.gmu.edu/annual-security-report**). The University may also share aggregate and not personally identifiable data about reports, outcomes, and sanctions.

See **University Policy Number 1412: Reporting of Clery Act Crimes and/or Prohibited Sexual Conduct for more information about Clery Act Reporting**.

AMNESTY POLICY

The University will not pursue disciplinary action against Complainants, Respondents, or witnesses for disclosure of illegal personal consumption of drugs and/or alcohol where such disclosures are made in connection with a good faith report or investigation of Prohibited Conduct.

RECORDS

The Office of Access, Compliance, and Community will maintain records of all reports under this Policy and their outcomes for seven years.

OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE TRUTHFUL INFORMATION

All University community members are expected to provide truthful information in any report or proceeding under this policy. Submitting or providing false or misleading information in bad faith or with a view to personal gain or intentional harm to another in connection with an incident of Prohibited Conduct is prohibited and subject to disciplinary sanctions under the University's Student Code of Conduct and disciplinary action under the appropriate employee disciplinary policy. This provision does not apply to reports made or information provided in good faith, even if the facts alleged in the report are not later substantiated.

Procedures for Responding to Reports of Prohibited Conduct Committed by Students and Employees

[The most up-to-date Procedures for Responding to Reports of Prohibited Conduct Committed by Students and Employees is available online in Appendix A at **universitypolicy.gmu.edu/policies/sexual-harassment-policy.**]

These procedures are applicable to any report alleging a student or an employee committed Prohibited Conduct under University Policy 1202: Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct and Other Forms of Interpersonal Violence ("Policy"). These procedures apply to all reports of Prohibited Conduct received after January 21, 2025.

While these procedures apply to all reports received after January 21, 2025, in determining whether the alleged conduct constitutes Prohibited Conduct, the University will use the version of Policy 1202 applicable **at the time of the alleged conduct**.

The Office of Access, Compliance, and Community (OACC) may revise these procedures subject to review and approval through the University process for revising procedures.

If the procedures outlined in this Appendix are altered, impacted parties will be notified of the changes as soon as practicable, or within ten business days of the change.

NOTE: In the case of an emergency or where there is the presence of danger to an individual or the campus community, please call 9-1-1.

REPORTING PROHIBITED CONDUCT

Title IX Coordinator, Senior Deputy Coordinator, and Deputy Coordinators

The University encourages anyone who experiences or becomes aware of an incident of Prohibited Conduct involving a student or an employee to immediately report the incident to the University by contacting the University's Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator by telephone, email, in person during regular office hours, or by completing the **Sexual and Interpersonal Misconduct Reporting Form**. Pursuant to University policy, certain University employees, called "Non-Confidential Employees," are required to report to the Title IX Coordinator all information disclosed to them about an incident of Prohibited Conduct. See Policy 1202: Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct and Other Forms of Interpersonal Misconduct.

The Title IX Coordinator and Deputy Title IX Coordinators can be contacted by telephone, email, or in person during regular office hours.

Although the University has identified senior and deputy coordinators to ensure ease of access across campus locations, central reporting of incidents must be to the Title IX Coordinator.

Thomas M. Bluestein
Associate Vice President
Office of Access, Compliance, and Community
Title IX Coordinator
ADA Coordinator
Fairfax Campus
Aquia Room 373
Phone: 703-993-8730
Email: **titleix@gmu.edu**
Online: **Sexual and Interpersonal Misconduct Reporting Form**

Nena Rogers
Senior Associate Athletic Director
Academic Services
Fairfax Campus
120 Field House
Phone: 703-993-3594
Email: **nrodgers1@gmu.edu**

Right to Involve Law Enforcement

An individual may choose to report conduct or make a Formal Complaint to the University to pursue resolution under these procedures and may also choose to make a report to law enforcement. An individual may pursue either or both of these options at the same time. An individual who wishes to pursue criminal action in addition to, or instead of, making a report under these Procedures should contact law enforcement directly:

- 9-1-1 (for emergencies in Virginia)
- 1-1-9 (for emergencies at Mason Korea)
- University Police 703-993-2810 (for nonemergencies)
- Fairfax County Police 703-691-2131 (for nonemergencies)
- City of Fairfax Police 703-385-7924 (for nonemergencies)
- Manassas Police 703-257-8000 (for nonemergencies)
- Arlington County Police 703-558-2222 (for nonemergencies)

Confidential Resources

The University offers referral and access for students and employees to confidential resources for individuals who may be seeking counseling or other emotional support. Access to these services is not dependent on sub-

mission of a report or Formal Complaint to the University. University Policy 1202 Appendix B: Resources and Reporting Guide for Students & Employees identifies confidential resources, both at the University and in the Fairfax community. See Appendix B online at **universitypolicy.gmu.edu/policies/sexual-harassment-policy**.

PROCESS FOLLOWING RECEIPT OF REPORT

Initial Assessment of Incident Report

Upon receipt of an incident report, the Title IX Coordinator will conduct an initial assessment to determine if the report relates to conduct that is prohibited under Title IX and/or Policy 1202. If the report relates to conduct that is not addressed by Title IX and/or Policy 1202 (e.g., harassment based on something other than sex, dispute over a grade, etc.), the Title IX Coordinator shall refer the matter to the appropriate University office and notify the reporting party that the referral has been made.

Contacting Reporting Party (and Complainant, if Different and Known)

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the report relates to conduct prohibited by Title IX and/or Policy 1202, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the individual making the report of Prohibited Conduct (if known) and the Complainant (if known and different than the person making the report). This contact is the initial outreach from the Title IX Coordinator. The initial outreach invites the complainant to a meeting called an Information Session where the Title IX Coordinator discusses information about this policy, the process for filing a Formal Complaint, the availability of supportive measures and their availability regardless of whether the complainant files a Formal Complaint, and the ability to have an advisor of choice attend all meetings and hearings.

Title IX Review Committee

In the event that the report relates to an allegation of sexual assault, the Title IX Coordinator will also notify the Title IX Review Committee. The Title IX Review Committee will convene (in person, by telephone, or by email) within 72 hours after receiving a reported incident of sexual assault. The Title IX Review Committee shall include, at a minimum: (1) the Title IX Coordinator, (2) a representative of the University Police Department (the "UPD Representative"), and (3) a representative from the Office of Student Conduct. If the report involves an employee, the Department of Human Resources will participate in the evaluation of the report with the Title IX Review Committee.

The Title IX Review Committee operates pursuant to Va. Code §23.1-806 ("Reporting acts of sexual violence) and has access, under Virginia law, to certain otherwise confidential information, including law enforcement records, criminal history record information, as provided in Va. Code §19.2-389 and §19.2-389.1; health records, as provided in Va. Code §32.1-127.1:03; University disciplinary, academic and/or personnel records; and any other information or evidence known to the University or to law enforcement. The Title IX Review Committee may seek additional information about the reported incident through any other legally permissible means.

The Title IX Review Committee will reconvene as necessary to continue to evaluate whether any new or additional information received triggers any further obligation(s) under the Clery Act or with respect to any child protective service agency, and will direct the Title IX Coordinator to take such further actions, as necessary.

Pursuant to the Virginia Reporting Statute, the Title IX Review Committee is required to disclose information about certain allegations of Prohibited Conduct to law enforcement.

Safety Assessment

The Title IX Coordinator (in consultation with the Title IX Review Committee and/or other University officials, as appropriate) will make a determination of whether based on reported information and any other available information the Respondent poses an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment that justifies placing the Respondent on an emergency temporary suspension, administrative leave, or other appropriate measures (e.g., temporary removal from housing) pending the outcome of the adjudication. The Title IX Coordinator will make this determination based upon an individualized assessment of the totality of the known circumstances, and will be guided by a consideration of the following factors (the "Risk Factors"):

- Whether the Respondent has prior arrests, is the subject of prior reports and/or complaints related to any form of Prohibited Conduct, or has any history of violent behavior;
- Whether the Respondent has a history of failing to comply with any University No-Contact Directive, other University support measures, and/or any judicial protective order;
- Whether the Respondent has threatened to commit violence or any form of Prohibited Conduct;

- Whether the Prohibited Conduct involved multiple Respondents;
- Whether the Prohibited Conduct involved the use of weapons or physical violence. "Physical violence" means exerting control over another person through the use of physical force. Examples of physical violence include hitting, punching, slapping, kicking, restraining, choking, and brandishing or using any weapon;
- Whether the report reveals a pattern of Prohibited Conduct (e.g., by the Respondent, by a particular group or organization, around a particular recurring event or activity, or at a particular location);
- Whether the Complainant is (or was at the time of the Prohibited Conduct) a minor (under 18); and/or
- Whether any other aggravating circumstances or signs of predatory behavior are present.

The Title IX Coordinator may at any point reevaluate whether the Respondent should be placed on emergency suspension or administrative leave based on new information.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that an emergency suspension or administrative leave is necessary, the Title IX Coordinator will work with the appropriate University Office (University Life for students, Human Resources for employees) to put in place the suspension or leave. The Respondent will be notified of the action and have the opportunity to appeal the decision per the procedures applicable to the Respondent based on their relationship to the University. The notice provided will inform the Respondent of how to appeal the decision.

Initial Meeting—Information Session with Complainant and/or Respondent

During an Information Session, the Title IX Coordinator or their designee will meet with the Complainant and/or Respondent. At the Information Session, the Title IX Coordinator will:

- Review University and community resources, the right to seek appropriate and available supportive measures, and how to request those resources and measures;
- Discuss which supportive measures the Complainant wishes to have put in place;
- Assess safety and offer supportive measures as determined appropriate by the Title IX Coordinator;

- Explain the right to seek medical treatment, and explain the importance of obtaining and preserving forensic and other evidence;
- Explain the right to contact law enforcement, decline to contact law enforcement, and/or seek a protective order;
- Review the right to seek formal or informal resolution under these Procedures and explain the procedures for a formal and informal resolution;
- Ascertain the Complainant's expressed preference (if the Complainant has, at the time of the initial meeting, a preference) for pursuing a Formal Complaint or an informal resolution, or neither; and discuss any concerns or barriers to participating in any University investigation and resolution under these Procedures;
- Explain the University's prohibition against Retaliation and that the University will take prompt action in response to any act of Retaliation;
- Gather any information about the Prohibited Conduct that the Title IX Coordinator believes is necessary; and
- Ascertain the ages of the Complainant and the Respondent, if known, and, if either of the parties is a minor (under 18), contact the appropriate child protective service agency.

If the Complainant does not wish to meet with the Title IX Coordinator, the Title IX Coordinator shall document that the Complainant declined the invitation for an information session. If a Formal Complaint is submitted or received, the Title IX Coordinator will offer an Information Session to the named Respondent(s) where the same information listed above is discussed.

Though the University encourages an individual to choose to attend an Information Session when offered, it is the right of the individual, whether they are a Complainant, Respondent, or other involved party to choose to attend an Information Session or not.

Advisors

At all times, including during an Information Session and/or during an investigation and resolution process, the Complainant and Respondent may choose to have an advisor present with them. The advisor may be any person, including an attorney, who is not otherwise a party or witness involved in the matter. The University maintains a list of trained advisors that are available to serve the Complainant or Respondent if the party chooses to request one of these trained advisors. Each party may be accompanied by their respective advisor at any meeting or proceeding, including throughout the investigation, hearing, and appeal stages.

