**About the University**

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, is a leading national research university and the state of New Jersey's preeminent, comprehensive public institution of higher education.

Established in 1766, the university is the eighth oldest higher education institution in the United States. More than 69,000 students, from all 50 states and more than 125 countries, and 22,500 faculty and staff learn, work, and serve the public at Rutgers locations across New Jersey and around the world.

***Colonial College***

Chartered in 1766 as all-male Queen's College in New Brunswick, New Jersey, the school, affiliated with the Dutch Reformed Church, was renamed Rutgers College in 1825 in honor of

trustee and Revolutionary War veteran Colonel Henry Rutgers.

In the mid-19th century, Congress established the nation's land-grant colleges in response to the Industrial Revolution. In 1864, Rutgers prevailed over Princeton to become New Jersey's land-grant institution, tasked with offering educational access to a wider range of students who would be the new workforce for America's expanding businesses, factories, and farms.

***Modern University***

Access for women arrived in 1918, when the New Jersey College for Women (now Douglass Residential College) was founded. In 1945 and 1956, state legislative acts designated Rutgers as The State University of New Jersey, a public institution. The University of Newark (now Rutgers University-Newark) joined Rutgers in 1946, followed by the College of South Jersey (now Rutgers University-Camden) in 1950, which gave Rutgers a statewide presence.

In 1989, Rutgers University-New Brunswick was invited to join the Association of American Universities, making Rutgers' flagship one of the top 62 research universities in North America. In 2013, a state legislative act transferred to Rutgers much of the former University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, creating Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences and dramatically expanding Rutgers’ mission to include academic medicine and wide-ranging patient care. In the same year, Rutgers University–New Brunswick joined the Big Ten Academic Alliance, a consortium of 14 leading universities that includes all members of the Big Ten Conference.

With 29 schools and colleges, Rutgers University offers over 150 undergraduate majors and more than 400 graduate programs and degrees. The university graduates more than 16,000 students each year and has more than 500,000 living alumni residing in all 50 states and on six continents.

**Governance**

Rutgers is America's eighth oldest institution of higher education, chartered as a colonial college in 1766 and designated a land-grant institution in 1864. The Board of Trustees was the governing body of the university from the time of its founding as Queen's College in 1766 until the university was reorganized under Chapter 61, Laws of 1956, as Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey.

The 1956 act created the Board of Governors as the primary governing body of the university with the Board of Trustees continuing in an advisory capacity with certain fiduciary responsibilities. As part of its compact with the state, Rutgers maintains autonomy in academic matters such as programs of study, student-body composition, faculty hiring and promotion, and labor negotiations. It also maintains control of its lands, endowments, and assets.

Members of the Board of Governors and Board of Trustees are distinguished volunteers drawn from New Jersey's business and policy leaders and Rutgers alumni. They receive no monetary compensation, and their terms are limited to no more than two six-year consecutive terms.

For more information about the governing boards of the university and to view the membership listing, visit <http://governingboards.rutgers.edu>.

**Institutional and Specialized Accreditation**

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, is accredited by the Middle States Commission on Higher Education (https://www.msche.org), 3624 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104-2680 (267-284-5000). The Middle States Commission on Higher Education is an institutional accrediting agency recognized by the U.S. Secretary of Education and the Council for Higher Education Accreditation. That accreditation was reaffirmed in June 2018. Documents describing the institution's accreditation may be downloaded from the university's website at <https://oirap.rutgers.edu/UniversityAccreditation.html>. They may be reviewed during regular office hours by contacting the Office of Institutional Research and Academic Planning, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, 85 Somerset Street, New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1281 (848-932-7956).

Certain programs at Rutgers University-New Brunswick, Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences, Rutgers University-Newark, and Rutgers University-Camden are subject to specialized accreditation. For further information about specialized accreditation, including the names of associations that accredit university programs, contact the Office of Institutional Research and Academic Planning.

**Licensure**

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, is licensed by New Jersey Office of the Secretary of Higher Education. For more information, contact its Academic and Student Programs unit at 609-984-3738.

**Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Academic Integrity Policy** (unchanged from 2016-2018 policy; due for change in 2019)

As an academic community dedicated to the creation, dissemination, and application of knowledge, Rutgers is committed to fostering an intellectual and ethical environment based on the principles of academic integrity. Academic integrity is essential to the success of the university's educational and research missions, and violations of academic integrity constitute serious offenses against the entire academic community. This academic integrity policy is designed to guide students as they prepare assignments, take examinations, and perform the work necessary to complete their degree requirements.

The principles of academic integrity require that a student:

* properly acknowledge and cite all use of the ideas, results, or words of others.
* properly acknowledge all contributors to a given piece of work.
* make sure that all work submitted as his or her own in a course or other academic activity is produced without the aid of unsanctioned materials or unsanctioned collaboration.
* obtain all data or results by ethical means and report them accurately without suppressing any results inconsistent with his or her interpretation or conclusions.
* treat all other students in an ethical manner, respecting their integrity and right to pursue their educational goals without interference. This requires that a student neither facilitate academic dishonesty by others nor obstruct their academic progress.
* uphold the canons of the ethical or professional code of the profession for which he or she is preparing.

Adherence to these principles is necessary in order to ensure that:

* everyone is given proper credit for his or her ideas, words, results, and other scholarly accomplishments.
* all student work is fairly evaluated and no student has an inappropriate advantage over others.
* the academic and ethical development of all students is fostered.
* the reputation of the university for integrity in its teaching, research, and scholarship is maintained and enhanced.

Failure to uphold these principles of academic integrity threatens both the reputation of the university and the value of the degrees awarded to its students. Every member of the university community therefore bears a responsibility for ensuring that the highest standards of academic integrity are upheld.

The university administration is responsible for working with faculty and students to foster a strong institutional culture of academic integrity, for providing effective educational programs that create an understanding of and commitment to academic integrity, and for establishing equitable and effective procedures to deal with allegations of violations of academic integrity.

The faculty shares with the administration the responsibility for educating students about the importance and principles of academic integrity. Faculty members [For purposes of the Academic Integrity Policy, the term faculty member includes not only tenured, tenure-track, and nontenure-track faculty members, but also part-time lecturers, coadjutants, TAs, staff members, and administrators who are serving as the instructor of record in a course; i.e., the instructor responsible for assigning final course grades.] are expected to inform students of the particular requirements regarding academic integrity within their specific courses, to make reasonable efforts to minimize academic dishonesty, and to respond appropriately to violations of academic integrity. Faculty members are strongly encouraged to provide a statement concerning academic integrity and a link to the Academic Integrity Policy on their course syllabi.

Students are responsible for understanding the principles of academic integrity and abiding by them in all aspects of their work at the university. Students are also encouraged to help educate fellow students about academic integrity and to bring all alleged violations of academic integrity they encounter to the attention of the appropriate authorities.

To promote a strong culture of academic integrity, Rutgers has adopted the following honor pledge to be written and signed on examinations and major course assignments submitted for grading: On my honor, I have neither received nor given any unauthorized assistance on this examination (assignment).

In addition, students are required to take an online tutorial and pass an online examination on academic integrity in their first semester at Rutgers and to affirm periodically that they understand the Rutgers Academic Integrity Policy and will abide by it in all their academic work.

Note: The complete Academic Integrity Policy can be found at <http://academicintegrity.rutgers.edu/academic-integrity-policy>. This policy applies to all legacy schools and colleges of Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, including the Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy. However, at this time, this policy does not apply to the Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, School of Health Professions, Rutgers School of Dental Medicine, New Jersey Medical School, Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, School of Public Health, and School of Nursing, whose students will adhere to the Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences policy titled Student Rights, Responsibilities, and Disciplinary Procedures.

**Violations of Academic Integrity and Recommended Sanctions - Types of Violations**

This section describes various ways in which the principles of academic integrity can be violated. Examples of each type of violation are given but neither the types of violations nor the lists of examples are exhaustive.

***Plagiarism:*** Plagiarism is the use of another person's words, ideas, or results without giving that person appropriate credit. To avoid plagiarism, every direct quotation must be identified by quotation marks or appropriate indentation and both direct quotation and paraphrasing must be cited properly according to the accepted format for the particular discipline or as required by the instructor in a course. Some common examples of plagiarism are:

* Copying word for word (i.e., quoting directly) from an oral, printed, or electronic source without proper attribution.
* Paraphrasing without proper attribution, i.e., presenting in one's own words another person's written words or ideas as if they were one's own.
* Submitting a purchased or downloaded term paper or other materials to satisfy a course requirement.
* Incorporating into one's work graphs, drawings, photographs, diagrams, tables, spreadsheets, computer programs, or other nontextual material from other sources without proper attribution.

***Cheating:*** Cheating is the use of inappropriate or prohibited materials, information, sources, or aids in any academic exercise. Cheating also includes submitting papers, research results and reports, analyses, etc., as one's own work when they were, in fact, prepared by others. Some common examples are:

* Receiving research, programming, data collection, or analytical assistance from others or working with another student on an assignment where such help is not permitted.
* Copying another student's work or answers on a quiz or examination.
* Using or possessing books, notes, calculators, cell phones, or other prohibited devices or materials during a quiz or examination.
* Submitting the same work or major portions thereof to satisfy the requirements of more than one course without permission from the instructors involved.
* Preprogramming a calculator or other electronic device to contain answers, formulas, or other unauthorized information for use during a quiz or examination.
* Acquiring a copy of an examination from an unauthorized source prior to the examination.
* Having a substitute take an examination for one.
* Having someone else prepare a term paper or other assignment for one.

***Fabrication:*** Fabrication is the invention or falsification of sources, citations, data, or results, and recording or reporting them in any academic exercise. Some examples are:

* Citing a source that does not exist.
* Making up or falsifying evidence or data or other source materials.
* Falsifying research papers or reports by selectively omitting or altering data that do not support one's conclusions or claimed experimental precision.

***Facilitation of Dishonesty:*** Facilitation of dishonesty is knowingly or negligently allowing one's work to be used by other students without prior approval of the instructor or otherwise aiding others in committing violations of academic integrity. A student who intentionally facilitates a violation of academic integrity can be considered to be as culpable as the student who receives the impermissible assistance, even if the facilitator does not benefit personally from the violation. Some examples are:

* Collaborating before a quiz or examination to develop methods of exchanging information.
* Knowingly allowing others to copy answers to work on a quiz or examination or assisting others to do so.
* Distributing an examination from an unauthorized source prior to the examination.
* Distributing or selling a term paper to other students.
* Taking an examination for another student.

