

## HAZING

The [Stockton University Student Handbook](#) section on “Hazing” states:

Stockton University recognizes that campus involvement is an integral part of the college experience that contributes to the academic and social experience of students. Stockton strictly prohibits hazing of any kind by any student organization or team. Students are held accountable for both violations of state law and University policies as it relates to hazing.

### New Jersey Statutes

**2C: 40-3** A. A person is guilty of hazing, a disorderly person offense, if, in connection with initiation of applicants to or members of a student or fraternal organization, he knowingly or recklessly organizes, promotes, facilitates, or engages in any conduct, other than competitive athletic events, which places or may place another person in danger of bodily injury.

1. A person is guilty of aggravated hazing, a crime of the fourth degree, if he commits an act prohibited in Subsection A. which results in serious bodily injury to another person.

**2C: 40-4** Notwithstanding any other provision of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes to the contrary, consent shall not be available as a defense to a prosecution under this act.

**2C: 40-5** Conduct constituting an offense under this act may, at the discretion of the prosecuting attorney, be prosecuted under any other applicable provision of Title 2C of the New Jersey State Statutes; and other behaviors or activities in addition to those prohibited under N.J.S.A. 2C:40 et seq. defined as hazing by a college or university with respect to its students.

### University Regulations

Additionally, Stockton University defines hazing as “any action taken, created, or situated which intentionally, negligently, or recklessly subjects any person to the risk of bodily harm or mental or physical harassment, intimidation, or bullying; interferes with academic activities; or causing or encouraging any person to commit an act that would be a violation of law or University policy; for the purpose of initiating, promoting, fostering, or confirming any form of affiliation with a recognized or unrecognized student group or organization.”

The expressed or implied consent of a person is not a defense to any hazing activity.

Examples of hazing include, but are not limited to:

- forced consumption of alcohol or other drugs;
- required ingestion of any substance;
- acts that could result in excessive fatigue, exhaustion, physical, mental or emotional deprivation or harm;
- paddling, whipping, beating, or physical abuse of any kind;
- compulsory servitude;
- work projects without the participation of the full membership;
- scavenger hunts, treasure hunts, road trips, kidnapping, drop-offs, or any other such activities;
- assigned or endorsed pranks such as borrowing or stealing items;

- morally degrading or humiliating games or activities;
- any activity which materially obstructs or impairs a student's rights, academic pursuits, employment, or participation in the University community;
- activities that promote or encourage the violation of state law or University policy;

The organization/team or any individual involved in hazing commits a violation of University policy by:

1. Engaging in hazing;
2. Soliciting, encouraging, aiding, or directing another engaged in hazing;
3. Intentionally or knowingly permitting hazing to occur;
4. Having first-hand knowledge that a specific hazing incident has occurred and failing to report said knowledge in writing to University officials.

Complaints of hazing involving a fraternity or sorority may be handled by the Campus Hearing Board, Office of Student Development, and/or the Campus Police.