While the advisor may provide support and advice to the party at any meeting and/or proceeding, they may not speak on behalf of the party or otherwise participate in, or in any manner disrupt, such meetings and/or proceedings (except as provided below during questioning within the hearing process).

An advisor who is not complying with these procedures or who is otherwise obstructing any meeting or the hearing may be removed from the meeting or hearing by the investigator or hearing officer. Additionally, the University reserves the right to prohibit an advisor from participating in or serving as an advisor if they repeatedly violate the guidelines of decorum or obstruct a meeting or hearing. An advisor who has been removed or barred may seek review of that decision by the Title IX Coordinator, or if the decision was made by the Title IX Coordinator, the Vice President of OACC.

Supportive Measures

At any point in this process, a Complainant or Respondent may request supportive measures from the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for providing Supportive Measures, as deemed appropriate by the Title IX Coordinator. The University will offer reasonable and appropriate supportive measures to protect continued access to University employment or education programs and activities. Supportive measures may be both remedial (designed to address safety and well-being and continued access to educational opportunities) or protective. Supportive measures may be temporary or permanent and may include, but are not limited to, no-contact directives, residence modifications, academic modifications and support, work schedule modifications, interim disciplinary suspension, interim suspension from employment, and pre-disciplinary leave (with or without pay).

Supportive measures are available regardless of whether a Complainant pursues a Formal Complaint or investigation under this policy. The University will maintain the confidentiality of any supportive measures provided to the extent practicable and will promptly address any violation of the supportive measures. The Title IX Coordinator has the discretion to impose and/or modify any supportive measure based on all available information. The Title IX Coordinator is available to meet with Complainants or Respondents to address any concerns about the provision of supportive measures.

ROUTES TO RESOLUTION

When a Title IX Report is received and/or when the above-mentioned Information Session is held with the individual, there are three options available to the individual to resolve the report.

Option 1: No Formal Action

In Option 1, the individual complainant may choose to take **no formal action** to resolve the report. This means that the complainant has decided not to pursue a formal process under these Procedures. If the complainant chooses to take no formal action, they may still request supportive measures. However, choosing to take no formal action means that any supportive measures may not negatively impact the respondent because the respondent is not informed that a report was received by the University. If a complainant chooses to take no formal action, they may later request to reopen the report at a later time.

Options 2 and 3: Formal Actions

In Options 2 and 3, the Complainant chooses to submit a Formal Complaint, which means that they would like to pursue either a Formal Grievance Procedure (Option 2) or an Informal Resolution Procedure (Option 3).

- Option 2: **Formal Grievance Procedure**. This option requires an investigation and hearing to adjudicate responsibility for the alleged Prohibited Conduct. Following the issuance of a decision, either party may appeal the decision. The investigation, hearing, and any appeal are conducted following the procedures described below. These procedures are reviewed with the complainant at the Information Session (and then with the Respondent if the Respondent chooses to attend an Information Session) and detailed further in a later section of this Procedure.
- Option 3: **Informal Resolution Procedure**. The Informal Resolution Procedure can look like mediation and is reviewed at the Information Session (and then with the Respondent if the Respondent chooses to attend an Information Session) and will be explained in more detail in a later section of this Procedure.

NOTE: Recall that the initial report is not a Formal Complaint, so submitting a report of alleged prohibited conduct does not automatically put the matter into the Formal Processes described above.

No matter the option chosen, the Complainant still has the choice to determine which option to request and to change their request or withdraw their request or participation in the Procedures at any time prior the conclusion of a Formal Action.

A. Process When Individual Does Not Want to Pursue a Formal Process

If the individual does not wish to pursue a Formal Process, the individual can request that the University take no action with regard to the reported Prohibited Conduct.

If the individual requests that no action be taken, and the Title IX Coordinator determines that it is not necessary to proceed with a Formal Grievance Procedure, the Title IX Coordinator must still provide the individuals involved appropriate supportive measures.

B. Initiating a Formal Process – Filing a Formal Complaint

Federal Title IX Regulations require that a Formal Complaint be received by the University to initiate a Formal Process. There are two ways a Formal Process may be initiated. Either the individual initiates the process by submitting a Formal Complaint OR the University may initiate the Formal Process by the Title IX Coordinator submitting a Formal Complaint.

- **Individual Initiates:**

In order to request that the University initiate a Formal Process to resolve a complaint of Prohibited Conduct, the individual, now identified as the Complainant, must file a Formal Complaint with the Title IX Coordinator. A Formal Complaint can be filed by mail, email, or in person with the Title IX Coordinator:

Thomas M. Bluestein
Associate Vice President
Office of Access, Compliance, and Community
Title IX Coordinator
ADA Coordinator
Fairfax Campus
Aquia Room 373
Phone: 703-993-8730
Email: **titleix@gmu.edu**

A Formal Complaint must contain the Complainant's physical or digital signature or must otherwise demonstrate that it was filed by the Complainant. An email sent from a student or employee's official University email will be considered sufficient to demonstrate that it was filed by that individual.

The Formal Complaint must:

A. Provide a description of the alleged Prohibited Conduct including the date(s), time(s), and location(s), if known, of the alleged Prohibited Conduct;

B. Name the Respondent accused of the Prohibited Conduct; and,

C. Request that the University initiate a Formal Process to resolve the allegations of Prohibited Conduct, ideally with specifications as to which Formal Process the Complainant would prefer (Informal Resolution Process or Formal Grievance Procedure).

The Title IX Coordinator may meet with the Complainant to clarify the complaint—a process in which the complaint is reviewed to ensure that the University sufficiently understands the allegations being made—in order to make a determination whether or not the Formal Complaint details Prohibited Conduct. During or after this meeting, the Complainant may amend the Formal Complaint and submit an Amended Formal Complaint. As well, the Complainant may withdraw the Formal Complaint altogether at any time during this or the remainder of the Formal Process.

In the event that the Respondent named in a Formal Complaint is likely to graduate prior to the completion of the Formal Process, the Title IX Coordinator shall work with the appropriate University office to place a graduation hold on the Respondent's account.

Once a Formal Complaint has been filed and the Complainant has stated their preferred option for resolution, the process will progress depending on which Formal Process the Complainant chooses—the Informal Resolution Process or the Formal Grievance Procedure. If Informal Resolution is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator must agree that Informal Resolution Process is appropriate.

NOTE: At any point in a Formal Process, prior to a full and complete resolution of the Complaint, the Complainant may decide to either (1) change the Formal Process used for resolution, (2) amend the Formal Complaint, or (3) withdraw their Formal Complaint and request no Formal Process be pursued.

B. University Initiated Complaint

The University will, where possible, respect the wishes of the individual; however, in certain circumstances, it may be necessary for the Title IX Coordinator to initiate a Formal Grievance Procedure by signing a Formal Complaint even though the complainant does not wish to proceed with a Formal Grievance Procedure.

The Title IX Coordinator will only sign a Formal Complaint contrary to the wishes of the individual(s) identified as complainant(s) of the Prohibited Conduct where the Title IX Coordinator determines that it is necessary to do so either to (1) protect the health and safety of the University community or (2) to address systemic, ongoing, or reoccurring Prohibited Conduct.

Where the Title IX Coordinator has determined that the University must proceed with a Formal Grievance Procedure, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the individual that the University intends to proceed with an investigation and the individual will receive the required Notice of Investigation and all other relevant notices and opportunities to participate, should they choose to do so.

Where the Title IX Coordinator signs and submits a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator and the University do not become the Complainant. The individual alleged to be the victim of the alleged Prohibited Conduct (a complainant with a lower case "c") remains the identified complainant and is afforded the rights associated as a party to the complaint throughout the remainder of the investigation and hearing. The complainant may decide to or not to participate in the investigation or hearing at any time.

NOTE: No matter who initiates a Formal Complaint, the process of Notification discussed in C. Notice of Investigation and B. Notice of Informal Resolution Process must be followed. This means that specific information about the incident that informs the allegations in the Notice of Investigation or the Notice of Informal Resolution must be included.

C. Dismissal of Formal Complaint

The receipt of the Formal Complaint is the first step in a formal process. Once the Formal Complaint is received, the Title IX Coordinator must review the Formal Complaint. In some instances, as described below, the Formal Complaint cannot be acted upon by the Title IX Coordinator and the Formal Complaint must be dismissed. If the Formal Complaint is dismissed, the Title IX Coordinator must send a Notice of Dismissal to the Complainant(s) that submitted the Formal Complaint. The Notice of Dismissal explains the reason for the dismissal, provides information about how to appeal the dismissal, and reiterates the University's directive related to any actions of retaliation. As required by the Federal Title IX Regulations, the same Notice of Dismissal must be sent individual named as the Respondent.[4]

The next sections provide information on the reasons a Formal Complaint must or may be dismissed.

4 In the event that the Title IX Coordinator only dismisses a Formal Complaint under Title IX, but continues the investigation under Policy 1202, the Notice of Dismissal will make clear that the investigation will continue.

D. Dismissal Required:

In the following situations the Title IX Coordinator **is required** by Department of Education's Title IX Regulations to dismiss allegations of Prohibited Conduct received in a Formal Complaint under Title IX:

1. At the time of filing a formal complaint, the Complainant was not participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the University.
2. The alleged Prohibited Conduct occurred outside of the United States.
3. The alleged Prohibited Conduct did not occur in locations, events, or circumstances over which the University exercised substantial control over both the Respondent and the context in which the Prohibited Conduct occurred or in any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by a postsecondary institution.
4. The alleged Prohibited Conducted, even if proved true, would not constitute sexual harassment as defined in the Title IX regulations (see Section A of the definition of Prohibited Conduct in Policy 1202).

Such a dismissal does not necessarily constitute a dismissal of the Formal Complaint as to violations of Policy 1202.[5] If the Title IX Coordinator determines that a Formal Complaint must be dismissed under Title IX, it may still proceed in a formal process to determine if violations of Policy 1202 occurred.

E. Dismissal For Other Reasons:

The Title IX Coordinator **may** dismiss allegations of Prohibited Conduct in a Formal Complaint in the following situations:

1. The Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the Complainant would like to withdraw the Formal Complaint or remove any allegation within the Formal Complaint;
2. The Respondent is no longer enrolled at or employed by the University; or,[6]
3. Specific circumstances prevent the University from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination.

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5 The scope in Policy 1202 is broader than the Title IX regulations and prohibits conduct beyond the definition of sexual harassment in the Title IX Regulations.

6 If a student withdraws from the University during a formal process, the University is required by Virginia law to place a notation on the student's transcript stating that the student withdrew while under investigation, see M. Transcript Notation for Students below.

F. Appeal of Dismissal:

Either Party may appeal a dismissal. Any appeal must be submitted in writing within five business days of the date the notification of the dismissal was sent by sending the appeal to **titleix@gmu.edu**. The appeal will be heard by an appeal officer.

The only grounds to appeal a dismissal are:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the decision to dismiss the Formal Complaint.
- The discovery of new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination to dismiss was made that could affect the outcome of the matter.
- The Title IX Coordinator or Investigator(s), had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents that affected the decision to dismiss the Formal Complaint.

Upon receipt of an appeal the Title IX Coordinator or designee shall notify the other party of the appeal, provide them with a copy of the appeal documents, and inform them that they may submit a written response within five business days. Any written response received will be provided to the appealing party and the appeal officer.