***Academic Sabotage:*** Academic sabotage is deliberately impeding the academic progress of others. Some examples are:

* Intentionally destroying or obstructing another student's work.
* Stealing or defacing books, journals, or other library or university materials.
* Altering computer files that contain data, reports, or assignments belonging to another student.
* Removing posted or reserve material or otherwise preventing other students' access to it.

***Violation of Research or Professional Ethics:*** Violations in this category include both violations of the code of ethics specific to a particular profession and violations of more generally applicable ethical requirements for the acquisition, analysis, and reporting of research data and the preparation and submission of scholarly work for publication. Some examples are:

* Violating a canon of the ethical or professional code of the profession for which a student is preparing.
* Using unethical or improper means of acquiring, analyzing, or reporting data in a senior thesis project, a master's or doctoral research project, grant-funded research, or research submitted for publication.
* Misuse of grant or institutional funds.
* Violating professional ethics in performing one's duties as a teaching assistant or graduate assistant.

***Violations Involving Potentially Criminal Activity:*** Violations in this category include theft, fraud, forgery, or distribution of ill-gotten materials committed as part of an act of academic dishonesty. Some examples are:

* Stealing an examination from a faculty member's or university office or from electronic files.
* Selling or distributing a stolen examination.
* Forging a change-of-grade form.
* Falsifying a university transcript.

**Violations of Academic Integrity and Recommended Sanctions - Levels of Violations and Sanctions**

Any violation of academic integrity is a serious offense and is therefore subject to an appropriate sanction or penalty. Academic integrity violations at Rutgers University are classified into two levels called nonseparable and separable. Nonseparable violations are less severe violations for which the possible sanctions do not include suspension or expulsion from the university; separable violations are more severe violations for which the possible sanctions include suspension or expulsion. Whether a given violation is classified as nonseparable or separable depends on a number of factors including: the nature and importance of the academic exercise; the degree of premeditation or planning; the extent of dishonest or malicious intent; the academic experience of the student; and whether the violation is a first-time or repeat offense.

***1. Nonseparable Violations***

Nonseparable violations are less serious violations of academic integrity. They may occur because of inexperience or lack of understanding of the principles of academic integrity and are often characterized by a relatively low degree of premeditation or planning and the absence of malicious intent on the part of the student committing the violation. These violations are generally quite limited in extent, occur on a minor assignment or quiz, or constitute a small portion of a major assignment and/or represent a small percentage of the total coursework. Below are a few examples of violations that are most often considered nonseparable, at least when committed by an undergraduate student as a first-time offense. This list is not exhaustive and classification of a given violation as separable or nonseparable is always heavily dependent on the specific facts and circumstances of the violation.

* Improper citation without dishonest intent.
* Plagiarism on a minor assignment or a very limited portion of a major assignment.
* Unpremeditated cheating on a quiz or minor examination.
* Unauthorized collaboration with another student on a homework assignment.
* Citing a source that does not exist or that one hasn't read on a minor assignment.
* Making up a small number of data points on a laboratory exercise.
* Signing in for another student via attendance sheet or clicker in a course in which attendance counts toward the grade.

However, an alleged second nonseparable violation shall be treated as an alleged separable violation. Moreover, some violations that would be considered nonseparable for an undergraduate student may be treated as separable for a graduate student [In this policy, the term graduate student refers to postbaccalaureate students pursuing advanced degrees of any type or enrolled in a graduate course or courses. The term also includes students in the advanced stages of a professional program that leads to a master's or doctoral degree without conferral of a baccalaureate degree.].

Sanctions for nonseparable violations include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following, and do not include suspension or expulsion:

* Required participation in a noncredit workshop or seminar on ethics or academic integrity.
* An assigned paper or research project related to ethics or academic integrity.
* A make-up assignment that may be more difficult than the original assignment.
* No credit for the original assignment.
* A failing grade on the assignment.
* A failing grade for the course.
* Disciplinary warning or probation.

***2. Separable Violations***

Separable violations are very serious violations of academic integrity that affect a more significant portion of the coursework compared to nonseparable violations. Separable violations are often characterized by substantial premeditation or planning and clearly dishonest or malicious intent on the part of the student committing the violation. Below are some examples of violations that are most often considered separable. Again, the list is certainly not exhaustive and classification of a given violation as separable or nonseparable is always heavily dependent on the exact facts and circumstances of the violation.

* A second nonseparable violation.
* Substantial plagiarism on a major assignment.
* Copying or using unauthorized materials, devices, or collaboration on a major exam.
* Having a substitute take an examination.
* Making up or falsifying evidence or data or other source materials for a major assignment, including falsification by selectively omitting or altering data that do not support one's claims or conclusions.
* Facilitating dishonesty by another student on a major exam or assignment.
* Intentionally destroying or obstructing another student's work.
* Knowingly violating research or professional ethics.
* Any violation involving potentially criminal activity.

Sanctions for separable violations include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following, and may, but need not, involve suspension or expulsion:

* A grade of XF (disciplinary F) for the course.
* Disciplinary probation.
* Dismissal from a departmental or school honors program.
* Denial of access to internships or research programs.
* Loss of appointment to academically based positions.
* Loss of departmental/graduate program endorsements for internal and external fellowship support and employment opportunities.
* Removal of fellowship or assistantship support.
* Suspension for one or more semesters.
* Dismissal from a graduate or professional program.
* Permanent expulsion from the university with a permanent notation of disciplinary expulsion on the student's transcript.

The recommendations for sanctions at each level are not binding, but are intended as guidelines for the university community. For both nonseparable and separable violations, the severity of the sanction imposed should be proportional to the severity of the violation committed.

Sanctions for a given violation may be imposed differently on those with more or with less experience as students. Thus violations of academic integrity by graduate students [In this policy, the term graduate student refers to postbaccalaureate students pursuing advanced degrees of any type or enrolled in a graduate course or courses. The term also includes students in the advanced stages of a professional program that leads to a master's or doctoral degree without conferral of a baccalaureate degree.] will normally be penalized more severely than the same violations by inexperienced undergraduate students. In particular, violations that would be considered nonseparable for an undergraduate student may be treated as separable for a graduate student.

Some professional schools or programs may have codes of professional conduct with customary sanctions for violations thereof that may be more severe than those recommended under this policy. These schools or programs have the responsibility to educate their students about their profession's code of professional conduct. Students are responsible for understanding the requirements of the code of professional conduct for the particular professional program in which they are enrolled and the penalties for violating that code.

**University Code of Student Conduct Summary**

The University Code of Student Conduct was created to ensure the safety and security of the Rutgers community. This document is intended to ensure students and organizations are aware of their rights and responsibilities within the conduct process, and to uphold the integrity and values of Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. When students choose to enroll at Rutgers University, they are encouraged to respect its values.

The Code of Student Conduct is more than a collection of university regulations to be abided by--it seeks to promote the university’s values and educate. The Code of Student Conduct encourages students to be their authentic selves as they find their place on campus, while also encouraging students to embrace inclusion through discovery, dialogue, and development as they celebrate diverse backgrounds.

The spirit of the Code of Student Conduct promotes student engagement both on and off campus, global citizenship, and leadership. It encourages students to uphold the highest tenets of trust, honesty, and integrity, understanding at all times that our actions significantly impact our personal journeys, our communities, and our larger society.

Rutgers-Camden, Rutgers-Newark, and Rutgers-New Brunswick students originate from all corners of the world and travel between many campuses and cities. As our students strive to achieve their goals, they are expected to conduct themselves in accordance with university policies and procedures but more importantly the values and spirit that they are founded upon.

*Preamble*

*University Code of Student Conduct*

**Overview**

Those working within the conduct system balance the individual needs of students with the expectations set by the university to provide a safe community. The university, through authority given to it by its Board of Governors, is responsible for communicating behavioral expectations to students and the consequences for violating standards. This Code of Student Conduct describes the behaviors that are inconsistent with university values; it outlines procedures to respond to such behaviors; and it suggests possible sanctions and interventions that are intended to educate and safeguard members of the university community.

**Process**

The following summary presents key aspects of the code. Students should consult the code itself for complete information on each point.

**Filing a Complaint**

Any individual may file a complaint against a student suspected of violating the code by contacting the Office of Student Conduct or submitting a written complaint using the online reporting form. The form is located at <https://publicdocs.maxient.com/incidentreport.php?RutgersUniv>.

**Disciplinary Process**

Any university community member may submit a complaint alleging a violation of the Code of Student Conduct. University community members may also submit a complaint on behalf of another person. All complaints shall be reported to the Office of Student Conduct/Community Standards.

Once a complaint has been received, a Conduct Officer conducts an investigation. The investigation may include meetings with the responding party, the complaint party, witnesses, and any other involved individuals. The investigation will determine the next step of the process. After the investigation, one of several things may happen:

(a) The Conduct Officer has insufficient information. No charges will be brought against the accused student at this time.

(b) The parties may be able to bypass the conduct process using Alternative Resolution practices.

(c) The Conduct Officer finds enough information to send a Finding Letter.

(d) The Conduct Officer may request an Administrative Hearing.

(e) Following an Administrative Conference, the accused student may be called to a University Hearing. (Only for cases where the recommended sanctions include suspension/expulsion from the university or loss of university housing.)

**No charges**

The complaint does not include enough information for the Conduct Officer to bring charges against the student. If new information is found, the university may reopen a case and the student may be subject to the disciplinary process.

**Finding Letter**

In certain minor cases, a Conduct Officer will have enough information to determine charges and responsibility from the complaint. The Conduct Officer will provide students with written notification that includes: the complaint, the given charges, the finding of responsibility, and sanctions. Should a student feel they received a letter in error or if they disagree with the finding and/or sanctions, they will have the opportunity to appeal.

**Administrative Conference**

After an investigation has been conducted, the Conduct Officer can request the student attend an Administrative Conference. The student will have the opportunity to present information, including witnesses in their defense. At this meeting the Conduct Officer will review all available information, determine charges, responsibility, and sanctions. Should a student disagree with the findings and/or the sanctions, they will have the opportunity to appeal to the Campus Appeals Committee.

