



Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

2023

Containing 2021, 2022,
and 2023 Crime Statistics

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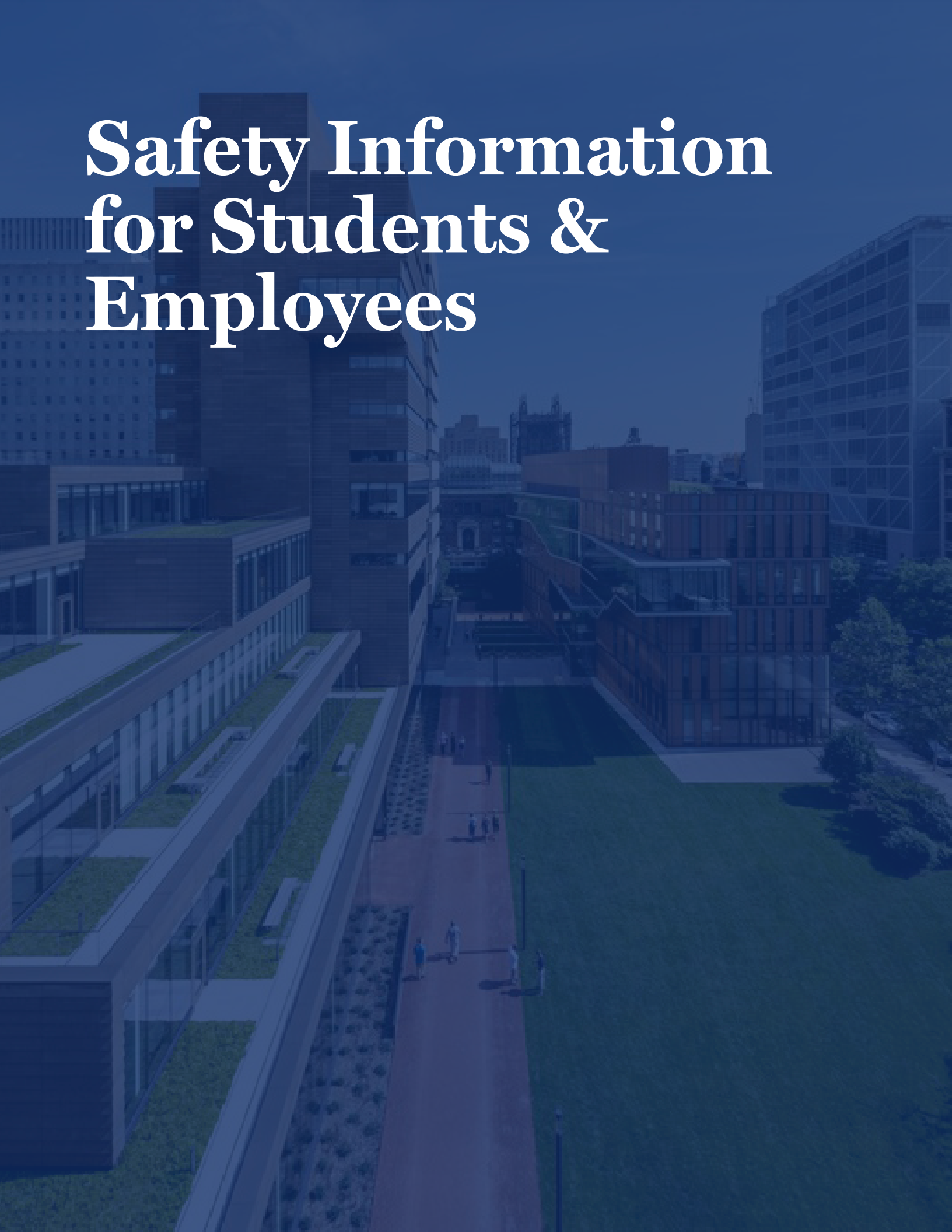
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Safety Information for Students & Employees



This report covers crime safety policies and statistics on campus including residential fire safety policies and statistics of certain fires.

Emergency

911

In case of an emergency, your first call should be to Community Safety. The office is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week (including holidays), and can be contacted by calling the emergency number for Community Safety, 212-854-6666 or dialing 4-6666 from a campus phone or activating a blue light call box from our various campus locations.

They can either directly respond or can best connect you with other resources including local law enforcement, health, mental health, Title IX, student affairs, campus life, and other appropriate resources.

Community Safety

Community Safety responds to serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situations requiring immediate action; such matters may pose an immediate threat to health, life, property, and/or environment with a high probability of escalating quickly/dangerously without quick intervention.

Community Safety is located opposite the Main Gate at 117th Street and Broadway, Barnard Hall, Room 104.

CARES non-emergency: 212-854-3362, or dial 4-3362 from a campus phone.

To contact first response, dial 911 and a dispatcher can direct you appropriate local law enforcement.

Security for Campus Grounds & Buildings

A marked patrol unit from Community Safety, those from the NYPD and Columbia College, patrol the campus perimeter regularly. Community Safety Officers are not police officers but may support response to criminal incidents and crime scenes until the police arrive. In rare applicable circumstances, suspects may be identified and detained for action by the arriving police personnel. Uniformed Community Safety Officers assigned to various areas on campus regularly patrol both College buildings and campus grounds.

The College provides “Blue Light” emergency call boxes throughout the campus, in the tunnel that connects campus buildings, on the perimeter along Broadway and Claremont Avenue, on West 120th Street between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, and on 110th Street outside the Cathedral Gardens Residence Hall. Individuals may activate an alarm by pushing a button on the call box which sends an automatic message via radio in real-time to the Community Safety staff. As a part of this real-time notification, the location of the call box is automatically transmitted to security personnel, allowing an officer to respond in person. A verbal response is made immediately to the call box, letting the caller know that assistance is on the way and allowing the caller to communicate directly with the dispatcher to describe the nature of emergency or threat conditions.

How to Report a Crime

For emergencies, call 212-854-6666 or Dial 4-6666 from any campus landline phone or simply push the RED button on any “Blue Light” emergency phone to report a crime in progress and/or other emergency need.

To report an incident after the fact or for any non-emergency situation, call 212-854-3362 from outside lines (or 4-3362 from a campus landline) to reach the CARES Response Team.

Individuals can visit the Barnard Community Safety office in room 104 Barnard Hall or the CARES office in Elliott Hall to request in-person assistance.

Information may also be shared (including anonymously) via online report at https://barnard-advocate.symplicity.com/public_report

Off Campus emergencies may be reported to New York City (or local agency) emergency services by dialing 911. Community Safety can help community members report crimes that occurred off campus (that are reported after the fact) to the appropriate NYPD precinct or other relevant agency. Other New York city services can be accessed by phone using 311 or on the web at portal.311.nyc.gov.

When reporting a crime or incident please provide as much information as possible, to include:

- Nature of the incident or behavior observed
- Details of what happened - whether observed or reported to you
- Specific location of incident
- Identity and/or description of person(s) involved
- Date and time of incident

Be as specific as possible when reporting an incident, giving as much detailed information as available, i.e. description of person(s) attire and features, vehicle(s) details, etc.

Community Safety vehicles and foot patrol are radio dispatched to handle emergencies and security duties anywhere on campus. In addition, there are many well-marked emergency (Blue Light) telephones throughout campus to facilitate reporting crimes, fires and other emergency situations.

Preservation of Evidence

Preserving evidence is crucial for a successful criminal investigation and prosecution, especially in incidents related to sexual misconduct, intimate partner violence, and stalking. Evidence collection in NYC does not require someone to file a police report, but preserving evidence allows for options. For the purposes of evidence collection, it is recommended that a person avoid eating/drinking, showering, brushing their teeth or changing clothes. Even if these things have

occurred, evidence can still be collected, and it remains important to seek medical attention. A person may wish to bring a change of clothes (or have a friend bring a change of clothes) as it is likely the clothing worn to the hospital will be held for evidence.

These steps promptly after an incident can be very helpful in later criminal proceedings and/or in seeking a civil order of protection. Medical treatment can provide care for injuries and for potential exposure to sexually transmitted diseases. They also provide emergency contraception and other health services. They can assist in preserving evidence of documenting any injuries, including by helping connect the harmed person with a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner, who is specially trained to collect evidence utilizing a sexual assault forensic exam (SAFE).

The closest SAFE location:

St. Luke's (Mt. Sinai)
1111 Amsterdam Ave. at West 113th St.

Harmed persons and witnesses should save any text messages, emails, voicemails, social media posts, screenshots, photographs, and other forms of evidence. Physical evidence, such as clothing or objects at the scene, should be secured in a paper (not plastic) bag or cardboard box to prevent deterioration.

Community Safety is available to help preserve evidence and provide guidance on the steps to take. Reporting to law enforcement is not mandatory; however, it is strongly encouraged, as doing so can help with the preservation of evidence and ensure access to protective measures and support services.



Resources Exempt from Reporting Under the Clery Act

The Clery Act exempts pastoral and professional counselors from bringing forward information about Clery Act crimes reported to them in their role as a pastoral or professional counselor and not otherwise subject to an exception (such as a threat of a future crime of violence). A pastoral counselor is an employee associated with a religious order or denomination and recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling. A professional counselor is an employee whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the College's community.

While they may decline to bring forward a disclosure of a crime, consistent with their obligations, the College encourages pastoral and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling of voluntary and confidential reporting options where the statistic of the crime could be included in federal reporting under the Clery Act.

Note that the response may be limited to anonymous reports that do not include enough information to investigate.

What is a Campus Security Authority?

The term Campus Security Authority describes the college officials required to bring forward to Community Safety the statistics of Clery Act crimes that occur within the College's Clery geography. Not every employee is a Campus Security Authority. Some are confidential employees (such as pastoral and professional counselors) exempt from providing this information. Other employees do not qualify as Campus Security Authority under the Clery Act.

Who is a Campus Security Authority?

There are several types of Campus Security Authorities: Community Safety as well as any contracted safety official; those to whom the College instructs that crimes should be reported to; and College officials who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

The College encourages anyone who is a victim of crime, witnesses or learns about a crime, or who would like information on whether what they witnessed or learned about is a crime to contact Community Safety using the contact information above. These offices are staffed 24/7, are trained in this specific work, and work closely with other offices across the campus to respond to crimes.

Those who experience sexual and/or interpersonal violence or harassment are encouraged to contact the Title IX Office using the contact information listed above.

In addition, the College has designated certain personnel as Campus Security Authorities. In general, General Counsel, Offices of the Campus Life and Student Engagement division (e.g. Community Standards, Advising Deans), faculty/staff advisors to registered student organizations, coaches for Intercollegiate Athletics and Intramural Sports, Director of Residential Life & Housing and staff who directly monitor student residences, and certain Human Resources Staff.

If you are unsure whether the person to whom you are about to disclose information about a crime is a Campus Security Authority, a confidential resource, or neither, you can ask them. You can also contact Community Safety or the Title IX Office with questions.

In addition to Campus Security Authorities, the College also requests statistics of Clery Act crimes that occur in the College's Clery geography from local law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction over that geography.



Emergencies Involving Drugs or Alcohol

Call for help

If you or someone else needs medical attention from using alcohol or drugs, contact Community Safety, Residential Life & Housing, or 911 immediately. Stay with them until help arrives.

Barnard College is committed to creating an environment for its students, faculty, and staff that strongly discourages the abuse or misuse of alcohol and other drugs. The College prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and the unlawful possession or use of alcohol by any person who is not 21 years of age or older, or unlawful distribution of alcohol. All students alleged to be in violation of College policy will be subject to disciplinary action.

The College Program for Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Misuse and Abuse policy statement can be found at barnard.edu/policy/aod.

Responsible Community Action Policy

The health, safety, and welfare of Barnard College students and our community are

of primary concern. In addition to making healthy choices, students are encouraged not only to look out for their own health and safety but also for that of their peers. As such, all Barnard students are expected to enlist support from Barnard Public Safety/ CU-EMS in the event of a medical emergency - specifically those involving extreme intoxication, or other ill effects related to the use of alcohol or drugs.

The student who receives medical assistance, the student who reported the medical emergency, others involved, or the group/ organization that actively seeks assistance will not be subject to disciplinary action for use or possession of alcohol or other substances. This policy does not preclude disciplinary action for other violations beyond the context of the medical emergency such as causing or threatening physical harm, sexual misconduct, damage to property, harassment, or hazing. Students should also be aware that this policy does not prevent action by local and state authorities. Public Safety or other College staff will record the name of the student receiving medical assistance and may record the name of the student who reported the medical emergency and others involved to enable relevant educational follow-up that may be deemed necessary.

Bystander Intervention

What is bystander intervention?

Bystander intervention is crucial in keeping the campus community safe and preventing sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Bystanders witness violence or its contributing factors and choose to act or speak up. The College aims to foster a culture of community accountability and encourages bystanders to intervene if the situation is safe to do so.



How to be an active bystander

If you or someone else is in immediate danger and it is not safe for you to intervene, call 911. If you do feel safe intervening, here are ways you can step in:

Direct

Confront those involved. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.

Example: "Hey, what are you doing?" "Are you OK?"

Delegate

Call for help from someone else.