The appeal officer may also consult with or request information from the Title IX Coordinator or other University employees (e.g., information about an alleged procedural irregularity or bias).

Any such consultations or requests and information provided in response shall be documented and maintained as a part of the official record.

The decision of the appeal officer regarding the outcome of the appeal is the final decision of the University.

G. Other Forms of Discriminatory and/or Harassing Conduct

If a Formal Complaint also implicates other forms of discriminatory and/or harassing conduct prohibited by University Policy 1201: Non-Discrimination Policy and/or any other violation(s) of the University's Code of Student Conduct or University Policy, the Title IX Coordinator will refer such allegations to the appropriate University office. The Title IX Coordinator will notify the Complainant that any such referrals have been made and provide contact information for the relevant office(s).

FORMAL GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE – INVESTIGATION

The Formal Grievance Procedure is broken down into three main stages: (1) the Investigation stage, (2) the Hearing stage, and (3) the Appeal stage. This section will describe the Investigation Stage which begins after the Title IX Coordinator has accepted and clarified the Formal Complaint.

A. Expected Time and Good Cause Delays

During an investigation, the University will make every effort to resolve the Formal Complaint within 180 business days after the Notice of Investigation is sent. This timeframe may be extended for **good cause**, which may exist if or when any of the following exists:

- additional time is necessary to ensure the integrity and completeness of the investigation;
- to comply with a request by external law enforcement for temporary delay to gather evidence for a criminal investigation (NOTE: The investigation will promptly resume when the University is notified that law enforcement has completed the evidence-gathering stage of its criminal investigation);
- to accommodate the availability of witnesses;
- to account for University breaks or vacations;
- to account for complexities of a case, including the number of witnesses and volume of information provided by the Parties;
- if additional allegations of Prohibited Conduct are made or discovered while an investigation is pending, requiring the issuance of an Amended Notice of Investigation; or,
- for other legitimate reasons at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator.

The Title IX Coordinator or Investigator will notify the parties via University email of any significant delays. The Title IX Coordinator will ensure that the parties are provided with regular updates, specifically when the matter progresses to a new stage or is delayed for good cause.

B. Assignment of Investigator

Prior to issuing the Notice of Investigation to both the Complainant(s) and the Respondent(s), the Title IX Coordinator shall assign a Title IX Investigator to conduct the investigation into the Prohibited Conduct alleged in the Formal Complaint.

The Title IX investigator may be an investigator with the Office of Access, Compliance, and Community or an external investigator. The investigator is a fact-finder and **is not** the decision maker. This means that the investigator is assigned to collect information, complete investigative interviews and submit a report of all facts, including all evidence collected, that is specific only to the allegations within the Notice of Investigation described in the next section.

C. Notice of Investigation

Once the Title IX Coordinator has determined that the Formal Complaint should move forward, the Title IX Coordinator creates and sends the Complainant and Respondent (now called the "Parties") a Notice of Investigation. The Notice of Investigation includes:

- A description of the alleged Prohibited Conduct, including the identities of the individuals involved, if known, the conduct allegedly constituting Prohibited Conduct, and the date(s) and location(s) of the alleged Prohibited Conduct, if known.
- A copy of the applicable version of Policy 1202
- A copy of these procedures (known as Appendix A)
- A statement of the alleged violations of Policy 1202 which will be investigated and adjudicated
- A statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process
- A statement that determinations of responsibility are made using the preponderance of the evidence standard
- A statement that parties are not required to participate in the investigation
- A statement that Policy 1202 prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process[7]
- A statement that the parties may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be an attorney, at all meetings and hearings.
- A statement that a University trained advisor (who is not an attorney) is available to the Party if that Party requests assistance finding an advisor

7 Such conduct, may constitute a separate policy violation under the Student Code of Conduct or Human Resources policies.

- A statement that the Parties may inspect and review evidence collected during the investigation at the conclusion of the investigation and prior to the preparation of the Final Investigation Report
- Information regarding requesting accommodations during the process for a disability. Accommodations may be different than academic accommodations that have been received, if the student or employee has registered with either ODS or ADA
- A statement regarding the availability of supportive measures
- The name of the assigned investigator and instructions for how to notify the Title IX Coordinator if a Party has a prior relationship with the assigned investigator or believes that the assigned investigator has a bias or other conflict of interest with a Party
- A request to preserve and not destroy any evidence directly related to the allegations[8]
- An invitation to meet with the Title IX Coordinator to discuss the formal process and/or supportive measures

If, in the course of an investigation, the University decides to investigate allegations about the Complainant or Respondent that are not included in the original Notice of Investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Parties by providing an Amended Notice of Investigation.

After the Notice of Investigation is sent, at any point during the formal process, either Party may ask to meet with the Title IX Coordinator to discuss the formal process and/or supportive measures that may be available.

D. Challenging the Investigator

Either Party may submit a request to the Title IX Coordinator to challenge the assigned investigator because of a prior relationship with a Party or because the Party believes that the Investigator is biased for or against either Party or otherwise has a conflict of interest. The Title IX Coordinator will determine whether to replace an investigator in response to a request from a Party. In no event will the Investigator's status in any protected category/class be considered a valid reason to claim bias by either the Complainant or the Respondent.

8 The University does not have authority to compel an individual to preserve evidence in their personal possession

E. Acceptance of Responsibility

At any point during the investigation, the Respondent may accept responsibility for some or all of the alleged Prohibited Conduct by notifying the Title IX Coordinator or the Investigator. If the Respondent accepts responsibility for all alleged conduct, the Title IX Coordinator will discuss with the parties the option for changing to an Informal Resolution Process to resolve the Formal Complaint.

The decision to enter an alternative process from Formal Grievance Process and Investigation is one that is voluntary and must be agreed upon by both Parties.

If both parties do not agree, the Investigation will continue.

F. Investigation

The investigation is a neutral fact-gathering process. As stated before, the Investigator is a fact-finder, not a decision maker. There is a presumption of non-responsibility for the alleged Prohibited Conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance procedure hearing. Such a presumption does not, however, preclude the University from taking interim measures that may prevent the recurrence of alleged Prohibited Conduct.

Neither Party is required to participate in the investigation nor any form of resolution under these Procedures. The Investigator will not draw any adverse inference from a decision by either Party not to participate.

At the beginning of the investigation, the Investigator (or designee called a Title IX Liaison) will contact the parties to request that each Party provide:

- Dates and times when the Party is available for an interview with the Investigator;
- A list of witnesses the Party wants the Investigator to interview and a brief explanation of the evidence the Party expects the witness to provide;
- All evidence the Party wants the Investigator to consider including any electronic or other records of communications between the Parties or witnesses (via voicemail, text message, email and social media sites), photographs (including those stored on computers and smartphones), and medical records (subject to the consent of the applicable party); and,
- Any questions that the Party wants the Investigator to ask any other Party or witness.

At any point during the investigation, a Party may provide additional evidence, propose witnesses, or propose questions to the Investigator.

The Investigator will attempt to interview each Party at least once and may request additional interviews as necessary. Prior to any interview, the Investigator will provide the Party with a written notification stating the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of the interview. This notification will be provided with sufficient time for the Party to prepare for the interview. The Title IX Coordinator and/or Investigator will provide regular updates via University email on the status of the investigation to all Parties.

The Investigator has the discretion to decide which witnesses to interview (including witnesses not identified by either Party) and what questions to ask the Parties and any witnesses. The Investigator will only interview witnesses who have information that is **directly related** to the alleged Prohibited Conduct.

The Investigator will document all interviews via an interview summary, sent to the interviewee for review and input, and which shall be considered the record of the interview.

The Investigator may request additional evidence from any Party, witness, or other third-party. The Investigator cannot access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use a Party's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in their professional capacity, or assisting in that capacity, and in connection with the provision of treatment to the Party, unless the party gives voluntary, written consent for such a record to be obtained and considered by the Investigator.

The Investigator may visit relevant sites or locations and record observations through written, photographic, or other means.

The Investigator may consult medical, forensic, technological or other experts when expertise on a topic is needed to achieve a fuller understanding of the issues under investigation.

The Investigator may contact any law enforcement agency that is conducting its own investigation to inform that agency that a University investigation is also in progress; to ascertain the status of the criminal investigation; and/or to determine the extent to which any evidence collected by law enforcement may be available to the University in its investigation.

G. Review of Evidence by Parties

When the Investigator has completed the collection of evidence for the investigation, the Investigator will notify the Parties that the collection of evidence has been completed and that they will have an opportunity to review all evidence and witness interview summaries that are directly related to the allegations in the Formal Complaint, i.e., the "Evidence Package." If either Party has an advisor, the Parties must also sign a FERPA consent form authorizing the release of student records related to the investigation to any advisor.

The Investigator will share the completed Evidence Package via access to a restricted electronic portal or provide an opportunity to review a hard copy upon the request of the Party. When the matter moves to the Hearing stage, the Parties will receive a Final Investigation Report that includes the completed Evidence Package.

The Evidence Package includes copies of all evidence obtained as part of the investigation. This includes evidence that is directly related to the allegations raised in a Formal Complaint, and evidence upon which the Investigator does not intend to rely on in preparing the Final Investigation Report. This includes both inculpatory (evidence supporting that the Respondent is responsible) or exculpatory (evidence supporting that the Respondent is not responsible) evidence whether obtained from a Party or other source. The Investigator may redact personally identifying information unless redaction of the information would destroy the meaning or context of the document.

The Parties will have 10 business days from when the Evidence Package is released to review and submit a written response to the Investigator. In the written response, parties may provide new information they wish to submit as evidence, name additional witnesses, and/or submit questions for the Investigator to consider. The Investigator will consider any written responses in preparing the Final Investigation Report and the written responses will be included in the final Evidence Package. The Investigator has the discretion to determine if additional witnesses should be interviewed and/or whether additional questions should be posed. The Party naming additional witnesses in the written response may provide a brief explanation of the evidence the Party expects the witness to provide.

H. Final Investigation Report

After reviewing any written responses related to the Evidence Package submitted by the Parties, the Investigator will create an investigative report that fairly summarizes the facts and all relevant evidence. The Investigator does not make a determination as to credibility or responsibility for the alleged Prohibited Conduct.

The Investigator has the discretion to determine the relevance of any evidence. Information is relevant if it makes a fact in question more or less likely to be true. Evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Complainant, or if the evidence concerns specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove consent.

The Title IX Coordinator will review the investigation report prepared by the Investigator and may refer the investigation report back to the Investigator for further investigation if necessary.[9] When the Title IX Coordinator determines that the investigation is complete, the Investigator shall finalize the report and submit to the Title IX Coordinator a Final Investigation Report that includes the Evidence Package.

FORMAL GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE – HEARING

Per Federal Regulations, the Formal Grievance Procedure must utilize a live Hearing as the next stage in the process. The Hearing has an assigned Hearing Officer, who is the sole decision-maker in the case and is responsible for any determination of responsibility or non-responsibility.

This next section will describe the Hearing Stage of the Formal Grievance Procedure.

A. Transmission of Case for Hearing

After the Investigator has submitted the Final Investigation Report, the Title IX Coordinator will send the Final Investigation Report and Evidence Package to the assigned Hearing Coordinator.[10] This begins the process to move forward toward a hearing.

Title IX Coordinator will send a Notice of Hearing, a copy of these Procedures, the Final Investigation Report, and the Evidence Package to the Parties.