**University Hearing**

After an investigation or an Administrative Conference, a Conduct Officer may find enough information to suggest separation from the university. These cases will be heard by the University Hearing Board. The University Hearing Board is the formal disciplinary body of trained students and staff members overseen by a trained university community member serving as the Hearing Officer. The University Hearing Board will review all available information, determine charges and responsibility. Should a student disagree with the findings and/or the sanctions, they will have the opportunity to appeal to the Campus Appeals Committee.

**Violations**

Violations of any student found responsible for committing, attempting to commit, or assisting others in committing a violation shall be subject to disciplinary sanctions as outlined below:

Violations, including but not limited to:

A. Violations of Academic Integrity:

Violations of the Rutgers University Academic Integrity Policy. Please refer to the [Rutgers University Academic Integrity Policy](http://academicintegrity.rutgers.edu/academic-integrity-policy/) for specific information regarding what would constitute a violation of this policy.

B. Acts of dishonesty:

1. Forging, unauthorized alteration, or unauthorized use of any university documents or records, any instrument or form of identification, or access credentials. This includes,

but is not limited to, transfer of a Rutgers ID to violations of the Rutgers University Academic Integrity Policy to misuse or transfer of residence hall key.

2. Intentionally furnishing false information to the university.

3. Intentionally furnishing false information to persons outside the university concerning the student’s academic record, degree, or activities.

4. Intentionally initiating or causing to be initiated any false report, warning, or threat of fire, explosion, or other emergency.

5. Unauthorized entry into, use of, or misuse of university property, including computers, data, and voice communication networks

6. Possessing or selling false identification including fake IDs or RUIDs

7. Unauthorized sale or resale of university event tickets or tickets provided through sponsored events/programs funded by university student fees, or the sale of such tickets

above face value.

C. Safety violations:

1. Intentionally or recklessly starting a fire (does not include university-approved programs including fire, e.g., bonfires.)

2. Misusing fire safety equipment or elevators.

3. Intentionally or recklessly endangering the welfare of any individual.

4. Intentionally or recklessly obstructing fire, police, or emergency services.

5. Using, possessing, or storing dangerous chemicals, fireworks, or explosives on university property, even if they are legal to possess because of a license, or illegally possessing

dangerous chemicals, fireworks, or explosives on an off-campus property. Possessing and storing small containers of Mace is permitted.

6. Using, possessing, or storing of any object classified as a weapon by the State of New Jersey on university property or illegally possessing weapons on an off-campus property.

Law enforcement officials who are authorized by law to carry firearms are excluded from this definition.

7. Utilizing any instrument in a manner that endangers or tends to endanger any person.

8. Obstructing the free flow of pedestrian or vehicular traffic on or adjacent to university premises or at university events.

9. Failing to comply with the reasonable and lawful directions of university officials and/or university police, including but not limited to, failure to produce identification.

D. Physical misconduct:

1. Inflicting bodily harm upon any person or animal.

2. Using or threatening to use force against any person or animal.

E. Sexual Harassment, Sexual Violence, Relationship Violence, Stalking, and Related Misconduct

Violations of the [Student Policy Prohibiting Sexual Harassment, Sexual Violence, Stalking, and Related Misconduct](https://policies.rutgers.edu/sites/default/files/10.3.12-current.pdf) (Policy 10.3.12). Please refer to the policy for specific information regarding what would constitute a violation of this policy.

F. Bullying, intimidation, and harassment:

1. Making any communication to another person in any manner likely to cause alarm, including through electronic or social media platforms.

2. Subjecting another person or animal or threatening to subject another person or animal to striking, kicking, shoving, or offensive touching.

3. Threatening to reveal or releasing personal information or media about a person electronically or through other means of communication.

4. Engaging in any other course of alarming conduct or repeatedly committing acts with the purpose of seriously alarming another person.

A person’s behavior should be sufficiently severe, pervasive, or persistent as to substantially disrupt or interfere with the orderly operation of the institution or the rights of a student to participate in or benefit from the educational program.

G. Child abuse:

Neglecting or inflicting any form of physical, emotional, or psychological harm or harassment upon any minor identified as a permanent or temporary dependent, codependent, or as under the responsibility of the accused.

H. Defamation:

Creating a false statement about a university community member and communicating that false statement to a third party, which then exposes that community member to hatred, contempt, ridicule, loss of goodwill, or loss of reputation as a result of the false statement.

I. Hazing:

1. Engaging in any act that impacts the mental, emotional, or physical health or safety of a student for the purpose of initiation into, admission into, affiliation with, or continued

membership in any organization or team whose members are Rutgers University students.

2. Engaging in any activity that is inconsistent with regulations or policies of Rutgers University or laws in the State of New Jersey for the purpose of initiation into, admission

into, affiliation with, or continued membership in any organization or team whose members are Rutgers University students.

Behavior falling into these categories shall be considered hazing regardless of whether a person is a willing participant.

J. Invasion of privacy:

1. Making, attempting to make, livestreaming, transmitting, or attempting to transmit audio, video, or images of any person(s) on university premises in bathrooms, showers,

bedrooms, common areas of suites or apartments, medical examination rooms, training rooms, or other premises where there is an explicit expectation of privacy with respect

to nudity and/or sexual activity, without the knowledge and consent of all participants subject to such recordings.

2. Viewing any person(s) on university premises in bathrooms, showers, bedrooms, common areas of suites or apartments, medical examination rooms, training rooms, or other

premises where there is an explicit expectation of privacy with respect to nudity and/or sexual activity, without the knowledge and consent of all participants.

K. Theft or damage to property:

1. Taking or attempting to take university, public, or private property without the consent of the owner or person legally responsible for that property.

2. Obtaining university services through devious means.

3. Knowingly possessing public, private, or university property that was stolen.

4. Intentionally or recklessly damaging university, public, or private property.

L. Use or possession of alcohol, narcotics, or other drugs:

1. Possessing or consuming alcohol under the legal drinking age in New Jersey.

2. Possessing alcohol in areas of campus where alcohol is not permitted.

3. Unlawfully possessing or using drugs, narcotics, controlled substances, or paraphernalia.

4. Misusing or misappropriating any prescription, over-the-counter medication, or legal substance.

5. Possessing or using medical marijuana on any Rutgers University property.

6. Impaired driving: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs is prohibited.

M. Distribution of alcohol, narcotics, or other drugs:

1. Selling, transferring, giving away, or exchanging something in return for narcotics, prescription medications, or other illegal substances.

2. Providing or facilitating the consumption of alcohol by any person without taking reasonable and prudent precautions to ensure that the person is of legal drinking age in New

Jersey.

3. Sharing medical marijuana with individuals who do not have a medical marijuana prescription.

N. Disruption:

1. Intentionally or recklessly interfering with any university activity or university-sponsored activity.

2. Disrupting or obstructing an academic class or lecture, an administrative or support function, or official university business.

3. Engaging in classroom conduct prohibited by the faculty member or in violation of the law or university policy.

It should be noted that this policy is not intended to punish students for classroom dissent or hinder organized, peaceful, and orderly protests that are undertaken within reasonable time, manner, and place restrictions placed upon the same by the university. See the Disruption Policy (Policy 50.3.5): <https://policies.rutgers.edu/sites/policies/files/00011247.PDF>.

O. Disorderly conduct:

Engaging in conduct that is disruptive, lewd, or indecent, regardless of intent, which breaches the peace of the community.

P. Undisclosed recording:

Recording, livestreaming, or transmitting images, audio, or video of private, nonpublic conversations, and/or meetings on university premises without the knowledge and consent of all participants. This may include recording instructors without consent. Students must consult with instructors for guidance on their recording policies. This provision does not extend to the recording of public events or discussions, to recordings made for law enforcement purposes, or to any registered disability accommodation.

Q. Violations of other university policies:

 Violating other published university regulations or policies.

R. Engaging in behavior that violates a university Interest (as defined under jurisdiction).

S. Abuse of the disciplinary system:

1. Knowingly providing false testimony or evidence during the conduct process.

2. Disrupting or interfering with the conduct process.

3. Failing to complete imposed sanctions.

4. Refusing to provide information at a disciplinary proceeding. Students are expected to fully cooperate with and participate in the university disciplinary system when notified.

A student may choose to withhold information or testimony if the student feels information presented will lead to self-incrimination.

5. Harassing a University Hearing Board member, Campus Appeals Committee member, Conduct Officer, Hearing Officer, Campus Adviser, or witness before or after a

disciplinary proceeding.

**Campus Advisers**

Both individuals filing complaints and accused students may select a campus adviser to assist them during the disciplinary process. The Office of Student Conduct maintains a list of trained campus advisers for this purpose. Students are free to select any members of the university community to serve as their advisers, whether they are on the list or not.

**Appeals**

A student found responsible for violating the code may appeal the finding, the sanction, and/or the process by which the decision was reached. Appeals are filed through the Office of Student Conduct, which forwards them to the Appeals Committee of the appropriate entity (Rutgers University-New Brunswick, Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences, Rutgers University-Newark, Rutgers University-Camden).

**Authority for Student Discipline**

Ultimate authority for student discipline is vested with the Board of Governors of Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. This authority has been delegated to university administrators, faculty, students, committees, and organizations as set forth in the University Code of Student Conduct. The above summary is intended to present some key facts of the code. Copies of the code are available online at <http://studentconduct.rutgers.edu/disciplinary-processes/university-code-of-student-conduct>.

In addition, the director of student conduct will provide copies of the code upon request and is available to answer any questions about the code or related student conduct matters.

**Peer-to-Peer File Sharing**

Unauthorized distribution of copyrighted material, including unauthorized peer-to-peer file sharing, may subject students to civil and criminal liabilities. The penalties for violation of federal copyright laws may be found at <http://www.copyright.gov/title17>. Violations of copyright law also violate university policy and may subject students to disciplinary action as outlined in the university's Code of Student Conduct: <https://policies.rutgers.edu/sites/default/files/10.2.11%20-%20current%20%2800019883xDE114%29.PDF>.

Rutgers policies on peer-to-peer file sharing and unauthorized distribution of copyrighted material using the institution's information technology system include:

**Acceptable Use Policy for Computing and Information Technology Resources:** <https://policies.rutgers.edu/sites/policies/files/70.1.1-current%20%2800010408xDE114%29.PDF>

**Digital Millennium Copyright Act:** <http://rusecure.rutgers.edu/content/digital-millennium-copyright-act-compliance>

**Copyright Policy:** <http://policies.rutgers.edu/PDF/Section50/50.3.7-current.pdf>

**University Safety and Security**

**University Public Safety**

University Public Safety is committed to working in partnership with students, faculty, and staff to provide a safe, enjoyable, and fulfilling university experience. As part of our community policing philosophy, students have become a central component of our operations. Public Safety employs over 200 students who have adopted the motto of "Students Serving Students."