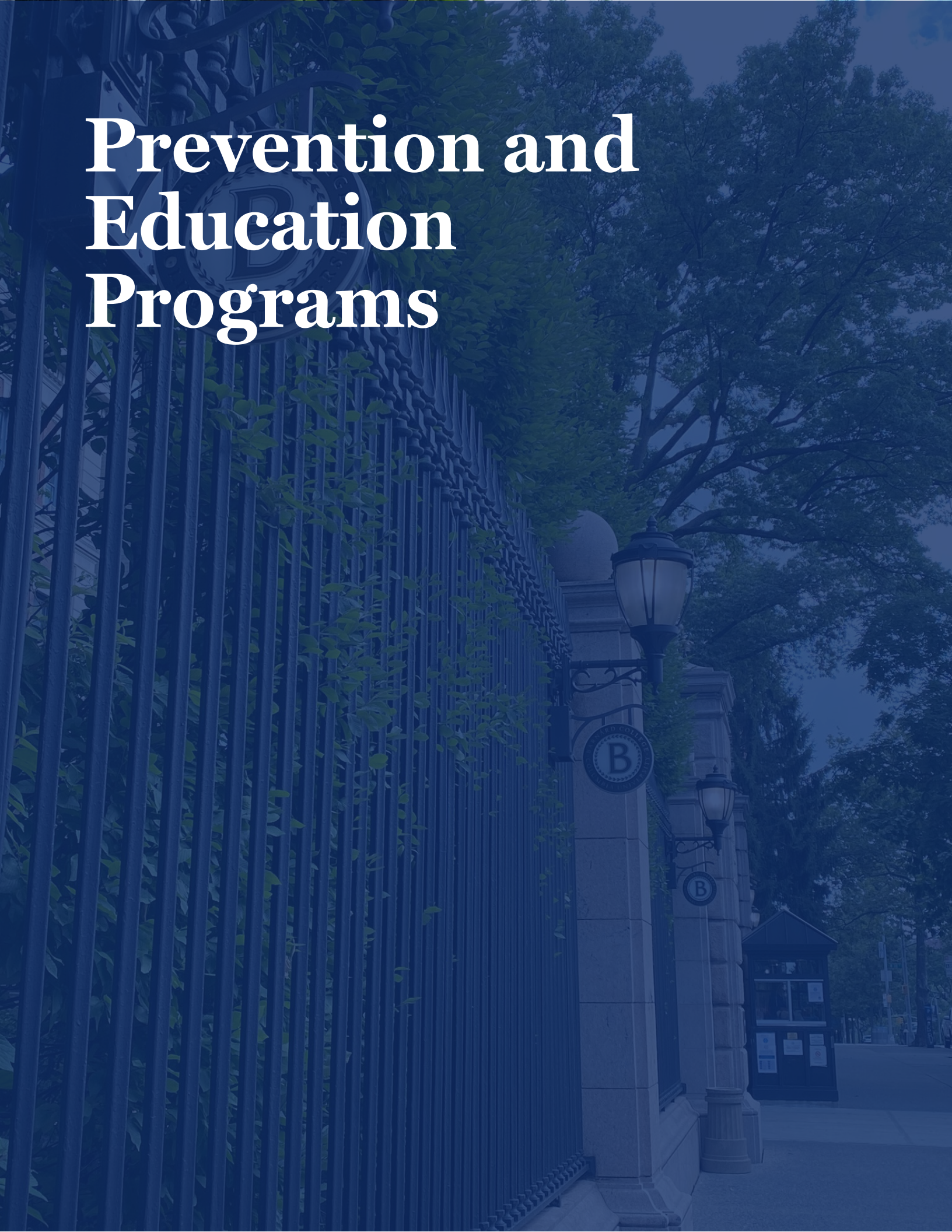
Example: a friend, bartender, bouncer, police, etc.

Distract

Redirect attention of the people involved.

Example: Talk loudly, drop something, tell someone you are not feeling well and need to go home.

Prevention and Education Programs



Alcohol and Drug Prevention

Prevention and Education Programs

The [Denise LeFrak Foundation Alcohol and Substance Awareness Program \(ASAP\)](#) serves the Barnard Community providing drug and alcohol education, prevention, and intervention efforts on campus. The program's purpose is to promote the healthy development of students enabling them to reach their full potential, with an aim to encourage students to explore their options and ultimately make choices that are positive for them as individuals. For more information visit their webpage barnard.edu/asap. Similarly, employees may seek the assistance of the Human Resources Department in locating appropriate services. The City of New York provides alcohol and substance harm reduction and treatment resources on the nyc.gov webpage.

Barnard's Health Promotion Program promotes the health and wellness of the Barnard student body through peer education, educational programming, individual health behavior consultation, campus-wide health campaigns, community outreach, and advocacy. The Wellness Spot supports wellness as an integral component of learning.

The College added a staff role for an Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Specialist. As AOD specialist, the new hire assumed responsibility for the clinical, outreach, prevention, and education aspects of ASAP. Alongside a variety of goals, the ASAP counselor focused on expanding the counselors' access to the broader Barnard Community. The ASAP counselor completed training from Columbia Health's Opioid Overdose Prevention Program. The counselor can educate, train and direct Barnard students where to obtain prevention kits.

During National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness week in October, ASAP partnered with Being Barnard to spread awareness of National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week through providing students with on-campus alcohol and drug use safety and harm reduction resources and participating in an activity that increases awareness of connection between sexual violence prevention and safer substance use practice.

ASAP also partnered and attended a variety of campus events including Campus Violence Prevention & Response Resource Fair and the Wellness Fair, with the objective to expand access to ASAP's clinical and educational resources. Other notable programs include:

- Multiple Narcan Training sessions

- Health and Wellness Scavenger Hunt
- Narcan training: Substance Use & Queer Community workshops
- Drug- Facilitated Sexual Assault Prevention Workshops

Health Risks of Alcohol and Other Drugs

Alcohol

HEALTH AND ECONOMIC COSTS

The following information on alcohol health risks is from the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#). Drinking too much can harm your health. Excessive alcohol use led to approximately 95,000 deaths and 2.8 million years of potential life lost (YPLL) each year in the United States from 2011 - 2015, shortening the lives of those who died by an average of 29 years. Further, excessive drinking was responsible for 1 in 10 deaths among working-age adults aged 20-64 years. The economic costs of excessive alcohol consumption in 2010 were estimated at \$249 billion, or \$2.05 a drink.

GUIDELINES

The Dietary Guidelines for Americans defines moderate drinking as up to 1 drink to 2 drinks per day. In addition, the Dietary Guidelines do not recommend that individuals who do not drink alcohol start drinking for any reason.

SHORT AND LONG TERM HEALTH RISKS

Excessive alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions. Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of

chronic diseases and other serious problems including: High blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, and digestive problems; cancer of the breast, mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, and colon; learning and memory problems, including dementia and poor school performance; mental health challenges, including depression and anxiety; social problems, including lost productivity, family problems, and unemployment; alcohol dependence, or alcoholism. By not drinking too much, you can reduce the risk of these short-and long-term health risks.

Cannabis/Marijuana

The following information on marijuana health risks is from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s [marijuana use fact sheet](#). Marijuana is the most commonly used illegal drug in the U.S., and may have a range of health effects on the body and brain.

SHORT AND LONG TERM HEALTH RISKS

About 1 in 10 marijuana users may experience some form of addiction. For people who begin using before the age of 18, that number rises to 1 in 6. People who are addicted to marijuana may also be at a higher risk of other negative consequences of using the drug, such as problems with attention, memory, and learning. Some people who are addicted may need to smoke more and more marijuana to get the same high.

It is also important to be aware that the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in marijuana (i.e., marijuana potency or strength) has increased over the past few decades. The higher the THC content, the stronger the effects on the brain. In addition, some

methods of using marijuana (e.g., dabbing, edibles) may deliver very high levels of THC to the user.

In many cases, marijuana is smoked in the form hand-rolled cigarettes (joints), in pipes or water pipes (bongs), in bowls, or in blunts—emptied cigars that have been partly or completely refilled with marijuana. Smoked marijuana, in any form, can harm lung tissues and cause scarring and damage to small blood vessels. Smoke from marijuana contains many of the same toxins, irritants, and carcinogens as tobacco smoke. Smoking marijuana can also lead to a greater risk of bronchitis, cough, and phlegm production. These symptoms generally improve when marijuana smokers quit.

Marijuana use, especially frequent (daily or near daily) use and use in high doses, can cause disorientation, and sometimes cause unpleasant thoughts or feelings of anxiety and paranoia. Marijuana use is associated with temporary psychosis (not knowing what is real, hallucinations and paranoia) and long-lasting mental health challenges, including schizophrenia (a type of mental illness where people might see or hear things that aren't really there). Marijuana use has also been linked to depression and anxiety, and suicide among teens. However, it is not known whether this is a causal relationship or simply an association.

MDMA

The following information on MDMA health risks is from the National Institute on Drug Abuse's [MDMA fact sheet](#). People who use MDMA usually take it as a capsule or tablet,

though some swallow it in liquid form or snort the powder. The popular nickname Molly (slang for "molecular") often refers to the supposedly "pure" crystalline powder form of MDMA, usually sold in capsules. However, people who purchase powder or capsules sold as Molly often actually get other drugs such as synthetic cathinones ("bath salts") instead. Some people take MDMA in combination with other drugs such as alcohol or marijuana.

HOW MDMA AFFECTS THE BODY

MDMA increases the activity of three brain chemicals:

- **Dopamine:** produces increased energy/activity and acts in the reward system to reinforce behaviors.
- **Norepinephrine:** increases heart rate and blood pressure, which are particularly risky for people with heart and blood vessel problems.
- **Serotonin:** affects mood, appetite, sleep, and other functions. It also triggers hormones that affect sexual arousal and trust. The release of large amounts of serotonin likely causes the emotional closeness, elevated mood, and empathy felt by those who use MDMA. MDMA's effects last about three to six hours, although many users take a second dose as the effects of the first dose begin to fade. Over the course of the week following moderate use of the drug, a person may experience irritability, impulsiveness and aggression, depression, sleep problems, anxiety, memory, and attention problems, decreased appetite, and decreased interest in and pleasure

from sex. It's possible that some of these effects may be due to the combined use of MDMA with other drugs, especially marijuana. High doses of MDMA can affect the body's ability to regulate temperature. This can lead to a spike in body temperature that can occasionally result in liver, kidney, or heart failure, or even death.

Prescription Opioids

The following information on prescription opioids health risks is from the National Institute on Drug Abuse's [prescription opioids fact sheet](#). Prescription opioids used for pain relief are generally safe when taken for a short time and as prescribed by a doctor, but they can be misused. Opioids bind to and activate opioid receptors on cells located in many areas of the brain, spinal cord, and other organs in the body, especially those involved in feelings of pain and pleasure. When opioids attach to these receptors, they block pain signals sent from the brain to the body and release large amounts of dopamine throughout the body. This release can strongly reinforce the act of taking the drug, making the user want to repeat the experience. In the short term, opioids can relieve pain and make people feel relaxed and happy. However, opioids can also have harmful effects, including drowsiness, confusion, nausea, constipation, euphoria, and slowed breathing.

HEALTH EFFECTS

Opioid misuse can cause slowed breathing, which can cause hypoxia, a condition that results when too little oxygen reaches the brain. Hypoxia can have short- and long-

term psychological and neurological effects, including coma, permanent brain damage, or death. Researchers are also investigating the long-term effects of opioid addiction on the brain, including whether damage can be reversed. People addicted to an opioid medication who stop using the drug can have severe withdrawal symptoms that begin as early as a few hours after the drug was last taken. These symptoms include muscle and bone pain, sleep problems, diarrhea and vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps, uncontrollable leg movements, and severe cravings. An opioid overdose occurs when a person uses enough of the drug to produce life-threatening symptoms or death.

OPIOID OVERDOSE

When people overdose on an opioid medication, their breathing often slows or stops. This can decrease the amount of oxygen that reaches the brain, which can result in coma, permanent brain damage, or death.

HOW CAN AN OPIOID OVERDOSE BE TREATED?

If you suspect someone has overdosed, the most important step to take is to call 911 so they can receive immediate medical attention. Once medical personnel arrive, they will administer naloxone. Naloxone is a medicine that can treat an opioid overdose when given right away. It works by rapidly binding to opioid receptors and blocking the effects of opioid drugs. Naloxone is available as an injectable (needle) solution, a hand-held auto-injector (EVZIO®), and a nasal spray (NARCAN® Nasal Spray).

Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Drugs

The following information on health risks of drug facilitated sexual assault drugs is from the [National Institute on Drug Abuse](#). There are three specific drugs that are commonly utilized in drug facilitated sexual assault: Rohypnol®, GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid), or Ketamine. Alcohol is the most common drug utilized in drug facilitated sexual assaults.

Rohypnol®

Rohypnol®, also known as flunitrazepam, is not approved in the United States, although it is available for use as a prescription sleep aid in other countries. It is most commonly found as a tablet which is consumed by dissolving it in a drink or swallowing it.

SHORT TERM HEALTH EFFECTS

The possible short term health effects include drowsiness, sedation, sleep, amnesia, blackout; decreased anxiety; muscle relaxation, impaired reaction time and motor coordination; impaired mental functioning and judgment; confusion; aggression; excitability; slurred speech; headache; slowed breathing and heart rate. When combined with alcohol the possible health effects include severe sedation, unconsciousness, and slowed heart rate and breathing, which can lead to death.

LONG TERM HEALTH EFFECTS

At this point the long-term health effects of Rohypnol® are still unknown. Rohypnol® can take between 36-72 hours to leave the body.

GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)

GHB is a depressant approved for use in treatment of narcolepsy, and commonly goes by the other names of Goop, liquid ecstasy, and liquid X. It is most commonly found as a colorless liquid or white powder which is consumed through swallowing, often in combination with alcohol.

SHORT TERM HEALTH EFFECTS

The possible short term health effects include euphoria, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, memory loss, unconsciousness, slowed heart rate and breath, lower body temperature, seizures, coma, and death. In combination with alcohol the possible health effects include nausea, problems with breathing, and greatly increased depressant effects.

LONG TERM HEALTH EFFECTS

At this point in time the long-term effects of GHB are unknown. GHB, unlike Rohypnol, leaves the body between 10-12 hours after consumption.

Ketamine

Ketamine is a dissociative drug used as a surgical anesthetic, an anesthetic in veterinary practice, and as a prescription for treatment resistant depression under strict medical supervision. It is most commonly found in liquid or white powder and is consumed through swallowing, smoking, snorting, or injections.

SHORT TERM HEALTH EFFECTS

The possible short term health effects include problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion; loss of memory; raised blood pressure, unconsciousness; and dangerously slowed breathing. If ketamine is consumed with alcohol there is a risk of adverse effects.

LONG TERM HEALTH EFFECTS

The possible health effects associated with long term use include ulcers and pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; and poor memory. If an individual believes they or a friend have consumed Rohypnot®, GHB, or Ketamine they should visit a local healthcare facility that can care for survivors of sexual assault and provide a forensic exam. While receiving care the individual who has ingested the drug can request the hospital to take a urine sample for drug toxicology testing, if the individual cannot immediately go to a hospital they should save their urine in a clean, sealable container as soon as possible, and place it in the refrigerator or freezer for future toxicology testing.

Sexual Misconduct Prevention

Preventing Sexual Misconduct

Sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, is prohibited. Individuals who engage in such misconduct are responsible for their behavior.

What a person wears, says, or does, and whether they are intoxicated or sober, are not invitations to engage in sexual activity without consent.

Someone who experiences sexual misconduct without consent is not at fault. If someone is initiating sexual activity, the initiator must respect their partner.

When engaging in an intimate relationship

- Respect personal boundaries.
- Clearly communicate intentions to the potential sexual partner prior to initiating any sex act.
- Go slow. Allow all partners the opportunity to clearly communicate their intentions.
- Don't assume that someone wants to engage in sex, is available, or can give consent. If there are mixed messages or ambiguous responses, then there is not consent. If there are any doubts about whether your potential partner consents to sexual activity, don't initiate the activity.
- Don't take advantage of someone who is drunk or drugged. Personal state of intoxication from alcohol or other drugs, when acting as the initiator, is never an excuse for sexual misconduct.
- Realize that a potential partner might be intimidated or in a state of fear. There may be a power advantage because of gender, size, or conduct.

How to Be an Active Bystander

What is a Bystander?

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. The College wants to promote a culture of community care where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. Individuals may not always know what to do even if they want to help.

How You Can Help

On the right is a list of some ways to be an active bystander.

If the intervention does not seem safe, or you or someone else is in immediate danger needing medical attention, dial 911.

If the individual does not appear to need immediate medical attention, please ask them how you can help and what they need to feel supported and safe.

Ways to be an active bystander

- Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.
- Keeping your own safety in mind, confront people who seclude, hit on, try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
- Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
- Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.
- Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

This information is adapted from Stanford University's Office of Sexual Assault and Relationship Abuse

Sexual Misconduct Risk Reduction

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment. This information is from the [Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network \(RAINN\)](#).

1

Stay alert

When you're moving around on campus or in the surrounding neighborhood, be aware of your surroundings. Consider inviting a friend to join you or asking for a campus escort. If you're alone, only use headphones in one ear to stay aware of your surroundings.

2

Make a plan

If you're going to a party, go with people you trust. Agree to watch out for each other and plan to leave together. If your plans change, make sure to touch base with the other people in your group. Don't leave someone stranded in an unfamiliar or unsafe situation.

3

Be secure

Lock your door and windows when you're asleep and when you leave the room. If people constantly prop open the main door to the Residence Hall or apartment, tell Community Safety or a trusted authority figure.

4

Be a good friend

Trust your instincts. If you notice something that doesn't feel right, it probably isn't. Learn more about how to [keep your friends safe](#) in social settings.

5

Make others earn your trust

A college environment can foster a false sense of security. They may feel like fast friends but give people time to earn your trust before relying on them.

6

Be careful about posting your location

Many social media sites use geolocation to publicly share your location. Consider disabling this function and review other [social media settings](#).

7

Know your resources

Who should you contact if you or a friend needs help? Where should you go? Locate resources such as the Community Safety Office, The Wellness Spot, Primary Care Health Services, Furman Counseling Center, College Chaplain, Barnard Ombuds Office, or the Employee Assistance Program (for employees).

8

Think about a backup plan

Spend some time thinking about back-up plans for potentially sticky situations. If your phone dies, do you have a few numbers memorized to get help? Do you have emergency cash in case you can't use a credit card or electronic pay like Venmo? Do you have the address to your Residence Hall room or college memorized? If you drive, is there a spare key hidden, gas in your car, and a set of jumper cables?

9

Know your limits

Keep track of how many drinks you've had, and be aware of your friends' behavior. Find your '[sweet spot](#)' if you do choose to drink. If one of you feels extremely tired or more drunk than you should, you may have been drugged. Leave the party or situation and find help immediately.

10

It's okay to lie

If you want to exit a situation immediately and are concerned about frightening or upsetting someone, it's okay to lie. You are never obligated to remain in a situation that makes you feel uncomfortable, [pressured](#), or threatened. You can also lie to help a friend leave a situation that you think may be dangerous. Some excuses you could use are needing to take care of another friend or family member, an urgent phone call, not feeling well, and having to be somewhere else by a certain time.

11

Protect your drink

Don't leave your drink unattended, and watch out for your friends' drinks if you can. If you go to the bathroom or step outside, take the drink with you or toss it out. Drink from unopened containers or drinks you watched being made and poured. It's not always possible to know if something has been added to someone's drink. In [drug-facilitated sexual assault](#), a perpetrator could use a substance that has no color, taste, or odor.

12

Know how to help

If a friend has experienced sexual misconduct. Know how to help. Visit the [Resource Pages](#) for more information on how to support a friend who's experienced sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking.

Prevention and Education Programs

Sexual Respect

Being Barnard is the college's sexual violence education, prevention, and outreach program. The mission of Being Barnard is to provide a holistic approach to sexual violence prevention through campus-wide campaigns, educational programming, one-on-one health consultation services, community building, outreach, advocacy, and intervention. Being Barnard hosted several programs including:

- Sexual Assault Awareness month
- Campus Violence Prevention and Response Resource Fair
- Hook-up Culture on Campuses
- Safer Sex + Sex Positivity: contraceptives, sexually transmitted infections, talking to your partner(s), boundaries

Clery Internship and Lecture Series

The Clery intern provides support in promoting awareness of the impacts of power-based violence, skills to prevent it, promoting a culture of consent and healthy relationships, and increasing visibility of institutional resources like Columbia Health Sexual Violence Response and The Wellness Spot Health Promotion Program. Lectures hosted during 2023-2024 academic year include:

Restorative Justice for Sexual Harm: Why I Fought for a Circle, Not a Courtroom.

Listen to learn. Learn to listen in keeping it simple for the care of a victim, initially.



Fire Safety

Prevention and Education Programs

Fire safety training is conducted annually by a Campus fire safety officer with all Housing and Residential Life staff, including RAs, CARES staff including Community Safety Officers, Dispatchers, Access Attendants and Response Team staff.

During fire drills, a campus fire safety officer issues fire safety tips to students.

Community Safety supervisors may address safety issues and fire safety tips during floor meetings in campus residence halls with RAs (Resident Assistants).

The CARES Fire Safety staff conduct a Fire Safety Day annually to promote fire safety awareness and prevention throughout the campus community.



Crime Prevention

Prevention and Education Programs

The College annually posts online, in both print and other web publications, detailed descriptions of crime prevention tips and tips for personal safety and protection of property both on- and- off campus. Among other things, these programs are designed to inform students and employees about campus safety procedures and practices and encourage them to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.

At least once per semester, the CARES Department and other College offices issue online advisories and preparedness information. For example, each December, a special email notice goes out to all employees and students with information about how to guard against cybercrimes, pickpocketing, theft, and burglaries at holiday time.

The CARES Department can provide safety presentations to departments or clubs/ organizations, email CARESTeam@barnard.edu with requests.

Crime Risk Reduction

The following steps are ways you can contribute to a safe and healthy community.

1 Be alert

Always be alert to your surroundings.

3 Avoid walking alone at night

Arrange to walk with a group, when it is possible.

4 Keep your room door locked

Locking your door with your key, wherever you reside, is an effective way to reduce theft and enhance personal safety. Most thefts occur from unlocked rooms when the occupant is gone only briefly.

2 Call 911

If you observe any suspicious activity or wish to report any criminal act, dial 911 immediately. Timely reports increase the likelihood that critical evidence will be obtained, stolen property will be recovered, and the offender will be successfully prosecuted. This is especially important in cases involving sex offenses. A prompt report to the police will also ensure that you are made aware of all available victim support services.

5 Do not prop open exterior doors

Close any doors you find propped open. Propped doors are a high risk and greatly increase the chances of your victimization. Do not open your door to someone you do not know.

6 Don't lend your key or key card

Your action could result in you being referred to the campus Conduct system. Report a lost or stolen key as soon as you can.

7 Report calls or messages

Report obscene, annoying, or harassing phone calls or email messages immediately. Community Safety will investigate, and as patterns develop, will work closely with telecommunications and Information Technology Services to help identify offenders.

8 Protect your car

Park your car in well-lit areas and keep it locked. Lock all valuables in your trunk.

9 Report all security-related maintenance problems

Campus facilities and landscaping are maintained to minimize hazardous conditions. Locks, doors, windows, exterior lights in need of replacement, shrubbery in need of trimming or other unsafe conditions should be reported immediately to Facilities Services at (212) 854-2041 (4-2041 from a campus phone).

10 Participate in personal safety and security awareness programs

The College offers several such programs described in detail in this Annual Security Report offered to students and employees.

11 Lock your bike

Cable locks can be cut. If you need a bicycle lock, Columbia Public Safety offers discount Kryptonite Bike Locks at cost, Credit / Debit cards accepted. For more information or to set up an appointment to purchase, please email Columbia's Crime Prevention team at:

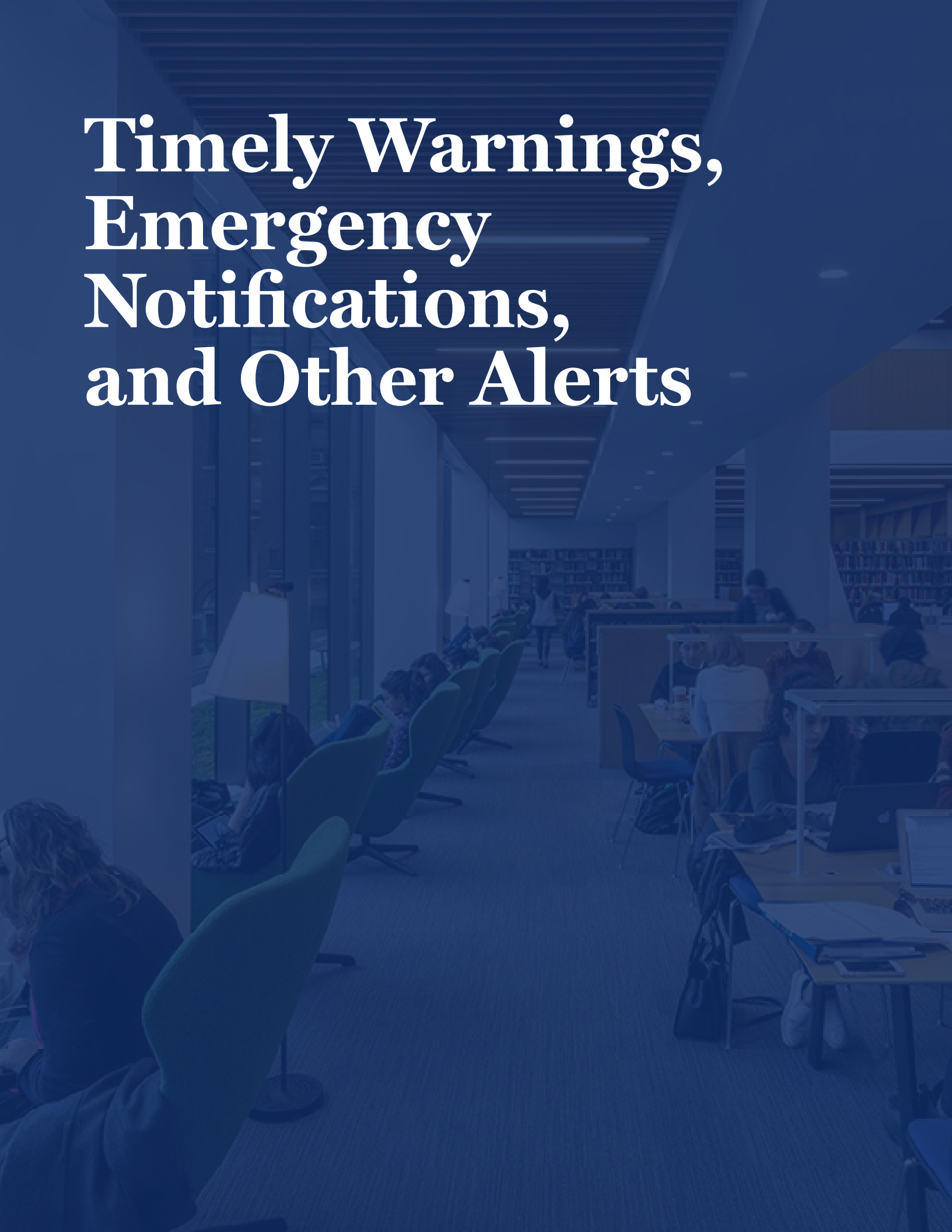
ps-crimeprevention@columbia.edu

Sex Offender Registry Information

Pursuant to the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, members of the community may obtain information regarding registered sex offenders through the New York State Bureau of Investigation web site: www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/nsor.