The Notice of Hearing will include the following information:

- Notice that he case has been sent to the assigned Hearing Coordinator and name of the Hearing Coordinator;

9 If further evidence is collected, the Parties and Advisors will again have ten business days to review and provide written comments on any additional evidence collected.

10 The Hearing Coordinator may be a representative from Access, Compliance, and Community, the Office of Student Conduct (in student matters), or the Department of Human Resources Management (in employee matters).

- A request that the Party should contact the Hearing Coordinator within five business days to schedule a Pre-Hearing Meeting, if so desired:
- Notice that per the Title IX Regulations, no hearing can be scheduled fewer than 10 business days[11] after the Final Investigation Report is sent to the Parties. The notice will list the earliest date that the hearing can be held.
- Notice that informs the Parties **they must** contact the Hearing Coordinator within five business days and provide the availability of the Party, their Advisor, and their witnesses to participate in the Hearing during a two-week period following the end of the 10 business day wait period;
- A request that the Party provide a list of any witnesses the Party intends to present at the hearing;
- Notification that the Parties may, but are not required to, provide a written response to the Final Investigation Report. Such a response should be submitted to the Hearing Coordinator at any time prior to the start of the hearing.
- Party will be provided with information regarding requesting accommodations for a disability in the context of the hearing process.
- A reminder that the University will provide information about advisors available through the University and inform the Party that if they do not have an advisor of choice at the hearing, the University will provide an advisor[12] on behalf of the party at the hearing, as described below in G. The Hearing.
- A list of potential hearing officers who may be selected for the matter. Additionally, the Notice of Hearing informs the Party that they have five business days to notify the Hearing Coordinator if there are any potential hearing officers listed with whom they have a prior relationship with or a reason to believe a hearing officer(s) has a bias against the Party or any other conflict of interest.
- An explanation of the options for conducting the hearing remotely via video conferencing platforms[13], such as Zoom, or in person using separate rooms. Each Party can express a desire to use one of these options for the hearing.

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11 OCR does not define the 10-day period under calendar or business days. The University allows for consistency in its procedures and using the greater number business days.

12 An advisor assigned at the Hearing will be limited in their role. They specifically will ask questions on behalf of the Party.

13 The Title IX regulations state that a live video conference hearing satisfies the requirement for a live hearing.

B. Pre-Hearing Meeting

The Hearing Coordinator will contact each Party separately to inquire whether the Party wishes to have a Pre-Hearing Meeting. Parties are not required to participate in a Pre-Hearing Meeting but participation in this informational meeting is encouraged. In the event that a Party does not respond to the invitation for a Pre-Hearing Meeting within five business days, the Hearing Coordinator will send a reminder email to the Party asking for hearing availability and will again extend an offer for a Pre-Hearing Meeting. The Party will be made aware that the process and hearing will not be delayed or pushed back to accommodate a request for a Pre-Hearing Meeting that comes after the stated period of five business days, except in rare cases or exceptions for documented emergent circumstances.

The Pre-Hearing Meetings will be conducted by the Hearing Coordinator. The facts of a particular case will not be discussed during the Pre-Hearing Meeting. The following will occur and can be expected from the Hearing Coordinator during the Pre-Hearing Meeting:

- Provide the Party with a description of the hearing process and answer any questions related to the hearing process;
- Review the dates and times when the Party, the Party's advisor (if any), and any witnesses the Party intends to present at the hearing are available;
- Explain options for conducting the hearing remotely (via videoconferencing platform) or using separate rooms using video technology, and obtain the Party's preference on these options;
- Provide the Party with information regarding requesting accommodations for a disability in the context of the hearing process;
- If the Party does not have an advisor, the Hearing Coordinator will share resources about advisors and inform the Party that if they do not have an advisor at the hearing, the University will provide an advisor to ask questions on behalf of the party at the hearing, as described below in G. The Hearing.
- Information regarding any change in process not currently reflected in the Procedure due to changes in Regulation or Guidance per OCR that impacts Title IX processes; and,
- Review of expected guidelines for decorum during the hearing process.

C. Confirmation of the Hearing Officer

The Hearing Coordinator will select the Hearing Officer from the list provided in the Notice of Hearing. In selecting the Hearing Officer, the Hearing Coordinator shall consider the availability (e.g., availability at same times as the Parties) and experience of the potential hearing officers.

If either Party asserts that any of the potential hearing officers listed in the Notice of Hearing have a bias or conflict of interest, the Hearing Coordinator will review the assertion and consider it in making the selection of a Hearing Officer. In no event will the Hearing Officer's status in any protected category/class be considered a valid reason to claim bias by either the Complainant or the Respondent.

Once the Hearing Officer is selected, the Hearing Coordinator will promptly send the Hearing Officer the Final Investigation Report and Evidence Package including any written responses to the Investigation Report submitted by the Parties.

D. Scheduling of Hearing

The Hearing Coordinator shall use the availability information provided by the Parties to schedule the hearing. The Hearing Coordinator shall also consider the schedule of the Hearing Officer and the Investigator.

If a Party does not provide their availability within five business days from when the Notice of Hearing was sent to the Parties, the Hearing Coordinator shall proceed with scheduling the hearing. The hearing must be scheduled at the earliest possible date and time based on the availability of the Parties, Hearing Officer, and Investigator. Based on the Federal Title IX Regulations, the hearing must occur at least 10 business days after the date that the Final Investigation Report was sent to the Parties.

In the event that the Hearing Coordinator determines that a Party is not acting in good faith in providing availability, the Hearing Coordinator will schedule the hearing without regard for that Party's availability.

Once the Hearing Coordinator has determined a date and time for the hearing, the Hearing Coordinator shall send a Notice of Date and Time of Hearing to both Parties and any advisors. This Notice shall also state the name of the Hearing Officer and will provide any additional information regarding the format for the hearing (e.g., conducted via videoconferencing, conducted in person using separate rooms). This Notice must be sent at least five business days prior to the date of the hearing.

Once this Notice is sent to the Parties, the time and date of the hearing will not be changed except at the discretion of the Hearing Coordinator in the case of a documented emergency.[14]

After the Notice is sent to the Parties, the Hearing Coordinator or Title IX Coordinator (or Designee) shall inform all witnesses involved in the Investigation of the date and time of the hearing and invite them to participate in the hearing. Witnesses will also be informed that if they wish to participate in the hearing they should contact the Hearing Coordinator. Scheduling of witnesses with special circumstances (for example, significant time zone differences or work schedule) will be at the discretion of the Hearing Coordinator and Hearing Officer.

E. Evidence Allowed at Hearing

The only evidence (including witnesses) that will be allowed to be presented or referenced at the hearing are those that were provided to the Investigator during the investigation and which are directly related to the allegations in the Formal Complaint (i.e., the evidence shared with the Parties during the review period described above), even if that evidence was not relied on by the Investigator.

The only exception to this rule is in the case of evidence that was unknown or unavailable to the Party at the time of the investigation,[15] and is directly related to the allegations in the Formal Complaint. If a Party wishes to present such evidence at the hearing, the Party must contact the Hearing Coordinator at least three business days before the hearing and provide the evidence and an explanation of why the evidence was unknown or unavailable to the Party at the time of the investigation. The Hearing Coordinator shall consult with the Title IX Coordinator and determine whether the evidence is directly related to the allegations in the Formal Complaint and whether the evidence was unknown or unavailable to the Party at the time of the investigation.

If it is determined that the evidence meets both criteria, the case shall be referred back to the Investigator to consider the new evidence and the new evidence shall also be provided to the other Party. If necessary, the Hearing

14 Documentation must be acceptable to the University and should support that an emergency existed. Documentation could include, but not be limited to, medical documentation of unavailability due to a medical condition, emergency involving a medical condition of a dependent family member, natural disaster or other such circumstance that a reasonable person would consider cause for rescheduling.

15 Evidence that a Party was aware of or had access to but chose not to share with the Investigator for any reason does not meet this requirement.

Coordinator may delay the hearing to allow the Investigator and/or Parties time to review and consider the new evidence; however, if the matter is not referred back to the investigator, the scheduled hearing will proceed.

F. Other Pre-Hearing Matters

If a Party does not intend to have an advisor present at the hearing or if the Party's advisor will not be asking questions for the Party, the Party is encouraged to notify the Hearing Coordinator at least three business days prior to the hearing so that the Hearing Coordinator can arrange for a University advisor to ask questions on the Party's behalf at the hearing.

The Parties are encouraged but not required to send the Hearing Coordinator any questions that they expect to ask of the other Party or witnesses in advance of the hearing. The Hearing Coordinator will provide these questions to the Hearing Officer to review in order to expedite determinations of relevance during the hearing. A Party is not limited or restricted to only asking questions that are provided in advance.

G. The Hearing

The Hearing Officer will use a procedural outline to facilitate the hearing. The Hearing Coordinator or Designee shall be present at the hearing to provide logistical support, facilitate the hearing, and ensure that the hearing complies with these procedures.

The hearing will be recorded. The recording will be stored and maintained by the Title IX Office pursuant to federal and state requirements. Upon request, either Party may be provided access to review the recording. Additional recordings or recording devices are strictly prohibited.

At the hearing, the Complainant and the Respondent meet with the Hearing Officer simultaneously. As explained above, prior to the hearing, either Party may request to be physically located outside the presence of the other Party and participate by video conference.[16] This request must be provided to the Hearing Coordinator no later than three business days before the scheduled date of the hearing.

16 If the hearing is conducted remotely or using separate rooms, video technology will be used so that the parties and the Hearing Officer can simultaneously see any individual answering questions during the hearing (as required by the Title IX Regulations).

At the outset of the hearing, the Respondent will be given the opportunity to accept responsibility for any of the alleged violations. Any allegations that the Respondent does not accept responsibility for will be examined at the remainder of the hearing. The Hearing Officer will reflect acceptance of any allegations in their report.

Both Parties will be offered an opportunity to provide an opening statement that is no longer than five minutes and a closing statement that is no longer than eight minutes. The Hearing Officer retains the discretion to ensure that statements remain relevant and directly related to the allegations.

During the hearing, the Parties may refer to and present any (and only) evidence contained in the Evidence Package, even if that evidence was not relied on by the Investigator. The Hearing Officer shall determine the relevance of any evidence presented and shall only consider, when making a determination, evidence, that is determined to be relevant. **Evidence will be considered relevant if it makes a fact in question more or less likely to be true.**

The Investigator will be available at the time of the hearing to answer any clarifying questions regarding information contained in the Final Investigation Report. The Hearing Officer may ask questions of the Investigator. Questions from the Parties for the Investigator shall be submitted in writing to the Hearing Officer before, at the start of, or during the questioning of the Investigator.

The Hearing Officer may ask questions of the Parties and any witnesses.

Witnesses, who are present for the hearing, will not be allowed to offer direct oral testimony during the hearing. The witness statement contained in the Final Investigation Report will be considered the witness's testimony. Witnesses may choose not to answer questions posed to them.

The Parties are encouraged, but not required to attend the hearing. If a Party does not attend the hearing, the Party's statement and evidence included in the Final Investigation Report will be the information used by the Hearing Officer. A Party who is present may decide to not submit to questioning by the advisor for the other Party at the hearing. The Hearing Officer may not draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a Party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer questions.