Campus safety is of paramount importance, but security depends on everyone knowing what to do in case of an emergency and taking ownership in their own personal preparedness. To view the University's Emergency Action Plans, please visit [emergency.rutgers.edu](http://emergency.rutgers.edu/). To view crime prevention tips and safety precautions, visit [rupd.rutgers.edu/crimetips.php](http://rupd.rutgers.edu/crimetips.php).

**Rutgers University Police Department**

The internationally accredited Rutgers University Police Department (RUPD) operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, to provide the university community with a full range of police and security services. RUPD maintains multiple fully staffed police headquarters. Accordingly, nonemergency contact information varies by location.

For an emergency (Police, Fire, Medical) dial 9-1-1

From a university phone, obtain an outside line, then dial 9-1-1

***Rutgers University-New Brunswick***

55 Commercial Avenue, New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1340

Nonemergency: 732-932-7211

Text to RUPD Service (not intended for emergency situations):

Text RUNB and your message to 69050

***Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences at Newark***

5 Bruce Street, Newark, NJ 07102

Nonemergency: 973-972-4491

Text to RUPD Service (not intended for emergency situations):

Text RUNWK and your message to 69050

***Rutgers University-Newark***

200 University Avenue, Newark, NJ 07102-1813

Nonemergency: 973-353-5111

Text to RUPD Service (not intended for emergency situations):

Text RUNWK and your message to 69050

***Rutgers University-Camden***

409 North Fourth Street, Camden, NJ 08102-1406

Nonemergency: 856-225-6111

Text to RUPD Service (not intended for emergency situations):

Text RUCMD and your message to 69050

Follow the Rutgers Police Department on Nixle for regular updates on issues impacting your community: [local.nixle.com/rutgers-police-department](http://local.nixle.com/rutgers-police-department). Follow the RUPD on Facebook for other event notifications and community announcements: [www.facebook.com/RutgersPoliceDepartment](http://www.facebook.com/RutgersPoliceDepartment).

*Safety Escorts*

RUPD provides escorts to students, faculty, and staff upon request. The escorts, primarily walking, provide our community with personalized service to their vehicles, campus residence, or the university's mass transit system.

 Call the RUPD with your university location.

 A public safety representative will be dispatched to escort you.

 Escorts may not be "reserved" in advance.

*Knight Mover Shuttle*

The university also provides the "Knight Mover Shuttle" -- individualized transportation service during non-mass transit hours. To request this service call 732-932-RIDE (7433).

*Child Seat Inspections*

The RUPD has partnered with the New Jersey Division of Highway Traffic Safety to provide instruction and guidance to the public. During scheduled times, certified technicians are on hand to assist in ensuring your child safety seat is properly installed. Visit [rupd.rutgers.edu/inspections.php](http://rupd.rutgers.edu/inspections.php) to learn more.

*Vehicle Lockouts and Jump Starts*

University Public Safety will assist students, visitors, and faculty/staff with motor vehicle lockouts at Rutgers University-New Brunswick as well as the surrounding areas. Public Safety also offers jump starts to individuals needing assistance with weak or dead batteries. To initiate a request, call the RUPD.

*Annual Security and Fire Safety Report Safety Matters*

*Safety Matters* details public safety statistics, services, and programs available at Rutgers University. To view *Safety Matters* online visit [rupd.rutgers.edu/aboutsafe.php](http://rupd.rutgers.edu/aboutsafe.php). To have a copy mailed to you free of charge, please contact the Rutgers Police Department.

To obtain more information about the RUPD, please visit [rupd.rutgers.edu](http://rupd.rutgers.edu/).

**Emergency Services**

Rutgers University Emergency Services provides emergency response, emergency medical services, public safety education, fire prevention inspection services, and testing and maintenance of fire suppression and detection equipment for all university properties statewide.

To obtain more information about emergency services, please visit [rues.rutgers.edu](http://rues.rutgers.edu/) or call 848-932-4800.

**Emergency Management**

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) serves all university locations and works to prepare the university to properly respond to and address emergencies that threaten public safety. These emergencies may include, but are not limited to, severe weather conditions, major power failures, fires and explosions, transportation accidents, other accidents involving mass casualties, release of hazardous materials, violent crimes, civil disorder, bomb threats, public health emergencies, acts of terrorism, and other events that could pose a significant threat to the university community. University emergency planning focuses on the areas of preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery.

You are encouraged to take an active approach in your personal preparedness by reviewing the university's emergency action plans at [emergency.rutgers.edu](http://emergency.rutgers.edu/).

**Notification to the Rutgers Community About an Immediate Threat**

The university's emergency notification system uses many different and overlapping mechanisms to provide time-critical information to the Rutgers community, as no single mechanism is sufficient to provide blanket notification. Methods include email, website announcements, TV, radio, and text messaging to cell phones, as well as low-tech mass communications such as electronic signs, bullhorns, and police car speaker systems. Additional messages and updates may be posted on the Rutgers University-New Brunswick operating page at [campusstatus.rutgers.edu](http://campusstatus.rutgers.edu/); or the Rutgers University main webpage at <https://www.rutgers.edu/status>.

To update your information or to sign up to receive emergency text notifications, please visit [ens.rutgers.edu](http://ens.rutgers.edu/).

**Office for Violence Prevention and Victim Assistance**

The Office for Violence Prevention and Victim Assistance (VPVA) is an office at Rutgers University-New Brunswick that works to address issues of interpersonal violence and other crimes in our community. We specialize in addressing issues of sexual violence, relationship abuse, and stalking. In addition to consultation, policy development, and overall leadership on these issues, we provide three services to our New Brunswick students:

***Victim Assistance:*** If you or a friend have experienced interpersonal violence, help is available. VPVA provides crisis intervention, counseling, and advocacy. We are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by calling 848-932-1181.

***Violence Prevention:*** Through peer education bystander intervention strategies and addressing toxic gender roles, we provide a range of programs with the goal to engage the entire Rutgers community in working to prevent crimes before they occur.

***Educational and Awareness Programs:*** We provide a variety of large and small-scale programs throughout the academic year designed to raise awareness about interpersonal violence and engage our community in activism around these issues. We encourage collaboration with student groups and other offices. To schedule a program for your group and find out more, reach out to the office.

For more information, to volunteer, or to schedule an appointment or program, call 848-932-1181, visit us at <http://vpva.rutgers.edu>, or email to vpva@echo.rutgers.edu.

VPVA services at Rutgers University-Camden and Rutgers University-Newark can be found at the following links:

Rutgers-Camden: <https://rulinked.camden.rutgers.edu/organization/vpva>

Rutgers-Newark: <https://www.newark.rutgers.edu/VPVA>

**Services for Students with Disabilities**

At every Rutgers location there is a designated office that provides reasonable accommodations and services for qualified students with disabilities. Rutgers is committed to fostering and maintaining an inclusive, welcoming, and accessible environment for individuals with disabilities and complying with all state and federal laws prohibiting discrimination based upon disability. Students with disabilities at Rutgers are entitled to the same benefits, the same quality of education, and are subject to the same academic requirements as other students. For information about how to apply for reasonable accommodations and services as well as the contacts for the offices of disability services for each Rutgers campus, go to the following web address: [https://ods.rutgers.edu](https://ods.rutgers.edu/).

**Administrative Procedures for Responding to Disruptions**

Disruption is conduct by any person that intentionally or recklessly obstructs, impairs, or interferes with: (1) teaching, studying, or administration of the university, including the clinical mission of Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences; (2) the authorized and other permissible use of university facilities; and (3) the rights and privileges of other members of the university community to engage in educational pursuits. Disruptive conduct includes but is not limited to the following: obstruction, impairment, or interference with university sponsored/authorized activities or facilities in a manner that deprives, or is likely to deprive, others of the benefit or enjoyment of the activity or facility.

The primary function of an academic community is to discover and disseminate knowledge through research and teaching. Freedom of expression is vital to our shared goal of pursuit of knowledge. Such freedom comes with a responsibility to welcome and promote this freedom, even in disagreement or opposition. Community members are therefore encouraged to register dissent for issues and demonstrate that dissent through orderly means.

The right to freedom of expression includes peaceful protests and orderly demonstrations. However, the right to protest does not include the right to engage in conduct that intentionally or recklessly interferes with the university’s operations or infringes on the rights of other members of the community. Faculty, students, and all other personnel who intentionally act to impair, interfere with, or obstruct the orderly conduct, processes, and functions of the university may be subject to appropriate disciplinary action by university authorities.

With this in mind, the following administrative procedures have been formulated to guide the implementation of university policy:

A. In order to ensure that individuals or groups not intentionally or recklessly interfere with the operation of the university or the rights of others, they shall not:

1. obstruct vehicular, bicycle, pedestrian, or other traffic;

2. obstruct entrances or exits to buildings or driveways;

3. interfere with educational activities inside or outside any building;

4. harass passersby;

5. interfere with or preclude a scheduled speaker from being heard;

6. interfere with scheduled university ceremonies or events;

7. damage property, including lawns, shrubs, or trees; or

8. engage in any other activities that disrupt university business or infringe upon the rights of others.

B. The president of the university and the senior vice president for academic affairs will have the authority throughout the university to declare a particular activity to be disruptive. The chancellors of New Brunswick, Newark, and Camden with have the same authority with regard to their respective areas. The appropriate officers as specified in (B), or a designee, have the authority to declare a behavior disruptive, and must, if possible, alert demonstrators that they are in violation of the university’s disruption policy. At this point, the officer has the discretion to call upon the university police to contain the disruption. Ordinarily, the president of the university alone, or in his or her absence the senior vice president for academic affairs, will have the authority to decide that civil authorities beyond the campus are to be called upon to contain those disruptions that the university police are unable to handle. In extraordinary circumstances, where neither the president nor the senior vice president for academic affairs is available to make such a decision, the chancellors have the same authority in their respective units.

C. Members of the university community who are aware of potentially disruptive situations are encouraged to report this to the deans of students on their respective campus. The deans of students and other university personnel may be called upon to coordinate or assist members of the academic community in ending the disruption.

**Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment**

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, does not discriminate on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, sexual orientation, pregnancy, gender identity or expression, disability, age, genetic information, atypical hereditary cellular or blood trait, marital status, civil union status, domestic partnership status, military service, veteran status or any other category covered by law in its admission, programs, activities, or employment matters. Discrimination and harassment compromise the integrity of the university and unfairly interfere with the opportunity for all persons to fully participate in the academic, work, and living environment of the university.

While promoting an environment free from discrimination is everyone's responsibility, the following staff members have been designated to respond to:

**Complaints Against a Student**

Kevin Pitt, Director, Office of Student Conduct (848-932-9414 or kevin.pitt@rutgers.edu)

**Complaints Against an Employee**

Lisa Grosskreutz, Director, Office of Employment Equity, University Human Resources (848-932-3980 or lisa.grosskreutz@rutgers.edu)

**Resources**

The Rutgers University Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment can be viewed at <http://policies.rutgers.edu/60112-currentpdf>; the Student Code of Conduct can be viewed at <http://studentconduct.rutgers.edu/university-code-of-student-conduct>.

**Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972**

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 is a Federal law that prohibits sex discrimination in education. It reads:

 "No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

Sex discrimination includes sexual harassment and sexual assault. While it is often thought of as a law that applies to athletics programs, Title IX is much broader than athletics and applies to all programs at Rutgers. While compliance with the law is everyone's responsibility, listed below are the Title IX coordinators who have primary responsibility for Title IX compliance:

**Complaints Against a Student**

*Rutgers University-New Brunswick*

Jackie Moran, Title IX Coordinator, Director, Office of Student Affairs Compliance (848-932-8576 or jackie.moran@rutgers.edu)

*Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences*

Susan Hamilton, Title IX Coordinator, Assistant Vice Chancellor for Academic and Student Affairs (973-972-5338 or nelsonsu@ca.rutgers.edu)

*Rutgers University-Newark*

Scott Strother, Title IX Coordinator, Director of Title IX and ADA (973-353-1906 or scott.strother@rutgers.edu)

*Rutgers University-Camden*

Allison Wisniewski, Title IX Coordinator, Associate Dean of Students (856-225-6422 or aemery@camden.rutgers.edu)

Complaints against a student may be filed online at: http://compliance.rutgers.edu/title-ix/contact.

**Complaints Against an Employee**

Lisa Grosskreutz, Title IX Coordinator, Director, Office of Employment Equity, University Human Resources (848-932-3980 or lisa.grosskreutz@rutgers.edu)

**Complaints Related to Intercollegiate Athletics and Gender Equity**

Kathleen Hickey, Title IX Coordinator, Senior Associate Athletics Director for Olympic Sports (848-445-7899 or Khickey@scarletknights.com)

**Universitywide Title IX Compliance**

Judy Ryan, Universitywide Title IX Coordinator, University Ethics and Compliance (732-235-5304 or judy.ryan@rutgers.edu)

**Student Policy Prohibiting Sexual Harassment, Sexual Violence, Stalking, and Related Misconduct**

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, is committed to fostering an environment that is safe and secure and free from sexual and gender-based discrimination and harassment, sexual violence, dating and domestic violence, stalking, and other related misconduct. The university recognizes its responsibility to increase awareness of such misconduct, prevent its occurrence, support victims, deal fairly and firmly with offenders, and diligently investigate reports of misconduct. In addressing these issues, all members of the university must come together to respect and care for one another in a manner consistent with our deeply held academic and community values.

This policy applies to student conduct and prohibits a broad range of behaviors focused on sex and/or gender that may or may not be sexual in nature. Sexual harassment, sexual violence, sexual exploitation, gender-based harassment, stalking, and relationship violence (including dating and domestic violence) are all forms of misconduct that are prohibited by this policy and will not be tolerated by the university.

The university is committed to the principles of academic freedom and believes that vigorous discussion and debate, as well as free inquiry and free expression, are an integral part of the university community. Nothing in the policy shall be construed to abridge academic freedom and inquiry, principles of free speech, or the university's educational mission.

Descriptions of violations and procedures for addressing violations are described in the policy. The full policy can be found at <https://policies.rutgers.edu/sites/policies/files/10.3.12-current.pdf>.

**Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act**

The Rutgers University Alcohol Policy can be accessed online. Information on health risks associated with alcohol and information about the university's drug and alcohol programs is available at Rutgers Student Health Services: <http://aod.rutgers.edu>. University standards of conduct related to drugs and alcohol are set forth in the University Code of Student Conduct, available at <http://studentconduct.rutgers.edu/university-code-of-student-conduct>.

**Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act Reports**

In compliance with the Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act, Rutgers provides information on men's and women's athletic programs ([https://www.rutgers.edu/athletics)](http://www.rutgers.edu/athletics%29), including the number of participants by gender for each varsity team, operating expenses, recruiting expenditures, athletically related student aid, and revenues. The first report was issued in October 1996, with annual updates thereafter. The reports through 2008 are available at the reference desks of the main branches of the university library system (Alexander Library, Dana Library, Library of Science and Medicine, and Robeson Library) and at the intercollegiate athletics office of each campus. The reports for 2009 and later can be found at the Office of Institutional Research and Academic Planning disclosures website (<https://oirap.rutgers.edu/disclosures.html#athletics>) (paper copies available upon request), and all reports can be found on the U.S. Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act website (<https://www2.ed.gov/finaid/prof/resources/athletics/eada.html>).

**Graduation Rates**

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Graduation Rate Survey is an annual report of graduation rates of the university's degree-seeking, full-time undergraduate students by gender and race/ethnicity, and by sport for those who received athletically related student aid. This report is available at <https://oirap.rutgers.edu/Disclosures.html#gradrates>.

**Teacher Preparation Program Pass Rates**

In compliance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act, Rutgers provides data on Teacher Preparation Program pass rates and related issues. Detailed information about Rutgers' report to the state can be found at <https://oirap.rutgers.edu/Disclosures.html#TeachAssess>.

**Student Records and Privacy Rights under FERPA**

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) is a federal law that gives students in higher education various rights with respect to their education records. Rights afforded to you under FERPA include the right to inspect and review your education records, the right to request amendment of records you believe are inaccurate or misleading, and the right to prevent disclosure of information from your education records without your prior consent, subject to some specific exceptions. Rutgers University Ethics and Compliance publishes an annual notice about your rights under FERPA. You can access a copy of the most recent notice at <https://uec.rutgers.edu/wp-content/uploads/Annual-FERPA-Notice-to-Students.pdf>.

FERPA permits disclosure of "directory information" such as name, phone number, address, and email address without your prior consent unless you specifically request that it be kept confidential. For more information regarding directory information, view the notice at <https://uec.rutgers.edu/programs/ferpa-student-privacy/directory-information>.

If you have questions about your rights under FERPA, you may contact the University Ethics and Compliance director of privacy at 973-972-8093 or ferparu@rutgers.edu or visit <https://uec.rutgers.edu/programs/ferpa-student-privacy>.

Outside resources providing more information include the U.S. Department of Education's websites: Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) at <http://www2.ed.gov/print/policy/gen/guid/fpco/ferpa/index.html>; and Family Policy Compliance Office (FPCO) at <http://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/index.html>.

**Student Residency for Tuition Purposes**

A determination of residency status for the purpose of tuition assessment is made by the university based on information provided by the applicant in accordance with the procedure outlined in the policy. A copy of Rutgers' policy and forms may be secured from the registrar's office or the admissions office, or at <http://nbregistrar.rutgers.edu/forms/ResidencyPolicy.pdf>.

**Procedure**

**A. The Initial Determination:** At the time an individual initially applies for admission into any undergraduate or graduate college of the university, the respective admissions office will determine an admitted applicant's resident status for tuition assessment. The determination made at this time shall prevail for each succeeding semester unless a change is authorized as provided hereinafter.

**B. After the Initial Determination:** The status of residency for tuition purposes of students continuing in a college of the university will be determined by the appropriate registrar's office (Camden registrar, Newark registrar, New Brunswick registrar, or Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences [RBHS] registrar). The determination made by the registrar will either conform to the initial determination of the admissions office or reflect a change as provided hereinafter.

**C. Request for a Change of Status:** Requests for a change in residency status will be accepted no later than the last day of final exams in the semester for which the changed status is sought. All evidence deemed appropriate by the adjudication official pursuant to New Jersey Administrative Code 9A:5-1.1-1.2 must be filed by the petitioner in accordance with the time limit specified in the preceding sentence, but in no case later than 30 days from the date of submission of the Residency Analysis Form. Failure to comply with the provision may void the petition for the semester in question. If, based on the information submitted in the request, the student qualifies for resident tuition assessment, such change will relate only to the current and subsequent semesters.

 **D. Appeals:** Appeals from the initial determination and any determination made after a request by a student for a change in residency status will be accepted no later than 30 days after the date of notification of any such determination that is appealed. Appeals for all newly admitted and continuing students should be forwarded to the appropriate campus vice chancellor for enrollment management’s office. These officers will respond to the student within 30 working days of the receipt of the appeal in the appropriate office. Appeals from these determinations must be submitted centrally to the associate vice president of enrollment management by the student within two weeks after the campus vice chancellor for enrollment management has issued a determination. The decision of the associate vice president for enrollment management will be final.

**E. Student’s Responsibilities:** The student is responsible for providing relevant information upon which a residency determination can be made. The burden of proving his or her residency status lies solely upon the student. Moreover, it is the obligation of the student to seek advice when in doubt regarding eligibility for in-state tuition assessment. Every student who is classified as a resident student but who becomes a nonresident at any time by virtue of a change of legal residence is required to notify his or her registrar immediately. An independent student loses New Jersey residency status for tuition purposes upon abandonment of the New Jersey domicile. Assessment of nonresident tuition charges will take effect the semester following the date of abandonment. Any dependent student who is domiciled in the state for tuition purposes shall continue to be eligible for New Jersey Resident Tuition Status despite his or her supporting parent(s) or U.S. Court Appointed legal guardian(s) change of domicile to another state, while such student continues to reside in New Jersey during the course of each academic year and is continuously enrolled.

**F. Penalties:** If a student has obtained or seeks to obtain resident classification by deliberate concealment of facts or misrepresentation of facts or if he or she fails to come forward with notification upon becoming a nonresident, he or she is subject to disciplinary action.