Under that law, sex offenders required to register in a state must provide notice, as required under State law, to each College of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, volunteers, or is a student.

Timely Warnings, Emergency Notifications, and Other Alerts



The College will immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus. An emergency notification will be issued utilizing the Barnard Alert system, which may include a banner on the College homepage, text messages, phone calls, and social media posts.

If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, the College will follow its emergency notification procedures and adequate follow-up information will be provided to the community, as needed.

The College may issue Community Safety Advisories for incidents or dangers that do not meet Clery Act standards but for which the College would like to raise awareness, though not required to do so by federal law. Clery Act geography is described in this Report, below.

Types of Notifications

Timely Warning

Timely warnings are notifications about Clery Act crimes that may have already occurred but represent an ongoing threat and apply to crimes that occur within Barnard College Clery Act geography. Timely warnings are provided in a manner that is timely, that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and that will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences. Warnings may not be issued for crimes disclosed to pastoral

and professional counselors. If the College issues an emergency notification, it may not issue a timely warning regarding the same facts but will provide follow-up information as necessary. Such warnings may include, but are not limited to the following information:

- Type of crime or incident
- Date, time, and location of crime
- Description of suspect(s)
- Public safety reminders

Emergency Notification

An emergency notification informs recipients about an event that is currently occurring or imminently threatening the campus. Such warnings may include, but are not limited to the following information:

- Type of emergency
- Date, time, and location of crime or incident
- Immediate action being recommended
- Public safety reminders

Community Safety Advisory

A “Community Safety Advisory” may be issued in other circumstances when an emergency notification or timely warning is not required, but the College deems the information important for the safety and well-being of the College community.

Emergency Alert Procedures

The Clery Team of the CARES Department is responsible for preparing and issuing a

Clery Crime Alert. Information for such alerts may also come from information supplied to the Community Safety Unit by the NYPD when such information represents a current, ongoing threat to the campus. When sufficient details about such an incident are known, a message will be prepared and distributed as an alert to the entire community, via the mass notification e-mail system.

The following staff collaborate in deciding the type of notification the College community will receive:

- Community Safety and CARES
- Communications Department
- Residential Life Administrators
- Emergency Management Operations Team, if applicable.

In making the determination to issue a warning, the team will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the team, compromise efforts to assist the harmed persons or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. In certain cases, the Clery Team will provide notice to the larger community, such as through social media and/or contacting news organizations.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

In some emergency situations, such as severe weather, utility failures, etc., an evacuation of the campus may be ordered. A campus evacuation or closure is an organized withdrawal from campus facilities where the time of return is determined by the circumstances of the emergency event. When such action is warranted, the campus community will be appropriately advised.

How to Evacuate in an Emergency or Fire

- When you hear a fire alarm, leave the building immediately.
- Alert others as you leave and ask if they need help. Awaken any sleeping roommate or suitemates. Prepare to evacuate by putting on shoes and a coat, if necessary.
- Feel the doorknob and the door. If they are hot, do not open the door. If they are cool, open slowly, if heat or heavy smoke rushes in, close the door immediately and remain inside.
- When leaving your room, be sure to take your key and/or key card in case it is necessary to return to the room should conditions in the corridor deteriorate. Make sure to close the door and any windows tightly when evacuating.
- Office of Residence Life and Housing staff members present on their floors should facilitate the evacuation of their floor/section if possible. When the alarm sounds, shout (Example: "there is an emergency in the building, leave by the nearest exit!") and knock on doors as they make their way to the nearest exit and out the building.
- When exiting in smoky conditions keep your hand on the wall and crawl to the nearest exit. Always know more than one path out of your location and the number of doors between your room and the exit.
- Each resident should report to their assigned assembly area. Office of Residence Life & Housing staff should report to their assigned assembly area and make sure that students have cleared the building.
- Be prepared to signal from windows but do not break the glass unless necessary. Smoke from outside the building could be drawn in. If necessary, open a window a few inches to get fresh air.
- Hang a brightly colored cloth or bed sheet out the window to draw attention to your location. If you have a flashlight, use it to signal at night.
- **DO NOT USE ELEVATORS.** Elevator shafts may fill with smoke, or the power may fail, leaving you trapped. Elevators have features that recall and deactivate the elevator during an alarm. Standing and waiting for an elevator wastes valuable time.

Things to watch for:

- Watch for people who need help, particularly people with limited mobility or physical disabilities.
- Activate an alarm if told to do so by police or emergency workers.
- Remain at an emergency assembly point. A head count may be taken, and emergency workers may have additional instructions.
- Do not go back into a building until firefighters, police or the College officials say it is safe.

How to prepare for an emergency:

- Know your building's floor plan. Remember where the stairs, fire extinguishers and emergency exits are located.
- If you regularly visit the same location within a building, know exactly how many doors you will pass along your evacuation route before you reach the nearest exit.
- When exiting in smoky conditions keep your hand on the wall and crawl to the nearest exit. Always know more than one path out of your location and the number of doors between your room and the exit.

How to prepare to leave campus:

- If the campus is evacuated, or you choose to seek shelter with family or friends, plan ahead.
- Tell your family and friends what your plan is, what route you will take, what means of transportation you use and when you expect to arrive.
- If you have a vehicle, ensure that it is in good condition and keep at least half a tank of gas in the vehicle. If you do not have a car, plan for alternative means of transportation.
- Take an emergency kit with you.
- Leave a note telling others when you left and where you are going.
- Be sure to keep your campus ID and vehicle registration with you. Access to the campus may be restricted.

Shelter in Place Procedures

Shelter in place refers to a designated area of safety when it is not safe to go outside. Use a small, interior room, if possible, with as few windows as possible, and take refuge.

Shelter in place may be necessary for severe weather, contamination, or a shooter on campus. Use your common sense when determining whether to stay put. If there is contamination or a fire within the building, leave.

Severe weather

- Choose a location with as few windows as possible.
- Try to locate to the lowest level of the building.
- Keep a radio or television on to listen for news updates.

Chemical contamination

- Select an interior space above the ground floor with the fewest windows or vents. The room should have adequate space for everyone to be able to sit. Use more rooms to avoid overcrowding.
- Seal cracks around the door with material that will block air flow.
- Shut off ventilation systems and fans.
- Keep a radio or television on to listen for news updates.

Active shooter or armed intruder

- Close and lock exterior doors and turn off lights. Be quiet.
- If your room cannot be locked, determine if there is a nearby location that can be reached safely and secured. Leave the building, if it is safe to do so. If you hear shooting it may not be safe to move.
- Block windows or stay out of view from the outside. Get down on the floor or hide behind furniture.
- Put cell phones in silent mode.
- If you know the shooter is nearby call 911. Tell the dispatcher what is happening and report your location. Do not hang up until instructed.
- Do not set off fire alarms as this will draw people who are unaware of the situation into hallways and into danger.

Emergency Notification Systems

Students are automatically enrolled in Barnard's alert system using the cell phone number provided to the College. Students may log into Slate to confirm their cell phone number is correct.

Barnard students can also opt into Columbia College's Public Safety text alert system by logging in with your Columbia UNI to Columbia SSOL. The link can be found under "Your Academic Records." Select "Text Message Enrollment." Because of our separate locations, these College alerts will sometimes include information about incidents not close to Barnard's campus. In some instances, students will receive

messages from both Barnard and Columbia College alert systems.

For entry into the emergency message system employees can fill out their contact phone information into the Workday program.

The system is tested at least once per month and on average has a 13% bounce back rate. Barnard cannot be held liable for students, faculty and staff who do not receive emergency messages or who do not register their cell phone number through Human Resources for faculty and staff, or the Registrar's Office (via Slate) for students. Changes in contact information, including cell phone numbers, must be reported to the appropriate office to maintain the ability to receive emergency messages through this alert system.



Missing Students



Missing Students Policy

The term “missing student,” for the purposes of this report, shall refer to any Barnard College student, who resides in a facility owned or operated by Barnard College or Columbia College, who has not been seen by friends, or associates, for a reasonable length of time, whose whereabouts have been questioned and brought to the attention of a member of the Residential Life & Housing Staff, or any CARES staff.

The College will initiate the following procedure once advised that a student is missing with no reasonable explanation identified for their absence. Ordinarily, the procedure will be initiated after at least a 24-hour period has elapsed after a normal or scheduled event for which the student’s presence has been expected. However, the College, at its discretion, may waive the 24-hour period if circumstances warrant.

When registering online at the start of each semester, each student will be asked to identify a Missing Person Contact, specifying the person whom the College shall notify if the student is determined missing through campus process. This contact information will be confidential and will be accessible only to authorized campus officials. In addition, the contact information shall not be otherwise disclosed, except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

In addition to the Missing Person Contact, parents or legal guardians of students

who are under 18 years of age and not emancipated will also be contacted if such a student is considered missing.

Process for Responding to Missing Students

1. If you believe a student may be missing, please immediately contact Community Safety.
2. Reports of missing or suspected missing campus resident students are often initially made to a member of the professional Residential Life & Housing staff. CARES will be contacted as part of the response process by Residential Life staff. If a report is made directly to Community Safety or the Response Team, the appropriate Residential Life staff will be notified.
3. Following an attempt to reach the student who has been reported missing, and preliminary information gathering or inquiry, the Residential Life staff member will immediately notify a member of the CARES staff, or designee, of the report. Together, the representatives from Residential Life & Housing and CARES shall investigate by, among other things:
 - a. Making further inquiries of roommates/suitemates, residents living on the same floor and any other known associates of the suspected missing resident, including inquiry regarding electronic communication;
 - b. Accessing and reviewing the student’s academic schedule and

ascertaining whether the student is attending classes;

- c. Trying to ascertain if the student used their ID as a meal card or to access other College buildings or services.
- 4. If these efforts do not result in locating the student, the College will promptly, but no later than 24 hours after the initial report, contact the missing student's designated Missing Person Confidential Contact. If the missing student is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, the student's parent or legal guardian shall also be contacted. The designated Missing Person Confidential Contact and/or parent/guardian, as applicable, will be apprised of the situation and asked whether they have any knowledge of the missing student's whereabouts.
- 5. If these efforts meet with negative results, the Community Safety staff member or their designee, will promptly, but no later than 24 hours after the initial report, contact the New York City Police Department (unless the report came from the NYPD) who will initiate response based on their departmental policy and procedures. The New York City Police Department will be contacted regardless of whether the missing student has named a designated Missing Person Confidential Contact. The New York City Police Department has a standard operating procedure in place to respond to missing persons.

Crime Prevention and Campus Safety



Law Enforcement

Authority, Jurisdiction, and Working with External Law Enforcement Agencies

Community Safety

Community Safety is the primary security and emergency response staff and works collaboratively with the Response Team and Preparedness staff for first response and imminent threat emergency response on-campus.

Community Safety Officers (CSOs) are College employees licensed by the State of New York and trained, certified and registered pursuant to the New York State Security Guard Act of 1992. Barnard College security personnel are not peace officers or police officers. They do not have authority to arrest and their scope of enforcement is limited to the rules and regulations of the College within campus property.

As agents of the College, they perform unarmed interior and exterior patrols 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Community Safety security booths are positioned at several locations on the campus perimeter. In addition to perimeter security, Community Safety Officers perform interior and exterior building checks, and Access Attendants monitor access and egress for all open Residence Halls 24 hours a day.

The Community Safety staff maintain a relationship with the New York City Police Department. Specifically, the College has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in place with the NYPD to promote timely communication regarding relevant criminal investigations, incidents or arrests involving known affiliates, and/or incidents where there may be a perceived or actual threat to the welfare of Barnard affiliates or stakeholders. In addition, Community Safety collaborates with other agencies including the New York City and New York State Fire Departments, State and Federal law enforcement and first responder agencies, and Columbia College Public Safety and affiliates.

Barnard College has an approved NYS Security Guard Training Academy, which is administered by Community Safety leadership. All Community Safety Officers receive annual recertification training through the Academy or through a NYS DCJS (Division of Criminal Justice Services) certified school. In addition, members of the Community Safety unit receive annual training in first aid and/or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR); use of Automated External Defibrillators (AED); fire safety and emergency response procedures. Annual campus-based training also includes information about nondiscrimination, sexual violence response, effective communication and de-escalation, and campus resources and wellness initiatives. The unit has institutional

membership with the Clery Center and other national organizations and department supervisory staff participate in ongoing professional development.