The advisor for each Party will be given the opportunity to ask questions of the other Parties and any witnesses present at the hearing.[17] The Parties themselves may not ask any questions, although they may provide questions to their advisors to ask. Only relevant (defined as something that makes a fact in question more or less likely to be true) questions may be asked. Additionally, duplicative questions that are identical to previously asked questions are not allowed. Prior to a Party or witness answering a question, the Hearing Officer must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. The Hearing Officer may allow a Party who does not have an advisor or Party's Advisor to explain why a question is or is not relevant, but is not required to do so.

If a Party does not have an advisor at the hearing (or if the Party's advisor is removed from the hearing for violating the rules related to advisors) or if the Party's advisor is unable or unwilling to ask questions on behalf of the Party, the University will provide a University advisor who will ask questions of the other Party and witnesses on behalf of the Party. This Advisor will not provide advice to the Party and will not formulate questions to be asked. The Party must give this Advisor the questions that the Party wants the Advisor to ask, and the Advisor's sole responsibility is to ask the questions provided. The Advisor will only be present during the questioning portion of the hearing. If it is necessary to provide an Advisor at the hearing to a Party, a document explaining the role of the provided Advisor will be provided to the Party.

If a Party's advisor wishes to ask questions at the hearing, but a documented emergency circumstance precludes the advisor from attending, the Hearing Coordinator may consider rescheduling the hearing for a later date where the advisor (and all other Parties and advisors) can attend.[18]

Questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the

17 This is the sole exception to the rule that advisors may not speak during meetings or hearings. It is the expectation under these Procedures that the Party and their advisor have consulted regarding any/all questions to be asked and that the Party has authorized the advisor, on their behalf, to ask such questions.

18 Documentation must be acceptable to the University and should support that an emergency existed. Documentation could include, but not be limited to, medical documentation of unavailability due to a medical condition, emergency involving a medical condition of a dependent family member, natural disaster or other such circumstance that a reasonable person would consider cause for rescheduling.

Complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove consent.

After the Parties have presented their evidence, all available and participating Parties and witnesses have been questioned, and the Parties have had an opportunity to give a closing statement, the Hearing Officer shall close the hearing unless the Hearing Officer determines that there is additional evidence needed to reach a determination. In such a circumstance, the Hearing Officer may refer the case back to the Investigator to collect additional information or evidence, provide it to both Parties, and update the Final Investigation Report, as necessary. The Hearing Officer may continue the hearing to a future date to allow for this additional inquiry.

H. Impact Statements

Within three business days of the conclusion of the hearing, both Parties may (but are not required to) submit a written statement to the Hearing Coordinator detailing how the process and situation impacted the Party. This statement may include making a recommendation for the sanctions imposed should the Respondent be found responsible for the alleged conduct. Any statements submitted will be considered by the University in determining sanctions if the Respondent is found responsible.

I. Determination

The Hearing Officer will make a determination of responsibility (responsible or not responsible) for the alleged violations of Policy 1202 stated in the Notice of Investigation. The Hearing Officer will apply a preponderance of evidence standard (more likely than not) in determining responsibility for the alleged violation(s). In reaching the determination of responsibility, the Hearing Officer may not make credibility determinations based on a Parties' status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness.

If the Hearing Officer determines that the Respondent **is not** responsible, the Hearing Officer shall prepare a written Notice of Determination.

If the Hearing Officer determines that the Respondent **is** responsible:

In cases where the Respondent is a student, the Director of Student Conduct or their designee will consult with the Title IX Coordinator regarding what sanctions to impose. The final determination as to what sanctions to impose is made by the Director of Student Conduct or their designee. The sanctions will be communicated to the Hearing Officer so that the Hearing Officer can prepare a written Notice of Determination.

In cases where the Respondent is an employee, a representative of Human Resources and Payroll shall consult with the Title IX Coordinator, the employee's supervisor, and other relevant University officials and/or policies (based on employment type) to determine sanctions. The final determination as to sanctions rests with the University. The sanctions will be communicated to the Hearing Officer so that the Hearing Officer can prepare a written Notice of Determination.

In making a decision as to sanctions, University officials may consult with the Hearing Officer regarding their factual findings and reasons for finding the Respondent responsible.

J. Sanctions

Potential sanctions for violating Policy 1202 range from a written warning to expulsion or termination, and may include but are not limited to: probationary periods, required educational programs, limiting or removing duties, responsibilities, or rights, demotion, suspension, placement on unpaid leave, trespass from campus or a portion thereof, referral for termination proceedings (in the case of some employees), termination, expulsion, and cancelation of degree (for graduates).[19]

Factors to be considered in determining sanctions include, but are not limited to:

- The severity, persistence, or pervasiveness of the violation;
- The nature or violence of the violation;
- The perceived impact of the violation on the Complainant;
- The perceived impact on the University community;
- The prior disciplinary record of the Respondent;
- The maintenance of a safe, nondiscriminatory environment that is conducive to learning; and,
- Any other mitigating or compelling factors.

19 A full list and description of sanctions applicable to students can be found in the Code of Student Conduct, studentconduct.gmu.edu/university-policies/code-of-student-conduct/. Sanctioning process may vary depending on the employee's status (i.e. Classified Employee, whose status requires certain processes under DHRM; Faculty member whose status requires reference to the Faculty Handbook

K. Notice of Determination

The Hearing Officer must prepare a written Notice of Determination. The Notice of Determination must contain the following:

- Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment (Prohibited Conduct) as defined in Policy 1202;
- A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the Formal Complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the Parties, interviews with Parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held;
- Findings of fact supporting the determination;
- Conclusions regarding the application of Policy 1202 to the facts;
- A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility;
- Any disciplinary sanctions the University imposes on the Respondent;
- Whether supportive measures will be provided to the Complainant;[20] and,
- The University's procedures and permissible bases for the Complainant and Respondent to appeal.

The Hearing Officer may request information from the Hearing Coordinator, Title IX Coordinator, or Title IX Investigator to assist in preparing the Notice of Determination. The Hearing Officer will provide the Notice of Determination to the Hearing Coordinator and the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator or the Hearing Coordinator (with a copy to the Title IX Coordinator) shall send the written Notice of Determination to the parties simultaneously.

If an appeal is not filed within the timeframe stated below, the decision stated in the Notice of Determination is final. If no appeal is filed before the deadline, the Hearing Coordinator shall notify both Parties (with a copy to the Title IX Coordinator) that no appeal was filed and that the Notice of Determination and any sanctions imposed are final.

20 The Notice of Determination will not state what, if any supportive measures are provided to the Complainant, just whether or not supportive measures have been or will be provided.

L. Compliance with Sanctions

For cases where the Respondent is a student, the Office of Student Conduct is responsible for instituting and monitoring compliance with sanctions. For cases where the Respondent is an employee the Department of Human Resources and/or the employee's supervisor are responsible for instituting and monitoring compliance with sanctions.

The Title IX Coordinator must coordinate with relevant offices for the monitor of sanctions. The Title IX Coordinator has the responsibility to ensure that any remedies outlined in the Notice of Determination are effectively implemented. The Title IX Coordinator will be notified when a Respondent completes the required sanctions or if the Respondent fails to complete the required sanctions.

Failure to comply with the sanctions may result in further disciplinary action.

M. Transcript Notation for Students

As is required by Virginia law (23.1-900, "Academic transcripts, suspension, permanent dismissal, or withdrawal from institution"), a student who has been suspended or expelled for a violation of the institution's sexual misconduct policy shall have a prominent notation placed on their academic transcript. The notation will state that the student has been "Suspended or Dismissed for a Violation of the Code of Student Conduct." Additionally, any student who is alleged to have violated this policy and who withdraws from the University while under investigation will also have a prominent notation placed on their academic transcript; this notation will state that the student has withdrawn from the institution while under investigation for a violation.

The University may also move forward with conduct proceedings if the student(s) has withdrawn.

The University maintains a procedure for the removal of any notation placed on their transcript. This procedure includes the mandatory removal of the prominent transcript notation if a Respondent is found not responsible for a violation of the Policy or once the student has completed the term and any conditions of a suspension and has been determined to be in good standing. Additionally, this procedure allows for the expungement of the prominent notation for good cause shown after a period of three years.

FORMAL GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE – APPEAL

The final stage of the Formal Grievance Procedure is the Appeal Stage. This section will describe the Appeal Stage.

A. Filing an Appeal

Either Party may appeal the outcome of the hearing. Disagreement with the outcome is not a basis for appeal. A witness or Party failing to appear at the hearing or a Party not providing information available to the Party to the Investigator, is also not valid grounds for appeal.

Valid grounds for an appeal of the outcome of the hearing are limited to:

• Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the hearing;

• The discovery of new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility was made that could affect the outcome of the hearing;[21] ;

• The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), or Hearing Officer had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or either Party that affected the outcome of the hearing.

In order to file an appeal, the appeal must be submitted within five business days from the date of the written Notice of Determination that is sent to the Parties. The appeal must be received by 5 p.m. on the last day of the appeal period. Late appeals will NOT be considered.

How to File an Appeal

For Students: Students must submit their appeals directly to **titleix@gmu.edu**.

For Employees: Employees must submit their appeal directly to **titleix@gmu.edu**.

If an appeal is filed, any sanctions imposed in the Notice of Determination are stayed pending resolution of the appeal. This means that no sanction shall be implemented pending any decision on the appeal. Interim measures implemented during the Formal Grievance Procedure or additional interim measures, as necessary, may remain in place during the appeal period.

Upon receipt of the appeal, the Hearing Coordinator (or Designee) will notify the Title IX Coordinator by sending a copy of the appeal to the Title IX Coor-

21 Evidence that a Party first learns of less than three business days prior to the hearing is considered to not be reasonably available at the time of the determination. This is due to the requirement that Parties identify any new evidence they intend to present at the hearing at least three days prior to the hearing. See E. Evidence Allowed at Hearing. A Party must still demonstrate that the new evidence could have affected the outcome of the hearing.

dinator. The Hearing Coordinator will then assign the appeal to an Appeal Officer. The Appeal Officer will be a person who has no prior substantive knowledge of the facts of the case, and has no personal knowledge of, or association with either the Respondent or Complainant.

B. Notice of Appeal; Right to Submit Response

If an appeal is filed, the Title IX Coordinator or the Hearing Coordinator (with copy to the Title IX Coordinator) will send both Parties a Notice of Appeal within five business days. The Notice of Appeal will provide both Parties with any appeal documents that have been filed and the name of the Appeal Officer. The Notice of Appeal will also state that each Party may submit a written response to any appeal submitted by the other Party and will define the deadline for doing so.

If a Party wishes to provide a response to the appeal, the response must be provided to the Hearing Coordinator no later than five business days following the transmission of the Notice of Appeal (by 5 p.m.). Late responses will NOT be considered. The Hearing Coordinator will provide a copy of any response to the other Party, the Appeal Officer, and the Title IX Coordinator.

C. Challenging an Appeal Officer

Either Party may challenge the impartiality of the assigned Appeal Officer based on a prior relationship or a bias or conflict of interest. A challenge may not be based solely on the Appeal Officer's status in a protected identify/category. In order to so do, the Party must submit an explanation of the basis for the challenge in writing to the Hearing Coordinator within five business days (and by 5 p.m. at the end of the fifth day) following transmission of the Notice of Appeal. If a Party challenges the impartiality of the assigned Appeal Officer, the Hearing Coordinator shall consider the basis for the challenge and may assign a new Appeal Officer. The decision of the Hearing Coordinator on any such challenge is final.