**Factors Considered in Determining Residency for Tuition Assessment**

This section of the policy statement conforms to the regulations of the New Jersey Administrative Code, Volume 9A: 5-1.1-12 and 9A:9-2.6.

**A. Classification:** A student shall be classified as a "resident" for tuition purposes upon admission to a public institution of higher education in the State of New Jersey if the student has been domiciled within the State of New Jersey for at least one year immediately prior to enrollment.

Students who are classified as dependent students are presumed to share the domicile of his or her parent(s) or legal guardian. Persons who have been residents in this state for more than 12 months prior to initial enrollment are presumed to be domiciliaries of New Jersey for tuition purposes. In those cases in which a dependent student with an out-of-state parent or legal guardian has resided in New Jersey for 12 consecutive months prior to initial enrollment, the student may petition on his or her own to establish domicile in the state.

Persons who have been domiciled within this state for less than 12 months prior to initial enrollment are presumed to be nondomiciliaries for tuition purposes. Persons presumed to be nondomiciled or persons who are presumed to be domiciled but whose domiciliary status is challenged by the institution must prove their domicile according to the following regulations.

**B. Domicile:** "Domicile" is a legal concept defined by New Jersey law. In general terms, "domicile" means the place where a person has his or her true, fixed, permanent home and principal living establishment, and to which, whenever he or she is absent, he or she has the intention of returning. New Jersey domicile must be acquired prior to the beginning of the semester for which you are requesting a change in residency status. Domicile is distinct from residence--while a person may have several residences, he or she can have only one legal domicile. Therefore, in order to establish a new domicile in New Jersey, a person must first abandon the prior domicile in which he or she previously resided and sever all legal connections to that former domicile.

In determining whether domiciliary status has been shown, mere physical presence and declaration of intent to remain in the state may not be sufficient. To assist in determining whether a person is a New Jersey domiciliary, the primary evidence is, but is not limited to, a notarized affidavit setting forth domicile and a state certified copy of a New Jersey Resident Income Tax Return or in the case of a dependent student, a state certified copy of his or her parent(s') or a U.S. Court Appointed (prior to the student attaining age 18) legal guardian(s') New Jersey Resident Income Tax Return. The following additional items should be submitted: New Jersey voter registration materials; a New Jersey driver's license (or nondriver's I.D.); New Jersey motor vehicle registration; a long-term apartment/house lease or a house/condo deed; presence of spouse and children in New Jersey; the location of a local New Jersey bank(s); and copies of recent monthly bills (charge card, phone, etc.) addressed to the claimant(s). In unusual circumstances, if primary evidence is not available, the institution may make a determination of New Jersey domicile based exclusively on supplementary evidence; however, supplementary evidence may be deemed insufficient to justify a determination of domiciliary status.

**C. Dependent/Independent Student Defined:** In determining whether a student is independent, the following is considered: N.J.A.C.9A:9-2.6 (examples of documentation given below).

a) The term independent when used with respect to a student means any individual who:

1. Was born BEFORE 1/1/1995 (fall 2018, spring 2019, and summer 2019 applicants) or 1/1/1996 (fall 2019, spring 2020, and summer 2020 applicants)

Documentation: birth certificate, secondary school transcript, driver's license, draft registration letter; or

2. Meets the requirements of (b) below.

b) An individual meets the requirements of this section if such individual:

1. Is an orphan or ward of the court; or was a ward of the court until age 18;

Documentation for orphan: death certificate or a letter from a social services agency or from a respected member of the community who is unrelated to the applicant (minister, school administrator, etc.).

Documentation for ward of the court: court document or a letter from the Division of Child Protection and Permanency or other social agency; or

2. Is a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States.

Documentation: DD214; or

3. Is a graduate or graduate professional student; (not applicable for undergraduate students); or

4. Is a married individual.

Documentation: marriage certificate; or

5. Has legal dependents other than a spouse.

Documentation if dependent is a child: birth certificate

Documentation if dependent is other than a child: If the person was dependent on the applicant in the prior year: IRS or New Jersey Division of Taxation certified copy of the applicant's prior year tax return showing the person listed as an "other dependent."

If the person was not dependent on the applicant in the prior year: a document such as a driver's license, a Post Office address change, or a statement from the landlord or respected member of the community confirming that the person currently resides in the student's household, or

6. Is a student for whom a financial aid administrator makes a documented determination of independence by reason of other unusual circumstances as provided under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, 20 U.S.C. 1087vv, and its implementing regulations and rules. For purposes of receiving state financial assistance as an independent student due to unusual circumstances, the following conditions apply:

i. Determinations of independence must satisfy all applicable federal standards set forth under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, and its implementing regulations and rules;

ii. Individual determinations of independent student status for state student aid programs shall be made in a manner consistent with the institutional policies regarding the awarding of all need-based financial aid, including federal and state aid; and

iii. The institution shall share with the Office of Student Assistance any material findings or audit exceptions related to the determination of dependency status at any time they are revealed in the course of an audit or program review.

c) A dependent student shall be any student who does not meet any of the eligibility criteria listed in (a) or (b) above for independent student status.

The university reserves the right to request a student to have the Internal Revenue Service and/or New Jersey Division of Taxation forward certified tax records to the appropriate university office for review.

An individual who claims to have established a new domicile in New Jersey must show (1) a physical abandonment of the previous domicile, together with an intent not to return to it, and (2) actual presence in New Jersey with the intention of remaining permanently in the state.

An individual from another state who has enrolled in any type of educational institution in New Jersey will be presumed to be in New Jersey primarily for educational purposes and will be presumed not to have established domicile in New Jersey. Although the student may present proof to overcome these presumptions, it must be noted that continued residence in New Jersey during vacation periods or occasional periods of interruption to the course of study does not of itself overcome the presumptions. All students who are not domiciliaries of New Jersey will be assessed out-of-state tuition rates. Residency for tuition purposes is governed by New Jersey Administrative Code 9A:5-1.1 et seq., which requires that individuals must be legally domiciled in the state for 12 months before becoming eligible for in-state tuition rates. The law also permits those living in the state for less than 12 months to petition for resident status through the admissions office or the Office of the Registrar, as appropriate. Petitions for resident status will be granted only in those cases where there is clear and compelling evidence that New Jersey is the legal domicile of the student or the parent(s) or U.S. Court Appointed (prior to the student attaining age 18) legal guardian(s) on whom the student is dependent.

**D. The Effect of Marriage or Civil Union:** A nonresident student who marries or enters into a civil union with a bona fide New Jersey domiciliary assumes the domicile of that spouse or civil union partner for tuition purposes in the semester following marriage or civil union. The same test for residency will be applied to spouses or civil union partners when a marriage or civil union is claimed as the basis for domicile. No change in status will occur when a domiciliary student marries or enters into a civil union with a nondomiciliary.

**E. Foreign Nationals:** Alien nationals who are in the United States and hold permanent resident status, or special refugee visas (being processed for permanent residency) will be considered the same as United States citizens for purposes of assessing tuition. In either instance, the approval date on the visa must be prior to the first day of the semester for which the change in status is sought. However, any other foreign national will be classified as a nonresident for assessment of tuition unless he or she has the right to remain permanently in the United States and can demonstrate by affirmative proof that he or she has a domicile in New Jersey.

**F. Military Personnel**

**a) Presence in New Jersey Due to Military Service:** As a general rule, in the absence of any intention to effect a change of domicile, the domicile of a New Jersey resident is not affected or changed by reason of his or her entry into the military service. By action of the New Jersey legislature (N.J.S.A. 18A: 62-4.1), United States military personnel and their dependents that are living in New Jersey shall be regarded as residents of the state for tuition purposes.

Once a member of the United States Military domiciled in New Jersey (or his or her dependents) is enrolled at Rutgers, provided that the member of the armed forces was on active duty for a period of more than 30 days at the inception of enrollment at Rutgers, in-state tuition rates will continue to apply while such student is continuously enrolled at Rutgers, notwithstanding a subsequent change in the permanent duty station of the member of the armed forces to a location outside of New Jersey.

**b) Nonresident Tuition Rate for NJ National Guard Members Prohibited 18A:62-24.1**

1. No public institution of higher education in this state shall impose a nonresident tuition rate or differential fee on a member of the New Jersey National Guard.

**c) NJ TEAM Act 18A:62-4.1a and 18A:62-4.1b**

A veteran or covered individual who is living in New Jersey and is attending a public institution of higher education in New Jersey shall be regarded as a resident of the state for the purpose of determining tuition, regardless of the veteran or covered individual’s state of residence.

1. “Veteran” means a person who has served on active duty in the Uniformed Services of the United States and who was discharged or released and who qualifies for educational assistance under the federal “All-Volunteer Force Educational Assistance Program/Chapter 30” or “Post-9/11 Educational Assistance/Chapter 33” programs.

2. “Covered individual” means an individual who is entitled to educational assistance under provisions of the federal “Post-9/11 Educational Assistance/Chapter 33” program by virtue of such individual’s relationship to a veteran.

**G. In Every Instance:** A record of the evidence utilized in determining domicile pursuant to this section shall be maintained with the student's records

**H. DREAM Act 18A:62-4.4**

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or regulation to the contrary, a student, other than a nonimmigrant alien within the meaning of section 101 (a)(15) of the "Immigration and Nationality Act" (8 U.S.C. s.1101(a)(15)), shall be exempt from paying out-of-state tuition at a public institution of higher education if the student:

2. Attended high school in this state for three or more years;

3. Graduated from a high school in this state or received the equivalent of a high school diploma in this state;

4. Registers as an entering student or is currently enrolled in a public institution of higher education not earlier than the fall semester of the 2013-2014 academic year; and

5. In the case of a person without lawful immigration status, files an affidavit with the institution of higher education stating that the student has filed an application to legalize his immigration status or will file an application as soon as he is eligible to do so.

**Research Policies (note plural policy)**

Rutgers University research policies can be found at the website of the Office of Research and Economic Development: <https://ored.rutgers.edu/node/147>.

**Patent Policy**

All students are governed by the university's patent policies (Section 50.3.1 and Section 50.3.14) located on the Rutgers University Policy Library webpage https://policies.rutgers.edu/view-policies/table-contents and available at the offices of all deans and department chairs.