Safety and Access Policies

Security and Access to Campus Facilities and Residence Halls

Campus Building Access

Building access is controlled by BC/CU ID card readers. Academic and administrative buildings on campus are normally locked after 10:00 PM, unless they are being used for evening events scheduled through Events Management or for educational purposes that are scheduled and communicated to CARES, by faculty members of the College.

The Diana Center and Milstein Library Center remain open later (typically until midnight during classes of a standard academic year) providing access to study space for students.

Faculty, staff and students are encouraged to call the non-emergency number when they are working in an office or lab space after hours to raise awareness of their presence when there is limited activity otherwise occurring in a building or area. Hours of

access may be reduced as needed, including during the summer months or campus breaks.

Interior and exterior building patrols are performed throughout each day emphasizing secured building access during darkness. The Campus computerized intrusion and fire alarms are monitored 24 hours a day by safety personnel. Access adjustments or restrictions may be taken and are communicated on the Barnard website.

Residence Hall Access

The entrances to all Residence Halls are staffed by Access Attendants assigned by Barnard Community Safety. Access and egress are monitored at this checkpoint, and all students must display their current Barnard or Columbia ID card with residential sticker, utilizing the desk reader, where applicable, to gain entry.

Visitors and guests must provide valid identification and be hosted by a resident of the specific hall, signed in using the QR code and verified by the Access Attendant

before entry. A resident student host must meet their guest at the building lobby (or at the main gate between the hours of 11 pm-6 am when ID access is required for campus access). The host is required to always escort their visitor/guest in the residence hall and is responsible for the behavior of their visitor/guest while a guest is inside the premises. The policy regarding guest access to Residence Halls may be viewed on the [Residential Life & Housing webpage](#).

Campus Identification

Every student and employee at Barnard are to receive a photo ID card, issued through the Columbia University ID card services. It is recommended that campus members visit the CU ID Center webpage at ssc.columbia.edu/id-center for all information regarding the ID cards. The Barnard ID provides relevant building access on Barnard and Columbia campuses, allows access to approved limited access locations on campus, is used for printing on campus and Library circulation. A valid Barnard or Columbia ID is needed for access to campus between 11 pm-6 am daily.

ID Cards are not transferable and allowing someone else to an ID card is a violation of the College policy / student code of conduct that will be referred to the appropriate office for follow up, and the card may be confiscated immediately, and returned, as appropriate, through the follow up conduct process.

Security Considerations Used in Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Safety inspections of buildings are conducted regularly. Community Safety personnel and Residential Life and Housing staff make note of damage or threats to safety and Facilities Services.

At night, on weekends and during holidays, building and grounds immediate concerns, such as water leaks or low battery alerts from a smoke alarm, may be made to the Response Team at 212-854-3362, ext. 4-3362 to arrange follow-up by appropriate Facilities personnel.

Students, faculty and staff are encouraged to submit an online facilities work order form located on the [Barnard portal](#) for any repair requests in order to receive confirmation of completion of work and be able to respond if there are questions about the nature of repair.

Monitoring and Recording Crime Activity at Non campus Locations of Student Organizations

The College is not aware of any criminal activity monitoring by local law enforcement agencies of non- campus officially recognized student organizations. The College does not recognize any off-campus housing or off-campus student organization facilities.

Crime Log and Fire Log

Barnard Community Safety maintains a daily campus Crime Log and CARES maintains a separate Fire Log, both of which are available for viewing by request at the Community Safety office Monday through Friday, during business hours in Barnard Hall room 104.

The Crime Log is used to record crimes reported to Barnard Community Safety by incident number, date of crime report, date and time of occurrence, general location, and disposition (if known). All reports of crimes received by Community Safety that occurred within the required geographic locations and within the Community Safety patrol jurisdiction are entered into the Crime Log, except where such disclosures are prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim. Entries or a change in a complaint's disposition will be recorded within two business days of receipt. The crime log is accessible to public view for the most recent 60-day period during normal business hours. The institution will make available any portion of the log older than 60 days within two business days of such request for inspection.

The Fire Log is used to record all fires that occur in any on-campus student housing facility. This includes extinguished fires and those discovered while still burning, regardless of whether it was an emergency requiring a response from the New York City Fire Department (FDNY) or a minor fire easily extinguished. All fires will be recorded by incident number, date the fire was reported, date and time of occurrence, general location, and nature of the fire.



Fire Safety

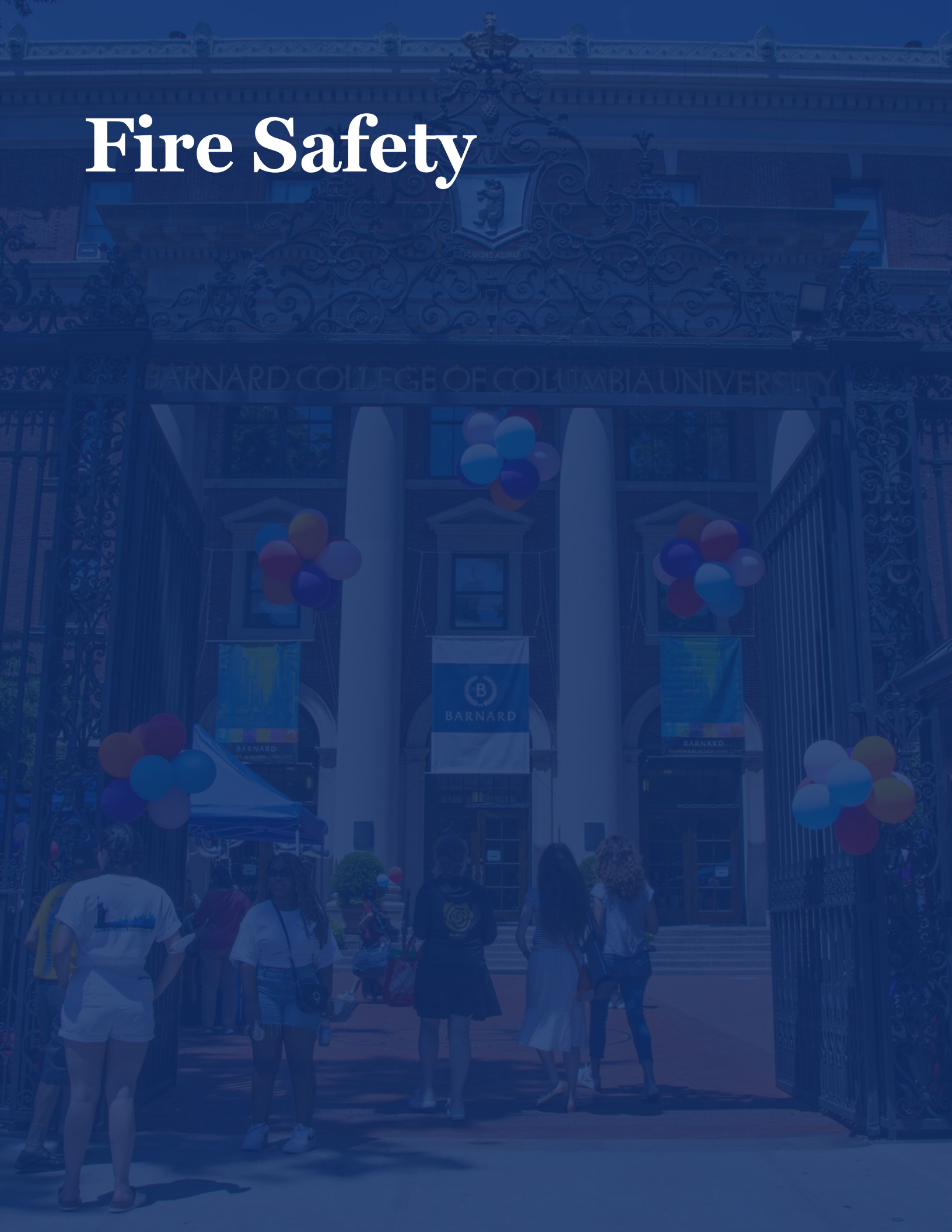
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Fire Safety Procedures and Systems

Fire Safety Procedures and Systems

If you witness or learn of a fire in an on-campus resident hall, immediately contact Community Safety.

Fire Extinguisher Use

Using a fire extinguisher properly is crucial for effectively putting out small fires and preventing them from spreading. Here's a step-by-step guide:

- 1. Assess the Situation:** Before attempting to use a fire extinguisher, make sure it's safe to do so. If the fire is large, spreading rapidly, or if you're unsure about your ability to control it, evacuate the area immediately and call emergency services.
- 2. Prepare to use the extinguisher:**
 - **Pull the pin:** This will break the tamper seal.
 - **Aim low:** Point the extinguisher nozzle or hose at the base of the fire.
 - **Squeeze the handle:** This releases the extinguishing agent.
 - **Spray from side to side:** Move the extinguisher back and forth until the fire is out.
- 3. Stand at a Safe Distance:** Maintain a safe distance from the fire, typically around 6 to 8 feet, while aiming and operating the extinguisher.
- 4. Extinguish the Fire:** Once you're ready, aim the nozzle at the base of the flames, not at the flames themselves. This is important because you want to cut off the fire's oxygen supply. Sweep the extinguisher from side to side until the fire is completely out.
- 5. Watch for Re-ignition:** Even if the fire appears to be out, keep an eye on the area for any signs of re-ignition. If the fire reignites, repeat the extinguishing process.
- 6. Evacuate if Necessary:** If you're unable to extinguish the fire or if it starts to spread rapidly, evacuate the area immediately and call emergency services.
- 7. Inspect and Recharge:** After using a fire extinguisher, even if it's only partially discharged, it needs to be recharged or replaced. Notify campus officials so the extinguisher can be replaced.

Future Improvement Upgrades

Barnard College meets all New York City fire safety requirements and implements appropriate system upgrades with all building renovations. As current residential buildings

are renovated, additional fire suppressions and detection devices are installed.

Barnard routinely undertakes a review of all fire safety systems. Capital improvement projections include review of fire control panel upgrades in campus owned Residence Halls.

Prohibited Items

There are no open flames allowed on campus including candles, barn fires, fire pits or barbecues (unless such barbecue utilizes charcoal and is supervised by a certified food services employee, a Campus Fire Safety Officer and/or other authorized supervision as determined by the leadership of CARES Preparedness or Community Safety).

Cooking is only allowed in authorized kitchens. Appliances used for the purpose of preparation of or cooking foods may not be kept or used in individual student bedrooms except for coffee makers, popcorn poppers, hot pots, and refrigerators of 3.5 cubic feet or less. All such appliances must be UL approved. Find [kitchen safety tips](#) on the CARES Preparedness webpage.

- Window or portable AC units that are not supplied/installed by the College
- Halogen lamps, lava lamps, ultraviolet/infrared lamps
- Deep fryers, hot plates, open coil heaters, toasters/ toaster ovens, charcoal or electric grills
- Extension cords, multi-receptacle outlet adapters (only UL listed power strips with surge protectors are permitted)

- Flammable materials (including, but not limited to, propane, gasoline, paint thinner, charcoal, lighter fluid)
- Live trees, wreaths, swag, live cut pine or wood (artificial trees that are fire-retardant are permitted)
- Charging of e-scooters and e-bikes is prohibited on campus
- A complete list of Residence Hall rules and policies concerning portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames in resident housing are published in the student handbook under "[Fire Safety Procedures](#)" and are found in the housing contract.

Smoking Policy

Barnard is a smoke free college. Smoking, including use of e-cigarettes (or vaping), is prohibited in all College-owned student residences and all academic and administrative buildings. Outdoor smoking of any type is not permitted within the confines of the campus.

Barnard is committed to providing educational programs to assist every member of our community in making healthy lifestyle choices. Students, faculty, and administrators who are interested in smoking cessation programs may obtain information from Human Resources. In addition, residents of New York State can access services available through the New York State Quitline at 1-866-697-8487 or www.nysmokefree.com.

Fire Drills

STUDENT HOUSING FIRE DETECTION AND SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS FIRE EVACUATION DRILLS PER BUILDING 2023

Building	Building Fire Alarm	Room Detection	Connected To IFA	Central Office	Sprinkler	Standpipe	Fire Drills Conducted
Plimpton Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partially	1 Riser	4
Elliott Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	1 Riser	4
Sulzberger Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partially	1 Riser	4
Brooks Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	None	1 Riser	4
Hewitt Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partially	2 Risers	4
Reid Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partially	1 Riser	4
600 W. 116th St.	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partially	1 Riser	4
616 W. 116th St.	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partially	1 Riser	4
620 W. 116th St.	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partially	1 Riser	4
Cathedral Gardens	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	1 Riser	4
537 W. 121st St.	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partially	1 Riser	4

Fire Statistics

CALENDAR YEAR 2023

Location	Fires	Cause	Fire-related Injuries	Deaths related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
Elliott Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cathedral Gardens	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
537 W. 121 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
616 West 116 Street	1	Cooking	N/A	N/A	N/A
620 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brooks Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hewitt Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Plimpton Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reid Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sulzberger Hall	1	Lit candle burning	0	0	0

Fire Statistics

CALENDAR YEAR 2022

Location	Fires	Cause	Fire-related Injuries	Deaths related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
Elliott Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cathedral Gardens	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
537 W. 121 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
616 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
620 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brooks Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hewitt Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Plimpton Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reid Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sulzberger Hall	1	Lit candle burning	0	0	0

Fire Statistics

CALENDAR YEAR 2021

Location	Fires	Cause	Fire-related Injuries	Deaths related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
Elliott Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cathedral Gardens	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
537 W. 121 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
616 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
620 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brooks Hall	1	Unintentional, use of prohibited items	N/A	N/A	\$66,038.25
Hewitt Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Plimpton Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reid Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sulzberger Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Policies



Alcohol and Other Drug Policies

Alcohol Use

Barnard College is committed to creating an environment for its students, faculty, and staff that strongly discourages the abuse or misuse of alcohol and other drugs. The College prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and the unlawful possession or use of alcohol by any person who is not 21 years of age or older, or unlawful distribution of alcohol. All students alleged to be in violation of College policy will be subject to disciplinary action.