D. Appeal Determination

The Appeal Officer will base their decision on the written appeal request, any response, all case materials, and the recording of the hearing. The Appeal Officer's review does not include an additional hearing. The Appeal Officer may also consult with or request information from the Hearing Coordinator, the Title IX Coordinator, or the Title IX Investigator (e.g., information about an alleged procedural irregularity or bias). Any such consultations or requests and information provided in response shall be documented and maintained as a part of the official record.

When making a determination on the appeal, the Appeal Officers may not substitute their judgment for the judgment of the Hearing Officer as to the merits of the case. An Appeal Officer's disagreement with the determination made by the Hearing Officer is not a basis to grant an appeal. Rather, an Appeal Officer must find, by a preponderance of the evidence, that one of the bases for granting an appeal has been shown by the appealing Party.

The Appeal Officer may decide to:

• Deny the Appeal; or,

• Remand the case with instructions to conduct a new hearing.

The Appeal Officer shall prepare a written decision and send it to the Hearing Coordinator and Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator or Hearing Coordinator (with a copy to the Title IX Coordinator) will send a copy of the written decision to both Parties simultaneously. The documentation will contain the rationale for the appeal decision.

Appeals will ordinarily conclude within 20 business days from receipt of the non-appealing party's statement (or passage of the deadline to do so if no statement is provided) unless a longer period of time is determined to be necessary. If a longer time is needed, the Hearing Coordinator will notify the Parties and document the rationale for the decision to extend the period beyond the 20 business day period.

If the Appeal Officer denies the appeal, this is a final decision of the University. The decision and sanctions in the Notice of Determination are final and shall take effect immediately.

If the Appeal Officer remands the case, the Hearing Coordinator will schedule a new hearing. The Hearing Coordinator will select a new Hearing Officer on remand.

INFORMAL RESOLUTION PROCESS

The second option for a Complainant who wishes to pursue a Formal Process is the Informal Resolution Process. The Informal Resolution Process is referred to as a type of Formal Process because the Complainant must still submit a Formal Complaint in order to initiate the Informal Resolution Process as described in B. Initiating a Formal Process – Filing a Formal Complaint.

The Informal Resolution Process is only available if both Parties voluntarily agree to participate. It involves the Parties working with a third party trained in informal resolution and/or mediation to reach a mutually agreeable resolution. This section will describe the Informal Resolution Process.

A. Initiating the Informal Resolution Process

Either Party may request an Informal Resolution Process instead of a formal Investigation and Hearing. A request for an Informal Resolution Process may be received as a part of the formal Complaint or may be requested by the Complainant or Respondent. The Title IX Coordinator, however, has the discretion to determine whether the nature of the reported conduct is appropriate for the Informal Resolution Process, to determine the form of resolution most appropriate in a specific case, and to refer a report of Prohibited Conduct for formal investigation at any time. A determination of the use of Informal Resolution Process will be made by the Title IX Coordinator who will give both Parties written notice of the determination to use the informal resolution process as noted in the section below.

The Title IX Coordinator may decline the request for informal resolution in any particular case and may terminate an ongoing informal resolution process at any time.

B. Notice of Informal Resolution Process

Prior to commencing an informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator must give both Parties a written notice disclosing:

• The allegations made in the Formal Complaint;

• The requirements of the process, including the circumstances under which it precludes the Parties from resuming a Formal Complaint arising from the same allegations; and,

• Any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared from during the Informal Resolution Process.

C. Consent Required

Both Parties must give their consent in writing to initiate an informal resolution process. Participation in an informal resolution process (including any specific form of informal resolution) is voluntary. The University will not compel a Complainant or a Respondent to engage in an informal resolution process, will not compel the Parties to confront one another face-to-face, and will allow a Complainant or a Respondent to withdraw from the informal resolution process at any time except if a written outcome has been reached, agreed to, and is affected by signatures of all parties.

D. When an Informal Resolution Process Is Not Permitted

An Informal resolution process **is not permitted** to resolve allegations that a University employee engaged in Prohibited Conduct towards a student. In other words, when the identified Respondent(s) is an employee and the Complainant is a student, the Informal Resolution Process is not an option under any circumstances. Additionally, if a Complainant alleges sexual assault and the Respondent is a student, the University will use discretion to determine whether the Informal Resolution Process is an appropriate method to resolve the Formal Complaint.

E. Informal Resolution Processes

The Informal Resolution Process is one in which the Parties work with a mediator—a trained University official or assigned outside mediator—to address the Formal Complaint and come to an agreement that is formalized in a written document called an Informal Resolution Agreement, which resolves the complaint.

The Informal Resolution Agreement may include interventions and remedies, such as actions designed to maximize access to education, extracurricular and/or other University activities; increased monitoring, supervision and/or security on or around campus; targeted or broad-based educational programming or training for relevant individuals or groups; academic, workplace and/or University housing accommodations; restorative sanctions; and/or any other support measures to help achieve the goals of this Policy. Such an agreement **will not** be considered a sanction.

Whether an agreement is reached or not, the informal resolution processes should be concluded within 60 business days of the date of Notice of Informal Resolution Process. At the end of 60 business days, if an agreement has not been reached, the Parties and the University will discuss what steps to take going forward. If terms are included in an agreement, the agreement must define the timeframe in which all terms will be completed. The timeframe to complete the agreed upon terms of the Resolution Agreement may not exceed 120 days, or the length of a full semester.

If, at the conclusion of the informal resolution, an agreement is reached and is acceptable to the University, the Complainant, and the Respondent the terms of the agreement are implemented and the matter is considered by the University to be resolved and closed. If an agreement is not reached, the Title IX Coordinator shall confer with the Complainant and determine if the Complainant wishes to withdraw their complaint or move forward with a formal investigation.

If a signed agreement is created and either party fails to comply with the terms of the signed informal resolution agreement, the matter may be referred for a formal investigation and subsequent hearing under these Procedures or will be referred to the Office of Student Conduct for consideration of violation of the Student Code of Conduct.

F. Impact on Ability to Pursue a Formal Grievance Procedure

At any time prior to signing the Informal Resolution Agreement either Party has the right to withdraw from the Informal Resolution Process and start or resume the Formal Grievance Procedure.

Pursuing an Informal Resolution Process does not preclude later use of the Formal Grievance Procedure, if the Informal Resolution Process **fails to achieve** a resolution acceptable to the Parties and the University.

If Informal Resolution Process **does achieve** a resolution acceptable to the Parties and the University, that resolution will be documented by the Title IX Coordinator.[22] The matter will be considered closed and resolved once the terms of the resolution are completed and no Formal Grievance Procedure may be initiated based on the allegations in the Formal Complaint.



Potential Sanctions for Employees Found Responsible for Policy 1202 Violations

George Mason follows guidelines for sanctions set forth by the Virginia Department of Human Resource Management (DHRM). Sanctions include

1. Formal or informal counseling discussions documented in a written memorandum;
2. Issuance of written notices;
3. Suspensions;
4. Demotions;
5. Transfers;
6. Disciplinary salary actions;
7. Terminations;
8. Pre-disciplinary leave with pay;
9. Mandated training; and/or
10. Reassignments.

Factors to be considered in determining sanctions include, but are not limited to

- The severity, persistence, or pervasiveness of the violation;
- The nature or violence of the violation;
- The perceived impact of the violation on the complainant;
- The perceived impact on the University community;
- The prior disciplinary record of the respondent;
- The maintenance of a safe, nondiscriminatory environment that is conducive to learning; and
- Any other mitigating or compelling factors.

Notice of Non-Discrimination Policy

George Mason is committed to providing equal opportunity and an educational and work environment free from any discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability, military status (including veteran status), sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, marital status, pregnancy status, or genetic information.

If a member of the George Mason community believes they are the victim of discrimination, or has information about discrimination in the university community, they may promptly submit the facts of the incident and the names of those involved to the Office of Access, Compliance, and Community (OACC).

OACC ensures and monitors George Mason's compliance with Federal and Commonwealth of Virginia non-discrimination laws. OACC will review your complaint and determine the appropriate next steps.

All complaints of discrimination will be treated in the strictest confidence possible under the particular circumstances.

TO VOICE A COMPLAINT

Fill out an intake form at **oacc.gmu.edu**, email OACC (**MasonEO@gmu.edu**), or call the office at 703-993-8730.

For the complete grievance procedure, including time frames and the OACC appeal process, please read the EO/AA Grievance Procedure document (PDF). This procedure applies to all George Mason faculty, staff, students, university contractors, vendors, and visitors.

For the most up-to-date Non-Discrimination Policy and Grievance Procedures, see University Policy 1201 at **universitypolicy.gmu.edu/policies/non-discrimination-policy/**.

A Fairfax Police helicopter lands on the Merten Hall lawn during the Life Safety Fair sponsored by Housing and Residence Life; University Life; Risk, Safety, and Resilience; George Mason Police; and the Fairfax Fire Department.



Hazing Prevention

George Mason University is committed to providing a safe and hazing-free learning, living, and working environment for all members of the university community. Hazing is a crime in the Commonwealth of Virginia and is prohibited by this policy and the Code of Student Conduct. The university does not condone hazing in any form and prohibits retaliation against a person for making a good faith complaint under this policy or for testifying, assisting, or participating in an investigation or adjudication process.

Reporting Hazing

All non-confidential employees are required to report any incident of hazing of which they become aware. Reports can be made in the following ways:

a. If you or someone you know is in immediate danger, call 9-1-1 before taking any next steps.

b. Submit a report at **stopviolence.gmu.edu** to initiate a review by the appropriate university department or officials.

c. For incidents involving students, submit a Student Conduct Report to the Office of Student Conduct (OSC) at **studentconduct.gmu.edu/contact-us/reporting-an-incident**. OSC investigates allegations of hazing or retaliation against students.

d. For incidents involving employees, submit a report to Employee Relations by emailing **emprel@gmu.edu**. The Office of Employee Relations investigates allegations of hazing or retaliation against employees.

e. Report incidents of hazing involving potential criminal conduct at the Fairfax Campus, Mason Square, and the Science and Technology Campus to George Mason Police by calling 703-993-2810.

Clery Act Reporting

a. In addition to the above reporting requirement, all university faculty, staff, and contractors who are not pastoral counselors or professional counselors, and all students with significant responsibility for student and campus activities are designated as campus security authorities (CSAs) per University Policy 1412: Reporting of Clery Act Crimes and/or Prohibited Sexual Conduct (**universitypolicy.gmu.edu/policies/reporting-of-clery-act-crimes-andor-prohibited-sexual-conduct**) and shall, as soon as possible, notify George Mason Police of all incidents of hazing they witness, learn of, or hear about in one of the following ways:

   i. Calling George Mason Police directly at 703-993-2810 (in an emergency, immediately call 9-1-1);

   ii. Completing the CSA Crime Statistics Reporting Form online (**police.gmu.edu/clery-act-reporting/csa-form**); or

   iii. Emailing George Mason's Clery Compliance Coordinator at **cleryact@gmu.edu**.



Amnesty Policy

The university recognizes immunity from disciplinary action based on hazing or personal consumption of drugs or alcohol, where such disclosure is made by a bystander not involved in such acts in conjunction with a good faith report of an act of hazing in advance of or during an incident of hazing that causes injury or is likely to cause injury to a person.