**Divisions of the University**

**Degree-Granting Academic Divisions**

**Rutgers University-New Brunswick**

Rutgers University-New Brunswick is the flagship with more than 49,000 students enrolled in undergraduate and graduate programs.

**Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy**

Michael Greenberg, Ph.D., Acting Dean

Founded in 1992, the Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy provides focus for Rutgers' programs of instruction, research, and service in planning and public policy. The school offers undergraduate programs in planning and public policy; public policy; public health; health administration; and urban planning and design. On the graduate level, the school confers master of city and regional planning (M.C.R.P.); master of city and regional studies (M.C.R.S.); master of public affairs and politics (M.P.A.P.); master of public policy (M.P.P.); and master of health administration (M.H.A.) degrees. Also offered is a program that leads to the doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.) degree in planning and public policy; this degree is conferred by the School of Graduate Studies. In addition, the school offers dual-degree programs with Rutgers Law School, with the Rutgers Business School: Graduate Programs-Newark and New Brunswick, and with the School of Graduate Studies.

**Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology**

Francine Conway, Ph.D., Dean

The Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology (GSAPP) was established in 1974 to train direct-service psychologists who have a special commitment to community involvement. It offers the doctor of psychology (Psy.D.) degree in professional psychology with specializations in the areas of clinical psychology and school psychology. GSAPP also awards the master of psychology (Psy.M.) degree en passant to the doctorate; the Psy.M. is not offered as a terminal degree. In addition, GSAPP offers the master of applied psychology (M.A.P.) degree with instruction in foundation knowledge of the scientific basis of psychology and education and training in applied areas of psychology.

**Graduate School of Education**

Clark A. Chinn, Ph.D., Interim Dean

Courses in education were first offered by the former Rutgers College in the late 19th century. A separate school offering its own curricula was organized in 1924. The Graduate School of Education offers programs leading to the degrees of master of education (Ed.M.) and doctor of education (Ed.D.).

**Mason Gross School of the Arts**

George B. Stauffer, Ph.D., Dean

Opened in 1976, the school grants both undergraduate and graduate degrees. Formed to provide an education in the arts of the highest professional caliber, the school offers master of fine arts (M.F.A.) degrees in visual arts, dance, and theater arts; doctor of musical arts (D.M.A.); artist diploma (A.D.) in music; master of music (M.M.); bachelor of music (B.Mus.); and bachelor of fine arts (B.F.A.) degrees in dance, design, digital filmmaking, theater arts, and visual arts.

**Rutgers Business School-Newark and New Brunswick**

Lei Lei, Ph.D., Dean

Rutgers Business School offers undergraduate and graduate programs in Newark and New Brunswick. Rutgers Business School: Undergraduate-Newark offers the bachelor of science (B.S.) degree in accounting, finance, leadership and management, management information systems, marketing, and supply chain management. Rutgers Business School: Undergraduate-New Brunswick offers the bachelor of science (B.S.) degree in accounting, business analytics and information technology, finance, leadership and management, marketing, and supply chain management. Rutgers Business School: Graduate Programs-Newark and New Brunswick offers the master of business administration (M.B.A.), an M.B.A. degree in professional accounting, a master of accountancy in taxation, a master of accountancy with options in governmental accounting or financial accounting, a master of information technology and analytics, a master of quantitative finance, a master of financial analysis, an online master of science (M.S.) in supply chain management, a master of science (M.S.) in health care services management, a master of science (M.S.) in business of fashion, a master of science (M.S.) in supply chain analytics, and a variety of dual degrees. The doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.) degree in management is available in 11 areas of concentration and is offered by the Graduate School-Newark in cooperation with the New Jersey Institute of Technology.

**School of Arts and Sciences**

Peter March, Ph.D., Executive Dean

The School of Arts and Sciences, created in 2006, combines the former Douglass, Livingston, Rutgers, and University Colleges. The school offers students a wide choice of majors in the humanities, social sciences, biological/life sciences, and physical and mathematical sciences, as well as access to a limited number of majors offered by the School of Environmental and Biological Sciences and the Mason Gross School of the Arts.

**School of Communication and Information**

Jonathan Potter, Ph.D., Dean

The School of Communication and Information is a community of scholars, students, alumni, and professionals seeking to make a difference in an age of global information and communication. With roots in academic programs offered at Rutgers beginning in the 1920s, the current name of the school was adopted in 2009 to reflect its 21st-century outlook. The School of Communication and Information offers undergraduate programs of study in communication, information technology and informatics, and journalism and media studies. Students are admitted to the majors through a competitive process after they have been admitted to the university. At the graduate level, the school offers programs leading to the degrees of master of communication and media (M.C.M.), master of information (M.I.), and doctor of philosophy (with the Ph.D. awarded by the School of Graduate Studies). Professional development courses and certificate programs for working professionals also are provided.

**School of Engineering**

Thomas N. Farris, Ph.D., Dean

Instruction in engineering began at Rutgers in 1864 when the State of New Jersey designated the Rutgers Scientific School as the State College for the Benefit of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The College of Engineering became a separate unit in 1914 and was renamed the School of Engineering in 1999. The school is dedicated to the sound technical and general education of the student. It offers a bachelor of science (B.S.) degree in nine disciplines, including bioenvironmental engineering with the School of Environmental and Biological Sciences, and a curriculum in applied sciences. Its graduate programs are conducted through the School of Graduate Studies.

**School of Environmental and Biological Sciences**

Robert M. Goodman, Ph.D., Executive Dean

The School of Environmental and Biological Sciences offers undergraduate programs in various applied disciplines with an emphasis on environmental, agricultural, food, and marine sciences. Formerly the College of Agriculture, later the College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, and most recently Cook College, the school adopted its present name in 2006. Graduate programs are offered through the School of Graduate Studies.

**School of Graduate Studies**

Jerome J. Kukor, Ph.D., Dean

Kathleen W. Scotto, Ph.D., Vice Dean

As of July 1, 2017, the Graduate School-New Brunswick and the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences merged to become the School of Graduate Studies, which provides personalized academic support for approximately 5,200 Rutgers students enrolled in more than 150 doctoral, master's, and dual-degree programs across New Brunswick, Piscataway, and Newark.

The School of Graduate Studies is a unit of both Rutgers University-New Brunswick and Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences.

**School of Management and Labor Relations**

Adrienne Eaton, Ph.D., Dean

The School of Management and Labor Relations, formed in 1994, provides undergraduate instruction in labor studies and employment relations leading to a bachelor of arts (B.A.) degree conferred jointly by the school and the School of Arts and Sciences, as well as a bachelor of science (B.S.) degree awarded by the School of Management and Labor Relations alone. At the graduate level, programs are offered that lead to the degrees of master of human resource management (M.H.R.M.), master of labor and employment relations (M.L.E.R.), and, through the School of Graduate Studies, a doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.) degree in industrial relations and human resources.

**School of Social Work**

Cathryn C. Potter, Ph.D., Dean

Established in 1954 to prepare students for professional social work practice, the School of Social Work offers a two-year graduate curriculum leading to the master of social work (M.S.W.) degree. The school's faculty also teaches an undergraduate social work program. The School of Social Work offers a doctor of social work (D.S.W.) degree program, and through the School of Graduate Studies, it offers a program leading to the doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.) degree.

**Summer Session-New Brunswick**

Elizabeth H. Beasley, M.A., Director

The Summer Session, begun in 1913 and established as a division of the university in 1960, offers a wide variety of graduate and undergraduate courses during three sessions in the summer months. In addition, select noncredit programs for targeted audiences are conducted.

**Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences**

Academically aligned with Rutgers University–New Brunswick and collaborating with units across the university, Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences comprises schools and their attendant practices, clinics, centers, and institutes. The schools offer programs to nearly 7,000 students at locations throughout the state, including New Brunswick, Newark, Piscataway, Stratford, Scotch Plains, and Blackwood, and, together with select health sciences centers and institutes, create tremendous opportunities for research and collaboration.

**Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy**

Joseph A. Barone, Pharm.D., Dean

First organized in 1892 and incorporated into the state university in 1927, the Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy offers a six-year professional program leading to the doctor of pharmacy (Pharm.D.) degree and a graduate program offering a post-bachelor of science (B.S.) Pharm.D. degree (both traditional two-year and nontraditional). Other graduate programs leading to advanced degrees are available through the School of Graduate Studies. In addition, the school sponsors a continuing education program for the benefit of practicing pharmacists throughout the state.

**New Jersey Medical School**

Robert L. Johnson, M.D., Dean

The oldest school of medicine in New Jersey, New Jersey Medical School in Newark offers the doctor of medicine (M.D.) in addition to continuing education. It encompasses 22 basic science and clinical departments and hosts centers and institutes, including the Public Health Research Institute, the Global Tuberculosis Center, and the Neurological Institute of New Jersey. Students and patients benefit from the school's extensive clinical practices, including direct patient care delivered by the physicians of the New Jersey Medical School Faculty Practice.

**Robert Wood Johnson Medical School**

Sherine E. Gabriel, M.D., Dean

Robert Wood Johnson Medical School in New Brunswick offers the doctor of medicine (M.D.) in addition to continuing education. The school encompasses 20 basic science and clinical departments and its extensive clinical and community practices offer direct care to patients and learning opportunities for students. Among its primary patient care units are the Robert Wood Johnson Medical Group and the Eric B. Chandler Health Center, a family-oriented community health center.

**Rutgers School of Dental Medicine**

Cecile A. Feldman, D.M.D., Dean

Offering pre- and postdoctoral dental education, the Rutgers School of Dental Medicine is the only school of dentistry in New Jersey and is the largest center of dental research in the state. A sampling of programs offered includes the doctor of dental medicine (D.M.D.); fellowships in geriatric dentistry, orofacial pain, and oral and maxillofacial radiology; master of science (M.S.) in dentistry and master of dental science (M.D.Sc.); doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.) in oral biology; and programs from endodontics to pediatric dentistry.

**School of Graduate Studies**

Jerome J. Kukor, Ph.D., Dean

Kathleen W. Scotto, Ph.D., Vice Dean

As of July 1, 2017, the Graduate School-New Brunswick and the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences merged to become the School of Graduate Studies, which provides personalized academic support for approximately 5,200 Rutgers students enrolled in more than 150 doctoral, master's, and dual-degree programs across New Brunswick, Piscataway, and Newark. The School of Graduate Studies is a unit of both Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences and Rutgers University-New Brunswick.