The College Program for Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Misuse and Abuse policy statement can be found at barnard.edu/policy/aod.

Other Drugs

Only individuals prescribed medications are permitted to use them. Any paraphernalia designed or used to ingest substances, including bongs, roach clips, hookahs, or pipes, are not permitted anywhere on campus, including the residence halls. If found, these items will be confiscated for disposal and not returned. Although marijuana is decriminalized in New York for recreational use by those 21 or older, possession or use on campus is not permitted.

Student Alcohol Policy

Individuals who are 21 years or older are allowed to purchase, possess, and consume alcoholic beverages in accordance with New York State laws and the guidelines set forth in the Barnard College Policies. Individuals under 21 years of age are not permitted to possess, consume, or serve alcoholic beverages at any time and any underage drinking is a violation of New York State law and is a violation of College policy.

Student Other Drug Policy

Only individuals prescribed medications are permitted to use them. Any paraphernalia designed or used to ingest substances, including bongs, roach clips, hookahs, or pipes, are not permitted anywhere on campus, including the residence halls. If found, these items will be confiscated for disposal and not returned. Although marijuana is decriminalized in New York for recreational use by those 21 or older, possession or use on campus is not permitted.

Student Disciplinary Sanctions

One purpose of the student conduct system is that of an educational process, to

guide students toward understanding the consequences of decision making. When found responsible for violation of the Code of Conduct, the outcome will include sanction(s) imposed because of behavior. The following sanctions may be imposed upon any student or student group, where applicable, found to have violated the Code of Conduct:

- **Warning:** A notice in writing to the student that the student is violating or has violated specified regulation(s) of the Student Code. Students who receive a warning are reminded of the need to be familiar and comply with all College policies.
- **Educational Sanction or Project:** Work assignments, reflective essays, service to the College, or other related discretionary assignment(s). Educational sanctions are based on an individual assessment of each case, and can reflect both the circumstances of the violation and the individual student(s) involved.
- **Counseling Referral:** Required meeting(s) such as Denise LeFrak Foundation Alcohol and Substance Awareness Program (ASAP) assessment or other College provided support, assessment, or counseling services.
- **Probation:** A written reprimand for violation of specified regulation(s). Probation is for a designated period and includes the probability of more severe disciplinary sanctions if the student is found to violate any College regulation(s) during the probationary period. Probationary status may also preclude a student from participation in events or opportunities that require a student to be in good standing.
- **Loss of Privileges:** Denial of specified privileges for a designated period of time. This may include loss of guest or visitation privileges in the residence halls or other specified campus location and ineligibility to run for or removal from office of organization(s).
- **Fines:** Established and published fines may be imposed.
- **Restitution:** Compensation for loss, damage, or injury. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary payment for related cleaning, repair or material replacement of College property.
- **Residence Hall Suspension:** Separation of the student from the residence halls for a specified period, after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission to residential living may be specified, and may not be guaranteed.
- **College Suspension:** Separation of the student from the College with a specified effective date and imposed for a definite period, after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified. Access to campus property, programs, and resources may be restricted during periods of suspension.
- **College Expulsion:** Permanent separation of the student from the College, with no eligibility for readmission. Restrictions on access to campus property, programs, and

resources may also be imposed upon expulsion

- **Revocation of Admission and/or Degree:** Admission to or a degree awarded from the College may be revoked for fraud, misrepresentation, or other violation of College standards in obtaining the degree, or for other serious violations committed by a student prior to graduation.
- **Withholding Degree:** The College may withhold awarding a degree otherwise earned until the completion of the process set forth in this Code of Student Conduct, including the completion of all sanctions imposed, if any.
- **Registration Hold:** Students who withdraw from the College while conduct violation is pending may have a hold placed on their record requiring resolution of the conduct matter prior to consideration for readmission.
- **Transcript Notation:** In some instances, along with suspension or expulsion, or when a student withdraws while a conduct matter subject to suspension or expulsion is not yet resolved, a transcription notation may be made to indicate that a student's status was a result of a finding of responsibility for violation of the Code of Conduct.

More than one of the sanctions listed above may be imposed for any single violation.

Not all policy violations are viewed equally. Sanctioning is progressive during the time of being a student. This means that, if applicable, prior conduct history will be

considered for sanction(s) issued in response to future violations. In some cases, students may be referred to law enforcement for investigation, arrest, and prosecution.

Employee Drug and Alcohol Policy

The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs on College premises or at College activities are strictly prohibited. The unlawful possession, misuse or distribution of prescription medication is also prohibited.

The sale, service, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages on College premises or at related College activities must comply fully with all applicable laws as well as College Policy.

Employee Disciplinary Sanctions

Members of the College community who violate College policy will be subject to discipline. Guests, visitors, or vendors may be asked to leave and prohibited from returning to College property. Considering the circumstances of each case, sanctions for students may range from warnings to expulsion from the College, and sanctions for faculty and staff members may range from warnings to termination. At the discretion of the College, as an alternative to, or in addition to any disciplinary action taken, students or employees may be required to participate in and to complete satisfactorily an appropriate educational, counseling or rehabilitation program. Records of discipline

may be maintained in a student's record or an employee's personnel file. Enforcement of these sanctions will be through the College's existing disciplinary procedures for students, faculty, and staff, as appropriate. In some cases, students may be referred to law enforcement for investigation, arrest, and prosecution.

Alcohol and Other Drug Legal Sanctions

The unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol is punished by harsh sanctions by the State of New York and by the United States Government.

Where illicit drugs are involved, the seriousness of the offense and the penalty imposed upon conviction usually depends upon the individual and the amount of the drug held or sold. For example, in New York State the criminal possession of four or more ounces of cocaine is a Class A-1 felony, punishable by a minimum of 15 to 25 years, and a maximum of life in prison. Fines of up to \$100,000 may also be imposed. The sale of two or more ounces of cocaine will be similarly treated. The criminal possession of more than eight ounces of marijuana is a Class E felony, punishable by up to two years in prison and a fine of up to \$5,000 as is the sale of more than 25 grams of marijuana. It is important to be aware that, in New York, even giving or sharing drugs, including marijuana, is treated as a sale.

A person need not be in actual physical possession of a controlled substance to be

guilty of a crime. The unlawful presence of a controlled substance in an automobile, for instance, is presumptive evidence of knowing possession of each passenger unless the substance is concealed on the person of one of the occupants. Similarly, certain substances, including marijuana, are in open view in a room under circumstances showing intent to prepare the substance for sale is presumptive evidence of knowing possession of anyone close to anyone.

Criminal penalties may also result from the misuse of alcoholic beverages. In New York, if one gives or sells an alcoholic beverage to a person under 21 years of age, the person commits a Class A misdemeanor, punishable by up to one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine. The sale of any kind of alcoholic beverage without a license or permit is also a misdemeanor punishable by a fine, a jail term, or both. Persons under 21 are prohibited from alcoholic beverages with intent to consume them. Each violation is punishable by a \$50 fine. The beverages may also be seized and destroyed by appropriate internal or external authorities. An individual can be fined up to \$100 and/or required to perform community service and/or required to complete an alcohol awareness program if he or she is under 21 and presents a falsified proof of age when attempting to purchase alcoholic beverages. A person can have a driver's license suspended between 90 - 180 days if they are under 21 and uses a driver's license to try to purchase alcohol illegally.

These are only examples of the criminal penalties that can be assessed against a person for the illegal possession, use, and

distribution of alcoholic beverages and drugs. Further information regarding Federal penalties can be found on the web at: www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/drug_of_abuse.pdf#page=30

It is the College's policy to discourage violations of federal, state, and local law by its employees and students. Where appropriate, the College may refer employees and students who violate such laws for prosecution by the relevant governmental authorities and will cooperate fully with such authorities.



Sexual Violence Policies and Procedures

Barnard College maintains a Policy on Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking that may be accessed in full on the Title IX website. Questions about the Policy, or whether a specific fact pattern is covered by the Policy may be asked to the Title IX Office at any time using the contact information at the beginning of this Annual Security Report.

The Violence Against Women Act amendments to the Clery Act requires that each institution include certain policy statements that are reflective of the College Policy. While those policy statements are included in this section, more information can be found in the full policy.

Title IX Office

Barnard College is committed to providing an environment free from discrimination, harassment, and retaliation. The Nondiscrimination and Title IX Office endeavors to work collaboratively across campus to further the goal that faculty, staff, and students be able to work and study in a campus community free from discrimination and harassment. As such, the Office provides outreach, education, supportive consultation, and response services to all members of the Barnard community. The primary purposes

of the Policy Against Discrimination and Harassment (“Policy”) are to:

- Define, eliminate, prevent, and remedy the effects of Prohibited Conduct;
- Identify care, support, and reporting options for students and employees;
- Explain the obligations of employees to report Prohibited Conduct to the College; and
- Identify the grievance procedures the College will follow to thoroughly, equitably, and promptly investigate and resolve reports of Prohibited Conduct.

More information about the Policy, Procedures, Training, and Prevention programs may be found at the the College Title IX website.

The College’s Title IX Coordinator is

Joanne Delgadillo

Office Address: Milbank 115B
nondiscrimination@barnard.edu
212-854-0037

Title IX Coordinators are Campus Security Authorities under the Clery Act. Violations reported to the Title IX office will, if required, be included in the Annual Security Report

and considered for timely warnings and other notifications.

Descriptions of Policies

This Policy applies to the conduct of and protects:

- Students of Barnard College
- Employees and affiliates of the College; and
- College contractors and third parties participating or attempting to participate in the College's operations or education.

This Policy applies regardless of the Complainant's or the Respondent's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. Prohibited Conduct can occur between individuals regardless of their relationship status and can occur between people of the same or of different sexes, sexual orientations, gender identities, or gender expressions.

This Policy applies to

- All sex discrimination occurring under Barnard College's Education Program or Activity in the United States.
- Conduct that occurs under Barnard College's Education Program or Activity includes, but is not limited to, conduct that occurs in a building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by Barnard College and conduct that is subject to Barnard College's disciplinary authority.
- Barnard College has an obligation to address a sex-based hostile

environment under its Education Program or Activity, even when some conduct alleged to be contributing to the hostile environment occurred outside the recipient's Education Program or Activity or outside the United States.

- In the limited circumstances in which Title IX permits different treatment or separation on the basis of sex, Barnard College must not carry out such different treatment or separation in a manner that discriminates on the basis of sex by subjecting a person to more than de minimis harm, except as permitted by law.

This Policy takes precedence over other College policies and procedures concerning Prohibited Conduct in the event of a conflict.

Among other conduct, the Policy prohibits sexual assault (rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape), dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and retaliation.

Disclosure and resources

Complainants and Respondents have a wide range of options for care, support, and reporting in response to Prohibited Conduct. Third parties should contact the College's Title IX Coordinator.

The College encourages students, employees, and third parties to disclose and seek support from campus, medical, mental health, law enforcement, and other supportive resources available on campus and in the

community. For ease of reference, the contact information for those resources is listed at the beginning of this Annual Security Report. Resources are denoted as confidential or non-confidential.

The College understands that after a trauma or a crime it may be a challenge to find the exact contact information for the resource needed, or a person may not be sure which resource they need. The College encourages anyone in need of assistance in understanding the resources or getting connected to them to contact the Title IX Coordinator, Human Resources, Community Safety, or any of the other listed resources.

While the College encourages victims of crime to seek assistance with Community Safety and/or off campus law enforcement agencies, College employees will notify law enforcement when the victim of the crime elects to or is unable to notify. Per the Clery Act and College Policy, the victim of a crime has the right to:

- Notify College and/or local law enforcement;
- Be assisted by the College in notifying law enforcement if they choose to do so; or
- Decline to notify law enforcement.

The College encourages students who have experienced, have knowledge of, or have witnessed Prohibited Conduct to promptly report the incident to the police or the College. Those reporting options are not mutually exclusive. A student may report

Prohibited Conduct to the College, to the police, to both, or to neither.

If a person reports an incident of Prohibited Conduct to the College, there is no requirement that the Complainant pursue criminal prosecution or College discipline against a Respondent. The College recognizes that a Complainant’s decision on how to proceed after a report is filed is a process that may unfold over time; thus, at the time a report is made to the College, a Complainant does not have to decide whether to request any particular course of action.

A Title IX Official or the police can assist with arranging an appointment to discuss options for pursuing an order of protection and other legal remedies. This is a legal order issued by a court and differs from a no contact directive, which is an administrative order of the College.

Under this Policy, privacy should be distinguished from confidentiality.