Prevention and Awareness Programs and Training Related to Hazing

a. Information about the university's hazing prevention program is set forth on the Patriots Against Hazing website (**si.gmu.edu/patriots-against-hazing**).

b. As required by Virginia law, each current member, new member, potential new member, and advisor of each student organization with new members shall participate in hazing prevention training that includes but is not limited to the following:

Research-informed, extensive, current, and in-person education about:

1. Strategies intended to stop hazing before hazing occurs, which may include skill building for bystander intervention, information about ethical leadership, and the promotion of strategies for building group cohesion without hazing;
2. Dangers of hazing, including but not limited to alcohol intoxication;
3. How to report incidents of hazing;
4. Hazing laws;
5. Institutional policies on hazing; and
6. The process used to investigate incidents of hazing, including information explaining that the institution's disciplinary process is not to be considered a substitute for the criminal legal process.

c. Additionally, all student officers, advisors, and coaches of club sports teams and all students in their first year of participation on intercollegiate athletic teams must complete applicable training.

d. All employees and students must complete violence prevention training, which includes information on hazing prevention.

Campus Hazing Transparency Report

The university shall comply with all federal and state laws regarding publishing reports regarding hazing incidents on campus, including a Campus Hazing Transparency Report and reporting required by Va. Code 23.1-822. These reports can be found at **si.gmu.edu/patriots-against-hazing/hazing-misconduct-report**.

Available Support Resources

a. Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)

- Professional counselors in CAPS are available to provide mental health support to students affected by hazing. Contact CAPS at **caps.gmu.edu**.

b. Student Support and Advocacy Center (SSAC)

- SSAC assists students who are encountering a life crisis or significant barriers that impact their academic and personal success and overall functioning. SSAC's goal through individual consultations is to best understand the student's situation, answer questions, provide guidance, and make connections to appropriate on- and off-campus resources. Contact SSAC at **ssac.gmu.edu/support-request-and-referrals**.

c. Employee Relations

- Available to provide support to employees, including through the Employee Assistance Program.

d. Student Involvement

- Available to provide support related to student organizations.



Risk, Safety, and Resilience conducts various safety drills, including mock dorm room controlled burn training with the City of Fairfax Fire Department.

2026 Annual Fire Safety Report

A Distributed University

George Mason is a distributed university, with campuses and locations strategically placed to serve the needs of Virginia and the region. Each site is known for its distinctive academic focus, which plays a critical role in the economy of its area. **Information contained in this report covers the four George Mason University campuses with on-campus student housing facilities,** including the Fairfax Campus, Science and Technology Campus, the Smithsonian-Mason School of Conservation, and Mason Korea.

The Higher Education Opportunity Act, enacted on August 14, 2008, requires institutions that maintain on-campus student housing facilities to publish an annual fire safety report that contains information about campus fire safety practices and standards of the institution. The following report details all information required by this act for George Mason.

DEFINITIONS

The following terms are used within this report. Definitions have been obtained from the Higher Education Opportunity Act:

On-Campus Student Housing

A 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 a reasonable contiguous area that makes up the campus.

Fire

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

Fire Incident Reporting

Students, faculty, and staff are instructed to call 9-1-1 to report a fire emergency. Nonemergency notifications (e.g., evidence that something burned) are made to George Mason Police at 703-993-2810. For students living in on-campus housing at Mason Korea, call 1-1-9.

Student Housing Fire Statistics/ Description of On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

2023/2024/2025 FIRE STATISTICS FOR ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES						
DATE	LOCATION	ADDRESS	CAUSE	DAMAGE AMOUNT	INJURIES	DEATHS
1/30/24	Rogers Hall	4400 Aquia Creek Ln.	Unintentional - Mechanical Malfunction	$0-99	0	0
5/2/24	Liberty Square	10440 Presidents Park Dr.	Unintentional - Cooking Error	$0-99	0	0

DESCRIPTION OF ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS										
Building	Area/Campus	Total Fires			Fire Extinguishers	Smoke Detectors	Manual Pull Stations	Fire Suppression	Central Fire Alarm System	# of Fire Drills
		2023	2024	2025						
Rogers Hall	Aquia/Fairfax	0	1	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Whitetop Hall	Aquia/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Townhouse A	Aquia/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0
Townhouse B	Aquia/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0
Townhouse C	Aquia/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0
Amherst	Rappahannock/ Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Blue Ridge	Rappahannock/ Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Brunswick	Rappahannock/ Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Carroll	Rappahannock/ Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Commonwealth	Rappahannock/ Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Dickenson	Rappahannock/ Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Dominion	Rappahannock/ Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Eastern Shore	Rappahannock/ Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Essex	Rappahannock/ Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Franklin	Rappahannock/ Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Grayson	Rappahannock/ Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Hampton Roads	Rappahannock/ Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Hanover	Rappahannock/ Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Northern Neck	Rappahannock/ Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Piedmont	Rappahannock/ Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Sandbridge	Rappahannock/ Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Tidewater	Rappahannock/ Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Adams	Shenandoah/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11

DESCRIPTION OF ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS										
Building	Area/Campus	Total Fires			Fire Extinguishers	Smoke Detectors	Manual Pull Stations	Fire Suppression	Central Fire Alarm System	# of Fire Drills
		2023	2024	2025						
Eisenhower	Shenandoah/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Harrison	Shenandoah/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Jackson	Shenandoah/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Jefferson	Shenandoah/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Kennedy	Shenandoah/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Liberty Square	Shenandoah/Fairfax	0	1	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Lincoln	Shenandoah/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Madison	Shenandoah/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Monroe	Shenandoah/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Potomac Heights	Shenandoah/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Roosevelt	Shenandoah/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Taylor	Shenandoah/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Truman	Shenandoah/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Washington	Shenandoah/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Wilson	Shenandoah/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Mason Global Center	Shenandoah/Fairfax	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Beacon Hall	Manassas, VA/ Science and Technology Campus	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Residential Facility	Front Royal, VA/ Smithsonian-Mason	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11
Building A	Mason Korea	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
Building B	Mason Korea	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0

Residential Fire Safety Tips

Living in a residence hall is commonly associated with new responsibilities, including keeping your residence hall space safe. A few tips to keep your space fire-safe:

- Your residence hall's evacuation plans are located on the inside of your bedroom/apartment door. Learn them and evacuate the building every time the fire alarm goes off.
- Familiarize yourself with the *Residential Student Handbook* to know what items are permitted and what items are prohibited.
- If you discover a fire or smell smoke, activate the building fire alarm by pulling the nearest manual pull station.
- Check your room door before opening by using the back of your hand. If the handle is hot, do not open the door.
- Check for smoke and fire outside your window. If safe to do so, open your window and hang a sheet outside to alert emergency response personnel to your location.
- If your clothes catch on fire, STOP, DROP, and ROLL wherever you are. Cover your face and roll from side to side until the flames are out.
- If you have a disability (permanent or temporary) that could impede your ability to evacuate, make sure to speak with your designated Residence Life personnel about alternative arrangements for evacuating. Emergency response personnel are notified of students who have self-identified as having a disability that would impede their ability to evacuate.

COOKING SAFETY

- Read and follow food product preparation instructions prior to beginning to cook (e.g., microwave popcorn or microwave macaroni and cheese).
- Never leave an oven, stove, or microwave unattended while in use.
- Clean appliances and cookware frequently to prevent the buildup of grease and grease byproducts.
- Turn on the overhead exhaust fan prior to cooking to reduce the potential for smoke.
- Prepare food to designated safe temperatures prior to eating. Visit **foodsafety.gov** for information on safely cooking food.



FURNISHING OR PERSONALIZING YOUR SPACE

Residents are encouraged to personalize their living space. Follow these sample guidelines to ensure the safety of all residents. More information on specific guidelines is available at **housing.gmu.edu**.

- All electrical devices must be approved by a recognized product testing laboratory.
- No more than 20 percent of the side of a door may be covered at any time.
- Do not hang materials from the ceiling or life safety equipment, especially sprinkler heads.
- All curtains must be fire resistant. It is recommended that residents purchase curtains that have been marked by the manufacturer as certified fire-resistant by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 701). If residents choose to use curtains that have not been treated by the manufacturer, residents may purchase fire retardant independently or contact their resident director to arrange for their curtains to receive a fire-retardant treatment. Residents are responsible for documenting the time of treatment and the product used, and may be expected to present such information during a health and safety or state fire marshal inspection.
- Residents must keep the top 24 inches, the bottom 24 inches, and the side 12 inches clear of decorations of any kind on all walls. Furniture and objects must be at least 18 inches below suppression system sprinkler heads. Decorations, furniture, and so forth must be at least 18 inches away from life-safety equipment such as fire extinguishers or fire alarm pull stations.

Residential Fire Safety Policies and Procedures

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Many electrical appliances are permitted; however, because of the nature of residence halls, some electrical appliances and other items are not permitted because of their associated fire hazard. For an up-to-date listing of which appliances are permitted and which items are prohibited, please visit **housing.gmu.edu/policies** and select "Resident Student Handbook."

Sample permitted appliances include

- Multiple-outlet adapters with built-in circuit breakers that are UL listed
- Microwaves not exceeding 0.6 cubic feet and 700 watts
- Refrigerators no larger than 3 cubic feet and using no more than 1.5 amps

PROHIBITED OPEN FLAMES

- Open flames are strictly prohibited unless associated with a university supplied grill or as approved by Risk, Safety, and Resilience (RSR).
- Students may not, under any circumstances, attempt to ignite material to create a fire or facilitate the growth of an existing fire on campus. Such incidents will be investigated as arson and the responsible individual(s) will be subject to strict disciplinary action by the university as well as criminal prosecution.
- On-campus housing neighborhoods have permanently installed grills. Only charcoal that does not contain a pre-applied lighter fluid (such as Matchlight or similar products) is permitted.
- Lighter fluid, fire logs, fire starter logs, wood, sticks, etc. are also not permitted. For more information on the appropriate use of these grills, please contact the neighborhood desk or a Housing and Residence Life staff member.

OTHER PROHIBITED ITEMS

- Living spaces that do not have a kitchen are prohibited from containing cooking appliances with open heating elements. These include George Foreman grills, toasters, hot plates, and coffee pots (excluding sealed units such as Keurigs).
- Drug-related paraphernalia (e.g., bong, pipe, hookah)
- Firearms, fireworks, explosives, weapons

- Fuels or other highly combustible items
- Beer pong tables, funnels and tubing, common source containers (e.g., kegs), and other alcohol paraphernalia
- Incense, candles, oil-lamps—lit or unlit
- Barbecue grills (including charcoal and lighter fluid)
- Cinder blocks
- Electrical appliances with an exposed heating element
- Resident-owned air conditioners
- Cut trees (live trees potted appropriately are permitted)
- Extension cords, multiple plugs, multiple plug converters
- Plug-in air fresheners with or without an additional plug adaptor
- Pets, except fish in a 10-gallon (or less) tank
- Halogen lamps, black lights, and octopus/spider lamps
- Outside antennas and satellite dishes
- Water propelling devices, including squirt guns
- Waterbeds
- Unauthorized inflatable pools and slip 'n slides
- Wall-mounted televisions
- NERF and NERF-style guns and projectiles
- Airsoft guns and BB guns
- Non-fire retardant curtains (window or room dividers)
- Non-university supplied lofts

These and other items may be prohibited at the discretion of Housing and Residence Life, RSR, and the Virginia State Fire Marshal's Office.