**School of Health Professions**

Gwendolyn Mahon, Ph.D., Dean

The school has approximately three dozen programs ranging from post-high school to postdoctoral at locations in Blackwood, Newark, New Brunswick, and Scotch Plains. Programs include undergraduate certificates, associate degrees, and bachelor's and master's programs in fields as diverse as medical imaging, psychosocial rehabilitation, and physician assistant. Doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.) degrees are offered in psychiatric rehabilitation, biomedical informatics, and health sciences, while professional and advanced practice degrees include physical therapy, clinical nutrition, and clinical laboratory services.

**School of Nursing**

William L. Holzemer, Ph.D., Dean

With classes in both Newark and New Brunswick, the School of Nursing offers baccalaureate, master's, and doctoral degrees and certificates, including a bachelor of science (B.S.) in nursing, accelerated B.S.N., R.N. to B.S. program, a master of science (M.S.) in nursing leadership, doctor of nursing practice (D.N.P.), and a Ph.D. program in nursing awarded by the Graduate School-Newark.

**School of Public Health**

Perry N. Halkitis, Ph.D., M.S., M.P.H., Dean

This school offers the master of public health (M.P.H.); master of science (M.S.) in biostatistics; master of science (M.S.) in health outcomes, policy, and economics; and the doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.) in public health degrees, as well as dual degrees and postbaccalaureate certificates. Programs are offered in Newark and New Brunswick through 10 concentrations: biostatistics; environmental health sciences; epidemiology; global public health; health outcomes, policy, and economics; health systems and policy; occupational safety and health; public health nutrition; social and behavioral health sciences; and urban public health.

**Rutgers University-Newark**

Rutgers University-Newark, with an enrollment of more than 12,000 students, offers strong academic programs at undergraduate and graduate schools, excellent facilities, and an outstanding faculty.

**School of Arts and Sciences-Newark**

Denis Paré, Ph.D., Interim Dean (effective September 2018)

Jan Ellen Lewis, Ph.D., Dean (through August 2018)

The School of Arts and Sciences-Newark, which is inclusive of the Newark College of Arts and Sciences and University College-Newark, was established in 1985 to expand and strengthen the instructional program for undergraduate students at the Newark location. The combined faculties of the Newark College of Arts and Sciences and University College-Newark offer courses and academic programs in more than 40 subject areas.

**Newark College of Arts and Sciences**

Denis Paré, Ph.D., Interim Dean (effective September 2018)

Jan Ellen Lewis, Ph.D., Dean (through August 2018)

Founded in 1930 as Dana College, this undergraduate liberal arts college became part of Rutgers when the University of Newark was integrated into the state university in 1946.

**University College-Newark**

Denis Paré, Ph.D., Interim Dean (effective September 2018)

Jan Ellen Lewis, Ph.D., Dean (through August 2018)

University College-Newark is an evening and weekend college of liberal arts and professional studies serving part-time students since 1934. The college is served by the School of Arts and Sciences-Newark and supported by coadjutant faculty who bring expertise in professional studies and the world of business and government. Students in University College-Newark can choose from majors in nearly 40 fields.

**Graduate School-Newark**

Kyle Farmbry, J.D., Ph.D., Dean

The Graduate School-Newark was established as a separate instructional division of the university with degree-granting authority in 1975.

**Rutgers Business School-Newark and New Brunswick**

Lei Lei, Ph.D., Dean

Rutgers Business School offers undergraduate and graduate programs in Newark and New Brunswick. Rutgers Business School: Undergraduate-Newark offers the bachelor of science (B.S.) degree in accounting, finance, leadership and management, management information systems, marketing, and supply chain management. Rutgers Business School: Undergraduate-New Brunswick offers the bachelor of science (B.S.) degree in accounting, business analytics and information technology, finance, leadership and management, marketing, and supply chain management. Rutgers Business School: Graduate Programs-Newark and New Brunswick offers the master of business administration (M.B.A.), an M.B.A. degree in professional accounting, a master of accountancy in taxation, a master of accountancy with options in governmental accounting or financial accounting, a master of information technology and analytics, a master of quantitative finance, a master of financial analysis, an online master of science (M.S.) in supply chain management, a master of science (M.S.) in health care services management, a master of science (M.S.) in business of fashion, a master of science (M.S.) in supply chain analytics, and a variety of dual degrees. The doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.) degree in management is available in 11 areas of concentration and is offered by the Graduate School-Newark in cooperation with the New Jersey Institute of Technology.

**Rutgers Law School**

Michael T. Cahill, J.D., M.P.P., Co-Dean

David Lopez, J.D., Co-Dean

Rutgers Law School traces its history to the 1908 founding of the New Jersey Law School and the 1926 founding of the South Jersey Law School. The law schools in Newark and Camden were separately incorporated into Rutgers in 1946 and 1949, respectively. The two entities were merged into a two-campus Rutgers School of Law in 1950. In 1967, Rutgers separated its law schools as distinct units. In 2013, a plan for the two law schools to merge was approved. In 2015, the American Bar Association approved the merger of Rutgers' law schools into one unified Rutgers Law School with two distinct locations in Camden and Newark. The law school awards the juris doctor (J.D.) degree, and offers dual-degree programs with several other Rutgers schools.

**School of Criminal Justice**

Rod Brunson, Ph.D., Dean

The School of Criminal Justice, which opened in 1974, offers a graduate program that provides students with a sound foundation for work in teaching, research, or criminal justice management. The master of arts (M.A.) degree is offered through the school, and the doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.) degree is offered in conjunction with the Graduate School-Newark. The bachelor of science (B.S.) degree in criminal justice is offered by the school jointly with the Newark College of Arts and Sciences and University College-Newark.

**School of Public Affairs and Administration**

Charles E. Menifield, Ph.D., Dean

Created in 2006 from the Graduate Department of Public Administration, the School of Public Affairs and Administration offers the master of public administration (M.P.A.); the Executive Online M.P.A.; and a bachelor of arts (B.A.) or bachelor of science (B.S.)/M.P.A. dual-degree program. In addition, the school offers noncredit online certificates, and for-credit certificates that may be applied to the M.P.A. in the areas of nonprofit management, advanced professional training in public administration, and urban education administration and leadership. A bachelor of arts (B.A.) degree in public and nonprofit administration is awarded jointly with the Newark College of Arts and Sciences. The doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.) degree in public administration is offered through the Graduate School-Newark.

**Summer Session-Newark**

Amber E. Williams, Director

The Summer Session, begun in 1913 and established as a division of the university in 1960, offers a wide variety of graduate and undergraduate courses during three sessions in the summer months.

**Rutgers University-Camden**

Rutgers University-Camden offers programs at undergraduate colleges and graduate schools. With an enrollment of more than 6,000 students, it offers exceptional educational opportunities in addition to providing the advantages and resources associated with a major state university.

**Faculty of Arts and Sciences-Camden**

Kriste Lindenmeyer, Ph.D., Dean

Established in 1983 as a result of academic reorganization, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences-Camden offers academic programs for undergraduate and graduate work in 50 arts and sciences disciplines and in a variety of interdisciplinary areas.

**Camden College of Arts and Sciences**

Kriste Lindenmeyer, Ph.D., Dean

A liberal arts college, the Camden College of Arts and Sciences is the successor institution to the College of South Jersey, which was established in 1927 and became part of the state university in 1950.

**University College-Camden**

Kriste Lindenmeyer, Ph.D., Dean

University College-Camden is an evening college of liberal arts and professional studies serving part-time students since 1950.

**Graduate School-Camden**

Kriste Lindenmeyer, Ph.D., Dean

Graduate programs in the liberal arts were started in Camden in 1971 under the jurisdiction of the Graduate School-New Brunswick. The Graduate School-Camden was established as an autonomous unit in 1981.

**Rutgers Law School**

Michael T. Cahill, J.D., M.P.P., Co-Dean

David Lopez, J.D., Co-Dean

Rutgers Law School traces its history to the 1908 founding of the New Jersey Law School and the 1926 founding of the South Jersey Law School. The law schools in Newark and Camden were separately incorporated into Rutgers in 1946 and 1949, respectively. The two entities were merged into a two-campus Rutgers School of Law in 1950. In 1967, Rutgers separated its law schools as distinct units. In 2013, a plan for the two law schools to merge was approved. In 2015, the American Bar Association approved the merger of Rutgers' law schools into one unified Rutgers Law School with two distinct locations in Camden and Newark. The law school awards the juris doctor (J.D.) degree, and offers dual-degree programs with several other Rutgers schools.

**School of Business-Camden**

Jaishankar Ganesh, Ph.D., Dean

Established in 1988, the School of Business-Camden offers programs leading to bachelor of science (B.S.) degrees in the professional areas of accounting, finance, management, and marketing and a bachelor of arts (B.A.) degree in business administration. The School of Business-Camden also offers master of business administration (M.B.A.) and professional master's degree programs.

**School of Nursing-Camden**

Donna Nickitas, Ph.D., Dean

Established in 2011, the School of Nursing-Camden awards the bachelor of science (B.S.) degree in nursing, the school nurse certificate, a graduate certificate, and the doctor of nursing practice (D.N.P.) degree.

**Summer Session-Camden**

Larry Gaines, Director

The Summer Session, begun in 1913 and established as a division of the university in 1960, offers a wide variety of graduate and undergraduate courses during three sessions in the summer months.

**Division of Continuing Studies**

Richard Novak, Ph.D., Vice President

The Division of Continuing Studies (DoCS) is the central continuing education unit at Rutgers, providing educational opportunities to learners of all ages through hundreds of credit and noncredit programs that enroll thousands of participants. Over 2,000 online and classroom-based programs are offered annually through 20 DoCS units, as well as over 40 continuing education units. From preschool programs to continuing professional studies to retirement enrichment, DoCS supports lifelong learners through education, training, research, and service.

**Research Centers and Institutes**

The Office of Institutional Research and Academic Planning maintains a comprehensive listing of public websites for research centers and institutes at Rutgers University-New Brunswick, Rutgers Biomedical and Health Sciences, Rutgers University-Newark, and Rutgers University-Camden. To access the listing, please visit [centers.rutgers.edu](http://centers.rutgers.edu/).

**University Library System**

To view a listing of libraries and centers maintained by Rutgers University Libraries, please visit <http://www.libraries.rutgers.edu/libraries_centers>.