- **Confidentiality:** If a Complainant desires to communicate with someone who, by law or by College policy, can keep information confidential, then the Complainant should contact one of the resources outlined in the Policy and at the front of this Annual Security Report.
- **Privacy:** Information communicated to a Title IX Official or a Mandatory Reporter will be kept as private as possible, which means that the information will be shared only with the College employees whom a Title IX Official determines need to be involved in responding to the incident, except as required or

permitted by law. When speaking with a Title IX Official, Complainants are free to limit the details they share while they decide whether to report an incident to the College.

Immediate Needs Following a Sexual Assault and Related Violence

After an incident of sexual assault and domestic/dating violence, the harmed person should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible. A list of confidential on and off campus resources, including hospital and medical resources, and hotlines where trained and confidential advocates can provide immediate assistance, is included at the front of this Annual Security Report. Incidents of sexual violence are traumatizing, and the impact may differ. It is crucial that a harmed person seek medical attention as soon as possible, to assess any injuries, pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and any other medical harm. The sooner one seeks medical attention, the better medical professionals can address their needs.

Harmed persons have some time to consider whether to seek a criminal investigation, and that decision does not need to be made immediately. It is important to preserve evidence that may assist law enforcement personnel. If possible, place each item of clothing you were wearing at the time of the assault in a separate paper bag or cardboard box and do not shower, bathe, douche, wash,

or clean any part of your body, including brushing your teeth, until you have had a forensic medical exam. If possible, do not clean the area or move anything around where the assault has occurred, in case law enforcement and detectives need access to the area. Individuals are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, direct messages, social networking pages, and other communications, as well as keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, as such evidence may be useful to the College process and the criminal justice process. Although the College strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement, it is the harmed person's choice whether to make such a report and they have the right to decline involvement with the police.

Supportive Measures

The College will provide all students and employees who report they are the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, regardless of whether the incident occurred on or off campus, with written information regarding supportive measures, non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the Complainant or the Respondent before or after the filing of a Formal Complaint or where no Formal Complaint has been filed. Further, supportive measures are available regardless of whether the incident is reported to law enforcement. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the College's Education Program

or Activities without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the education environment, or deter sexual harassment. Supportive Measures may include counseling and mental health, health, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, student financial aid, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security, visa and immigration options, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures.

The College will maintain the confidentiality of accommodations or supportive measures provided to those who report these incidents, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality will not impair the ability of the College to provide the supportive measures. Further, while the College will include statistics of certain crimes in Clery Act geography within its Annual Security Report and analyze violations for potential warnings, it will complete this publicly available recordkeeping without the inclusion of personally identifying information about harmed persons.

After receiving a report of Prohibited Conduct, the Title IX Coordinator may implement supportive and remedial measures (“Supportive Measures”) while the College assesses, investigates, and resolves the report. Supportive Measures may be implemented upon request or at the Title IX Coordinator’s initiative. The

specific Supportive Measures implemented and the process for implementing those measures will usually be determined by the Title IX Coordinator or designee and will vary and be individualized, reasonable, and appropriate depending on the facts of each case and the student or employee status of the Complainant and the Respondent. In fairly assessing the need for an individual to receive Supportive Measures, they are available:

- Even if the Complainant does not want to report the incident to the police;
- Even if the Complainant does not make a formal report. (The College may be limited in the Supportive Measures it can implement while keeping the identity of the Complainant private, such as: providing support services to the Complainant; changing living arrangements or course schedules, assignments, or tests; and providing increased monitoring, supervision, or security at locations or activities where the Prohibited Conduct occurred);
- To the Complainant, the Respondent, and witnesses, when determined to be appropriate by the Title IX Coordinator or designee; and
- Prior to, during, or after the investigation or resolution of a report of Prohibited Conduct.

Individuals are encouraged to report to the Title IX Coordinator concerns about the failure of another person to abide by the terms of a Supportive Measure; however, in the event of an immediate health or safety concern, individuals should call 911. The College will take immediate and responsive

action to enforce a previously implemented Supportive Measure and alleged violations will be investigated and addressed by the appropriate office. The Title IX Coordinator or designee will strive to communicate with the Complainant and the Respondent throughout the grievance process to ensure that the Supportive Measures in place are necessary and effective based on the evolving needs of the parties. The Title IX Coordinator has the discretion to issue, modify, or remove any Supportive Measure at any time. With respect to non-student employees and third parties, the Title IX Coordinator may delegate the authority to determine and implement appropriate Supportive Measures.

The following are examples of Supportive Measures:

- Issuing a no-contact directive, which provides mutual restrictions between parties from having verbal, physical, written, and/or electronic contact and/or from being present on designated College controlled property for a definite or indefinite period of time.
- Issuing an Emergency Removal (i.e. Interim Suspension) of the Respondent (student or employee) based on an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of Prohibited Conduct. The Respondent will have the ability to challenge the decision immediately (within 3 business days) following the removal;
- Informing the Complainant of the right to report the incident to the police for criminal investigation and prosecution and offering to assist the Complainant in reporting an incident to the police;
- Putting a Respondent (if an employee) on leave, in accordance with other applicable College policies, prior to the conclusion of the investigation and resolution of a report or formal complaint of Prohibited Conduct;
- Assisting an individual in obtaining medical, advocacy, and counseling services;
- Exploring changes in living, transportation, dining, and working arrangements;
- Arranging appointments for an individual for follow-up on-campus support services or off-campus support services;
- Exploring changes in class and extracurricular schedules, including adjustments so that the Complainant and the Respondent do not share the same classes;
- Assisting an individual in communicating with faculty;
- Assisting an individual in requesting that directory information be removed from public sources by contacting the College's Office of the Registrar;
- Accessing academic support for an individual, including tutoring;
- Assisting with requesting academic accommodations such as re-scheduling exams, obtaining extensions of time for assignments, re-taking a course, dropping a course, or withdrawing for a semester without financial or academic penalty.

Timelines

Although the College strives to adhere to the timelines described in the Policy, in each case, the College may extend the time frames for good cause. Good cause may include, without limitation: the complexity of the allegations; the complexity of the disciplinary proceeding; the severity and extent of the alleged misconduct; the number of parties, witnesses, and the types of other evidence (e.g., forensic evidence) involved; the availability of the parties, advisors, witnesses; concurrent law enforcement activity; intervening College holidays, breaks, or other closures; the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities; and/or other unforeseen circumstances. In the event that the need arises to adjust, the timelines described in the Policy or those previously communicated to the Complainant and the Respondent for good cause, the College will notify the Complainant and the Respondent in writing of the reason for the delay and the expected adjustment in timelines.

How to File a Complaint

Reporting Prohibited Conduct enables the College to provide Supportive Measures and information regarding the College's grievance process. If an incident is not reported to the College, then the College will not be able to discuss the availability of Supportive Measures or the grievance process with the Complainant. Complainants are not required to report Prohibited Conduct if they do not

want the College to respond to the incident or assist with Supportive Measures. A Complainant may opt to report an incident of Prohibited Conduct but decline to disclose the identity of the Respondent; in that case, a Title IX Official will offer Supportive Measures to the Complainant, but the College's ability to investigate the incident and pursue disciplinary action against the Respondent or take other remedial action will be limited.

Disciplinary proceedings

The College has specific grievance procedures for addressing reports of Prohibited Conduct after the report to the Title IX Coordinator. The procedures the College uses are based on the allegations and the relationship of the Respondent to the College.

When the College receives notice of a potential incident of Prohibited Conduct, the Title IX Coordinator will communicate with the Complainant about the following:

- How the Complainant can file a formal complaint;
- Supportive measures that the College can take to support the Complainant; and
- On and off campus resources that the Complainant can access for assistance.

The College uses two processes to resolve reports of Prohibited Conduct under the Policy: Formal Resolution, which involves an investigation and adjudication, and if

appropriate, the imposition of sanctions, and Informal Resolution, which includes restorative options for resolving reports and are managed by trained facilitators to help parties reach a mutually agreeable outcome. All facilitators must not be the same person as the investigator or the/a Decision-maker(s) in Barnard College's Grievance Procedure. Any person designated to facilitate informal resolution must not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or an individual Complainant or Respondent. The Title IX Coordinator may serve as the facilitator, subject to these restrictions.

The College is committed to providing a prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result. The procedures will be conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and how to investigate and conduct a hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. Disciplinary proceedings relating to Prohibited Conduct will be conducted by persons who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants and Respondents generally or an individual Complainant or Respondent.

All proceedings will be Conducted in a manner that is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the Complainant and Respondent; includes timely notice of meetings at which the Complainant or Respondent, or both, may be present; and provides timely and equal access to

the Complainant, the Respondent, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.

Upon initiation of Barnard College's Title IX Grievance Procedure, Barnard College will notify the Parties of the following:

- Barnard College Title IX Grievance Procedure and any informal resolution process;
- Sufficient information available at the time to allow the Parties to respond to the allegations, including the identities of the Parties involved in the incident(s), the conduct alleged to constitute sex discrimination, and the date(s) and location(s) of the alleged incident(s);
- Retaliation is prohibited; and
- Parties are entitled to an equal opportunity to access the relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence or an accurate description of this evidence. If, in the course of an investigation, Barnard College decides to investigate additional allegations of sex discrimination by the Respondent toward the Complainant that are not included in the notice provided or that are included in a Complaint that is consolidated, Barnard College will notify the Parties of the additional allegations.

The Policy includes procedures for Title IX Prohibited Conduct complaints as well as Non-Title IX Prohibited Conduct complaints. If a disclosure meets all elements of Title IX coverage, the College will apply that process. If not, it may apply the Non-Title IX process.

Barnard College will provide for adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation of Complaints. The burden is on Barnard College — not on the Parties — to conduct an investigation that gathers sufficient evidence to determine whether sex discrimination occurred.

Parties will be permitted to have an advisor of choice through the proceedings. The College will not limit the choice of advisor or presence in any meeting or disciplinary proceeding for any party. Any restriction regarding the extent to which advisors may participate will be applied equally to both parties. The Title IX Coordinator will provide each Party and their advisors of choice with an equal opportunity to access and review an accurate description of the relevant evidence collected throughout the investigation that is not otherwise impermissible in the form of an investigative report. The College will provide the Complainant and Respondent with the same opportunities to have others present during any College disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice.

As noted above, disciplinary proceedings will be conducted in a prompt, fair, and impartial manner from the investigation to the final result. Throughout the grievance process, investigators and decision makers will objectively evaluate all relevant evidence, including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, and credibility determinations will not be based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness. Proceedings will include a process that allows

for the extension of timeframes for good cause with written notice to the Complainant and the Respondent of the delay and the reason for the delay.

All proceedings will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the College's policies and transparent to the parties; this includes timely notice of meetings at which the parties individually, or collectively, may be present; and provides timely and equal access for the Complainant, the Respondent, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.

Outcome Notification

The College will simultaneously notify, in writing, both the Complainant and Respondent of the result of any disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking including the procedures to appeal the results of the outcome. If there is a change in result, the College will notify parties and provide updates when the outcome is considered final, and the complaint is closed.

Standard of evidence

The standard of proof used in disciplinary proceedings is the preponderance of the evidence standard, i.e., whether it is more likely than not that the Respondent violated the Code by engaging in Prohibited Conduct.

Sanctions

Sexual Assault

When an individual is found responsible for sexual assault, the following sanctions are available:

- Expulsion or Termination
- Revocation of Tenure
- Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Deferred Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Administrative Leave without Pay
- Revocation of Admission and/or Degree
- Withholding Degree
- Demotion
- College Housing Suspension, Expulsion, or Restrictions
- College Housing Suspension and Restrictions
- No-Contact Requirements
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges
- Education Sanctions
- Mandated Assessment(s)
- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

Domestic Violence

When an individual is found responsible for domestic violence, the following sanctions are available:

- Expulsion or Termination
- Revocation of Tenure

- Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Deferred Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Administrative Leave without Pay
- Revocation of Admission and/or Degree
- Withholding Degree
- Demotion
- College Housing Suspension, Expulsion, or Restrictions
- College Housing Suspension and Restrictions
- No-Contact Requirements
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges
- Education Sanctions
- Mandated Assessment(s)
- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

Dating Violence

When an individual is found responsible for dating violence, the following sanctions are available:

- Expulsion or Termination
- Revocation of Tenure
- Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Deferred Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Administrative Leave without Pay
- Revocation of Admission and/or Degree
- Withholding Degree

- Demotion
- College Housing Suspension, Expulsion, or Restrictions
- College Housing Suspension and Restrictions
- No-Contact Requirements
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges
- Education Sanctions
- Mandated Assessment(s)
- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

Stalking

When an individual is found responsible for stalking, the following sanctions are available:

- Expulsion or Termination
- Revocation of Tenure
- Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Deferred Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Administrative Leave without Pay
- Revocation of Admission and/or Degree
- Withholding Degree
- Demotion
- College Housing Suspension, Expulsion, or Restrictions
- College Housing Suspension and Restrictions
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges

- Education Sanctions
- Mandated Assessment(s)
- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

In certain complex cases, a finding of responsibility for one of the above violations may be combined with a finding of responsibility for another violation of the Sexual Misconduct Policies & Grievance Procedures described above or another Policy (such as sexual harassment, a Code of Conduct violation, or the Acceptable Use Policy). In those cases, certain additional sanctions (including educational sanctions, fines, and other sanctions listed in the relevant Policies and Codes) may be applied specifically to that other violation that are separate and apart from the list of sanctions available for the four violations listed above.