MISUSE OF LIFE SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Tampering or removal of a fire extinguisher, fire alarm annunciator, smoke detector, or any other life safety equipment is strictly prohibited. The misuse of life safety equipment is a criminal offense and may be subject to prosecution in addition to disciplinary action imposed by the university.

Inspections

VIRGINIA STATE FIRE MARSHAL INSPECTIONS

The Virginia State Fire Marshal's Office conducts annual inspections, during which all residences are subject to inspection. Violations found during the State Fire Marshal's inspection must be corrected within 30 days and are subject to re-inspection. If not corrected, students may be subject to fines, judicial procedures, eviction from the halls, and/or criminal prosecution.

HOUSING AND RESIDENCE LIFE HEALTH AND SAFETY INSPECTIONS

Staff members from Housing and Residence Life conduct health and safety inspections each semester. The inspections identify violations of university and housing regulations as documented in the *Resident Student Handbook*. Inspections occur each semester and, depending on the violation, may result in immediate confiscation of a prohibited item or a two-week notice to correct the documented violation. Failure to correct violations will result in disciplinary action.

Residents may be notified in advance of inspections occurring. Upon notification, a team of two staff members will enter the occupied spaces to conduct a cursory inspection and document violations. Residents are not required to be present for the inspection. An inspection report will be posted for the space upon completion of the inspection and residents will be expected to resolve the violation promptly. Spaces found to be in violation of other nonprohibited items are subject to re-inspection and confiscation of items.

Emergency Evacuations

The following procedures should be followed when a building must be evacuated:

- If you become aware of a dangerous situation that warrants an evacuation, activate the fire alarm by using a manual pull station. If you are unable to activate the fire alarm, notify the building occupants of the dangerous situation and contact the university police immediately.
- Notify university police by dialing 9-1-1 and report the situation and associated details, if known. (For Mason Korea, dial 1-1-9.)
- Do not use elevators during a fire or evacuation.
- Assist individuals with special needs and those unfamiliar with evacuation procedures.
- Exit the building by way of the nearest exit.
- Assemble at the designated assembly area and await further instruction from emergency response personnel.
- Report missing persons to emergency response personnel.
- Do not re-enter the building until authorized to do so by university police or emergency response personnel.

Information identifying the location of designated assembly areas for each building is provided on fire evacuation signage posted throughout university buildings or available upon request from Risk, Safety, and Resilience.



DESIGNATED ASSEMBLY AREAS

Designated assembly areas have been identified for all university buildings. Designated assembly areas are to be utilized when a building has been evacuated. These designated areas are a safe distance from the building, and keep building occupants safe while allowing emergency response personnel to access the building. In the event that a designated assembly area is inaccessible or inappropriate for the current situation, the following guidelines should be taken into consideration when choosing a more appropriate place. The assembly area should be

- At least 50 feet away from the building
- Upwind from the building to avoid any possible smoke/fume inhalation
- Sheltered, if possible, to protect against the elements
- Away from fire lanes or other areas that must remain unobstructed to allow emergency response personnel and vehicles access to the building

INDIVIDUALS WITH A DISABILITY

Persons with a disability may have difficulty evacuating a building without assistance. Individuals who have a mobility impairment and are unable to exit the building should proceed to an Area of Assistance, or remain in their room, to await aid from emergency response personnel. Persons with a disability should attempt to coordinate with an evacuation assistant to receive the proper assistance necessary to remain safe. If they don't have an evacuation assistant with them, they should attempt to make contact with emergency response personnel and relay to them what their location is and any other pertinent information.

EVACUATION PLANS

Evacuation Plans are maps that designate primary and alternate routes of evacuation and assembly areas. Evacuation Plans designate the location of automated external defibrillators (AEDs), if available; fire extinguishers; and fire alarm pull stations. Evacuation Plans are posted throughout all buildings on campus regardless of use or occupancy classification. Evacuation Plans are reviewed and updated as buildings are renovated by Risk, Safety, and Resilience (RSR). RSR provides an *Emergency Evacuation Guide* that outlines building evacuation procedures to assist individuals and units in identifying appropriate designated assembly areas, areas of assistance, procedures for accounting for occupants, and guidelines for people who have mobility impairments. *The Emergency Preparedness Guide* is available on the RSR website at **ready.gmu.edu**.

Fire Drills in Residence Halls

1. The Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code requires four fire drills per year. One of these drills must take place at least 10 days after the fall semester begins. One of these drills must take place before sunrise and one after sunset. Per Virginia code, the exact time of drills may not be announced.
2. RSR is responsible for creating a schedule for testing that includes input from building occupants and Housing and Residence Life personnel. The time and date of the drill is coordinated between these two campus partners.
3. All drills are scheduled at a time with consideration of the burden on the occupants of the building and disruptions to university operations.
4. Emergency evacuation drills are initiated by activating the fire alarm system. Fire alarm systems are provided in each building where drills are required.
5. Records of all evacuations are maintained by RSR.
6. After all occupants have exited the building, RSR silences the alarm and resets the fire alarm control panel.
7. Once the fire system has been reset, RSR announces the completion of the drill and allows occupants to return to the building. No one shall re-enter the premises until authorized to do so by a university or public safety official.
8. RSR contacts George Mason Police and advises them that the drill has been completed. All subsequent alarms will be treated as an active fire alarm and the local fire department will be notified.
9. Personnel completes the Emergency Evacuation/Fire Drill Record.
10. **George Mason University Korea**: Mason Korea and Songdo Global University Foundation follow protocols consistent with George Mason's RSR programs for fire safety standards including fire drill frequency and facility design/attributes (e.g., sprinkler systems, alarms, etc.) for spaces used by George Mason students and employees.

Programs and Training

Each year, all housing professional staff and student staff receive fire and life safety training including, but not limited to, the following topics:

- Fire extinguishers
- Emergency evacuation
- Health and safety inspections
- Scene safety
- Campus violence
- Statewide earthquake and tornado drills

Active Threat Training

George Mason offers an active threat training video designed to educate students, faculty, and staff on ways to prevent and respond to potential active threats on campus.

Access the video at **ready.gmu.edu**.

Report Concerning or Threatening Behavior

To report concerning or threatening behavior, or individuals (students or employees) who may become a threat to themselves or others, please go to **stopviolence.gmu.edu** to initiate a review by the appropriate university department or officials.

Plans for Future Improvements in Fire Safety

George Mason continues to monitor trends related to residence hall fire incidents and alarms to provide a fire-safe living environment for all students. New programs and policies are developed as needed to help ensure the safety of all students, faculty, and staff.

For more information about public safety and emergency preparedness at George Mason, please visit **ready.gmu.edu** or **police.gmu.edu**.

PRIVACY STATEMENT

Compliance with the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report provisions of the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (20 USC § 1092(f)) does not constitute a violation of section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g), commonly known as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) of 1974.

Questions or Concerns about this Report?

Contact the Clery Act Compliance Coordinator at **cleryact@gmu.edu** or 703-993-5497.

George Mason Police and RSR conduct emergency response training on campus.



Campus Security Authority (CSA)

Definition:

- George Mason has designated all university faculty, staff, contractors, and students with significant responsibility for student activities (e.g., Resident Assistants) as "Campus Security Authorities" (CSAs). See University Policy 1412.
- CSAs have a legal obligation to notify George Mason Police of any Clery Act crimes they conclude were made known to them in good faith, meaning there is reasonable basis for believing the information is not rumor or hearsay.
- At the request of the victim(s), identifying information may be excluded from the report (e.g., names, initials, contact information, etc.).
- See University Policy 1412 Reporting of Clery Act Crimes and/or Prohibited Sexual Conduct at universitypolicy.gmu.edu/policies/reporting-of-clery-act-crimes-andor-prohibited-sexual-conduct.

Exemptions:

1. Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)
2. Pastoral counselors (if associated with and recognized by a religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor)

Procedures:

- The first CSA who becomes aware of any crime, including a Clery Act crime, is responsible for notifying George Mason Police. If George Mason Police is already aware of the incident, CSAs are not required to report. However, when in doubt, report.
- Clery Act crimes are those that occur on or near property that George Mason owns or controls. A list of definitions is available at police.gmu.edu/clery-act-reporting/clery-crime-definitions.
- CSAs are encouraged to report all Clery Act crimes as soon as possible to George Mason Police using at least one of the following options:
  1. Calling George Mason Police directly at 703-993-2810
  2. Completing the CSA Crime Statistics Reporting Form available at police.gmu.edu/clery-act-reporting/csa-form
  3. Emailing George Mason's Clery Act Compliance Coordinator at cleryact@gmu.edu
     - When interacting with a person reporting a crime, CSAs should gather enough information that would provide sufficient detail to properly classify the incident.
     - CSAs are not responsible for determining authoritatively whether a crime took place, and they should not try to apprehend alleged suspects of crimes.

Responsible Employee (RE)

Definition:

- A "Responsible Employee" is any university employee who is not a Confidential Employee. This also excludes any employee with day-to-day duties that are not controlled by George Mason University. See University Policy 1412.
- A Responsible Employee is required to report to George Mason's Title IX Coordinator all relevant details (obtained directly or indirectly) about an incident of prohibited conduct of a sexual nature that involves any student or employee.
- Student-employees are considered Responsible Employees when disclosures are made to them in their capacities as employees.
- See University Policy 1412 Reporting of Clery Act Crimes and/or Prohibited Sexual Conduct at universitypolicy.gmu.edu/policies/reporting-of-clery-act-crimes-andor-prohibited-sexual-conduct.

Exemptions:

1. Student Support and Advocacy Center (SSAC)
2. Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)
3. Student Health Services
4. George Mason University Korea Health Center
5. Contracted employees and vendors

Procedures:

- Responsible Employees must promptly report to George Mason's Title IX Coordinator all relevant details about an incident of sexual misconduct, sexual harassment, or gender discrimination that involves any student or employee by using at least one of the following options:

1. Calling Access, Compliance, and Community at 703-993-8730
2. Completing an intake form at oacc.gmu.edu
3. Emailing George Mason's Title IX Coordinator at titleix@gmu.edu

- Responsible Employees interacting with a person disclosing an incident of prohibited conduct of a sexual nature should explain their obligation to provide George Mason's Title IX Coordinator with all relevant details about the incident, offer available support resources, and provide assurance that only people who need to know will be told about the incident.

On-Campus Confidential Resources for Support:

Student Support and Advocacy Center (SSAC) 703-993-3686

Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) 703-993-2380

Student Health Services 703-993-2831

University Ombudsperson 703-993-6596

George Mason University Korea Health Center ..... +82-36-620-0553

In an emergency, immediately call 9-1-1 for assistance (for Mason Korea, call 1-1-9).

Love Your Stuff?

Keep it Secure!



Most reported thefts at George Mason are preventable.

Never leave valuables unattended or unsecured for any length of time.

Report all suspicious activity to George Mason Police at 703-993-2810.

Follow George Mason Police on Facebook at **facebook.com/gmupolice** and on X @**thegmupd**.



Fairfax Campus
4400 University Drive, Fairfax, Virginia 22030

Mason Square
3301 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22201

Science and Technology Campus
10900 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110

Smithsonian-Mason School of Conservation
1500 Remount Road, Front Royal, Virginia 22630

George Mason University Korea
19 Songdo Munhwa-so, Yeonsu-gu, Incheon, Korea 406-840