Disclosure to Victim or Next of Kin

The College will, upon written request, disclose to the victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in Section 16 of Title 18, United States code), incest, or statutory rape, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the College against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the victim is deceased due to such crime or offense, their next of kin shall be treated as the victim. The College also notifies victims in accordance with its Policy on Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking.

Crime Statistics and Definitions



Preparation of Annual Security Report

The report is prepared by CARES staff, who hold responsibility for preparing and supporting the safety and security of the campus, in collaboration with colleagues from offices of the Campus Life and Student Engagement division and other campus offices.

Definitions

The Clery Act specifically defines the geography of the College which is used to report crimes and in certain cases arrests and referrals for discipline.

What is Clery Geography?

The Clery Act specifically defines the geography of the University which is used to report crimes and in certain cases arrests and referrals for discipline.

ON CAMPUS

(i) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and

(ii) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (i) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and

supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

ON CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Crimes that occur in on campus residence halls are counted in the On Campus category as well as the On Campus residential category. On Campus Residential is a sub-set of On Campus, and the crime counts should not be added together.

NON CAMPUS

(i) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or

(ii) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

PUBLIC PROPERTY

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

At Barnard College, the specific Clery Act geography, the specific Clery Act geography is included on the following page.

Clery Act Geography

For the purpose of this Report, the College must disclose statistics for the campus and adjacent public property as defined above. For Barnard College, the reporting geography includes the following:

Addresses are located within the confines of the New York Police Department’s 26 Precinct, unless otherwise noted.

601 W 110 Street ¹	606 W 120 Street	3009 Broadway	1233 Amsterdam Ave
600 W 116 Street	2955 Broadway	3015 Broadway	1235 Amsterdam Ave
605 W 116 Street	2957 Broadway	3019 Broadway	1237 Amsterdam Ave
607 W 116 Street	2961 Broadway	3023 Broadway	1239 Amsterdam Ave
616 W 116 Street	3001 Broadway	3025 Broadway	537 West 121 Street ²
620 W 116 Street	3003 Broadway	2-12 Claremont Ave	*217 Manhattan Ave
620 W 119 Street	3005 Broadway	26 Claremont Ave	*352 West 110 St
624 W 119 Street	3007 Broadway	42-76 Claremont Ave	

*Addresses located within the confines of the New York Police Department’s 24 Precinct.

¹ 601 W 110th Street is not Barnard owned

² 537 W. 121st Street residence hall added to Barnard Clery Geography August 23, 2019

Other Clery Act Definitions

The following are definitions of crimes that are reportable under the Clery Act reporting requirements.

Primary Crimes

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

SEX OFFENSES

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

RAPE

The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

FONDLING

The touching of the private parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

INCEST

Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

STATUTORY RAPE

Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

ROBBERY

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

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

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

BURGLARY

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

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Motor vehicle theft is classified as any case where an automobile is taken by a person not

having lawful access, even if the vehicle is later abandoned, including joy riding.

ARSON

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

Drug, Alcohol, and Weapons Violations

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

The violation of State or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Hate/Bias-Related Crime

A hate crime is a criminal offense committed against a person or property that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.

In addition to the Primary Crime offenses mentioned above, there are also four additional criminal offenses related to Hate Crimes, they are: larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property. The following are definitions of Hate/Bias crimes that are reportable under the Clery Reporting Requirements:

LARCENY-THEFT

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

SIMPLE ASSAULT

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious, severe, or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

INTIMIDATION

To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to physical attack.

DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/VANDALISM OF PROPERTY

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

VAWA Crimes

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

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

DATING VIOLENCE

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

1. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party’s statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

2. For the purposes of this definition—

- Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

STALKING

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition—

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts that the stalker directly, indirectly or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person or interferes with a person’s property.
- Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

New York State Legal Definitions

Sexual Assault

While the response policy as well as the statistics reported in this Annual Security Report rely on the federal definitions included above, pursuant to the requirements of the Clery Act, below please find New York State definitions for crimes that are comparable to the Violence Against Women Act crimes of the Clery Act. In addition, consent is defined in New York State law and included below.

Article 130 of the New York State Penal Law refers to Sex Offenses and includes relevant definitions of terms used in the law (such as oral, anal, and vaginal sexual contact, compulsion, and others) in Section 130.00. You can access the current language through the New York State Senate website. For accuracy, this section uses the actual words of the statute.

Sexual Misconduct

Penal Law §130.20 Sexual Misconduct

This offense includes sexual intercourse (vaginal, oral, anal) without consent or sexual conduct with an animal or a dead human body. Class A Misdemeanor.

Rape

Penal Law §130.25/130.30/130.35 Rape in the Third Degree, Second Degree, First Degree (Statutory Rape)

Third Degree includes sexual contact (vaginal, oral, anal) with someone incapable of consent, someone less than 17 years old when the person is at least 21 years old, or engages in sexual contact (vaginal, oral, anal) where lack of consent is for another reason other than incapacity. Class E Felony.

Second Degree includes sexual contact (vaginal, oral, anal) with someone less than 15 years old when the person is at least 18 years old (an affirmative defense is that the age difference is less than four years), someone mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. Class E Felony.

First Degree includes sexual contact (vaginal, oral, anal) with another person by forcible compulsion or who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless or who is less than eleven years old or who is less than thirteen years old and the actor is eighteen years old or more. Class B Felony.

Criminal Sexual Act

Penal Law §130.40/130.45/130.50 Criminal Sexual Act in the Third Degree, Second Degree, First Degree

Third Degree includes oral or anal sexual conduct with a person incapable of consent, under 17 years old, or who otherwise doesn't consent. Class E Felony.

Second Degree includes oral or anal sexual conduct with a person under 15 years old (an affirmative defense is that the age difference is less than four years) or incapable of consent because they are mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. Class D Felony.

First Degree includes oral or anal sexual conduct by forcible compulsion, with a person who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless, or who is less than eleven years old or who is less than thirteen years old and the actor is eighteen years old or more. Class B Felony.

Forcible Touching

Penal Law §130.52 Forcible Touching
Forcible Touching includes touching (including squeezing, grabbing, and pinching) when such person intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, forcibly touches the sexual or other intimate parts of another person for the purpose of degrading or abusing such person or gratifying the actor's sexual desire or subjects another person to sexual contact for the purpose of gratifying the actor's sexual desire and with intent to degrade or abuse while the other person is a passenger on a bus, train, or subway. Class A Misdemeanor.

Sexual Abuse

Penal Law §130.53 Persistent Sexual Abuse

Forcible Touching, sexual abuse in the third, or second degree where someone was in the past 210 years incarcerated, convicted twice or more of these offenses or any other offense in this section of the penal law. Class E Felony.

Penal Law §130.55/130.60/130.65/130.65-Q/130.66/130.67/130.70 Sexual Abuse in the Third Degree, Second Degree, First Degree, Aggravated Sexual Abuse in the Fourth Degree, Third Degree, Second Degree, First Degree

Sexual Abuse Third Degree includes sexual contact without consent of consent (an affirmative defense is that they are less than 17 and age difference is less than four years). Class B Misdemeanor.

Sexual Abuse Second Degree includes sexual contact with someone unable to consent other than age or less than 14 years old. Class A Misdemeanor.

Sexual Abuse First Degree includes sexual contact with another person by forcible compulsion or who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless or who is less than eleven years old or who is less than thirteen years old and the actor is eighteen years old or more. Class D Felony.

Aggravated Sexual Abuse Fourth Degree includes inserting a foreign object or finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum, or anus of another person incapable of consent for a reason other than age. Class E Felony.

Aggravated Sexual Abuse Third Degree includes inserting a foreign object or finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum, or anus of another person by forcible compulsion or who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless or who is less than eleven years old or who is less than thirteen years old and the actor is eighteen years old or more or the same action causing physical injury if the person is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. Class D Felony.

Aggravated Sexual Abuse Second Degree includes inserting a finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum, or anus of another person causing physical injury by forcible compulsion or who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless or who is less than eleven years old. Class C Felony.

Aggravated Sexual Abuse First Degree includes inserting a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum, or anus of another person causing physical injury by forcible compulsion or who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless or who is less than eleven years old. Class B Felony.

Sexual Assault

Penal Law §130.95 Predatory Sexual Assault

Predatory Sexual Assault includes the crime of Rape, Aggravated Sexual Abuse First Degree, or Course of Sexual Conduct Against a Child First Degree where in the course they cause serious physical injury, use or threaten immediate use of a dangerous instrument or has prior committed the same act or been incarcerated for other violations of this section of the law. Class A-II Felony.

Penal Law §130.96 Predatory Sexual Assault Against a Child

Predatory Sexual Assault Against a Child includes, when at least 18, the crime of Rape, Aggravated Sexual Abuse First Degree, or Course of Sexual Conduct Against a Child First Degree, and the victim is less than 13. Class A-II Felony.

Incest

Penal Law §255.25/225.26/225.27 Incest in the Third Degree, Second Degree, First Degree

Third Degree includes marrying or engaging in sexual contact (vaginal, oral, anal) against a person that they know to be related to them, through marriage or not, as ancestor, descendent, or sibling (including half-sibling), uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece. Class E Felony.

Second Degree includes Rape in the Second Degree against a person that they know to be related to them, through marriage or not, as ancestor, descendent, or sibling (including half-sibling), uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece. Class D Felony.

First Degree includes Rape in the First Degree against a person that they know to be related

to them, through marriage or not, as ancestor, descendent, or sibling (including half-sibling), uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece. Class B Felony.

Dating Violence

Dating violence is not specifically defined under New York State law, but certain intimate relationships are covered under the definitions within domestic violence.

Domestic Violence

Social Services Law §459-A Domestic Violence Definitions

Domestic Violence is not specifically defined in New York State Penal law. Social Services law defines victim of domestic violence as any person over the age of sixteen, any married person or any parent (natural or adoptive) accompanied by their minor child or children in situations in which such person or such person's child is a victim of an act which would constitute a violation of the penal law, including, but not limited to acts constituting disorderly conduct, harassment, aggravated harassment, sexual misconduct, forcible touching, sexual abuse, stalking, criminal mischief, menacing, reckless endangerment, kidnapping, assault, attempted assault, attempted murder, criminal obstruction of breathing or blood circulation, strangulation, identity theft, grand larceny or coercion; and the acts have resulted in the act or acts have resulted in actual physical or emotional injury or have created a substantial risk of physical or emotional harm to such person or such person's child; and are alleged to have been committed by a family or household member.

Family or household member includes (a) persons related by consanguinity or affinity; (b) persons legally married to one another; (c) persons formerly married to one another regardless of

whether they still reside in the same household; (d) persons who have a child in common regardless of whether such persons are married or have lived together at any time; (e) unrelated persons who are continually or at regular intervals living in the same household or who have in the past continually or at regular intervals lived in the same household; (f) persons who are not related by consanguinity or affinity and who are or have been in an intimate relationship regardless of whether such persons have lived together at any time; or (g) any other category of individuals deemed to be a victim of domestic violence as defined by the office of children and family services in regulation.

Stalking

Penal Law §120.45/120.50/120.55/120.60
Stalking in the Fourth Degree, Third Degree,
Second Degree, First Degree

Fourth Degree includes intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and knows or reasonably should know that such conduct is likely to cause fear of material harm to the physical safety, health, safety, or property of such person, a member of their immediate family or a third party they are acquainted with; causes material harm to the mental or emotional health of such person (by following [including tracking with a GPS device or other technology], phoning or contacting) and they were previously clearly informed to cease conduct; or is likely to cause such person to reasonably fear that their employment, business, or career is threatened, where conduct consists of appearing, phoning, or communicating contact at their place of employment or business and they were previously clearly informed to cease conduct.
Class B Misdemeanor.

Third Degree includes committing Stalking in the Fourth Degree against three or more persons, in three or more separate transactions, for which they have not been previously convicted; committing Stalking in the Fourth Degree having previously been convicted of a related crime against this person or an immediate family member in the last 10 years; with intent to harass, annoy or alarm a specific person, intentionally engages in a course of conduct directed at such person which is likely to cause such person to reasonably fear physical injury or serious physical injury, the commission of a sex offense against, or the kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment or death of such person or a member of such person's immediate family; or committing Stalking in the Fourth Degree having previously been convicted of Stalking in the Fourth Degree in the last 10 years. Class A Misdemeanor.

Second Degree includes committing Stalking in the Third Degree and in the course of doing so displays one of a list of weapons; committing Stalking in the Third Degree having previously been convicted of a related crime against this person or an immediate family member in the last 5 years; committing Stalking in the Third Degree having been previously convicted of that crime against any person; being at least 21 and repeatedly following a person under 14 or engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts over a period of time intentionally placing or attempting to place such person who is under the age of 14 in reasonable fear of physical injury, serious physical injury or death; committing Stalking in the Third Degree against 10 or more people in 10 or more separate transactions for which they have not been previously convicted.
Class E Felony.

First Degree includes committing Stalking in the Third Degree and in the course or doing so

intentionally or recklessly causes physical injury to the victim or commits a Class A Misdemeanor, Class E Felony, or Class D Felony. Class D Felony.

Consent

Education Law §6441 Affirmative Consent

Affirmative consent: a knowing, voluntary, and mutual decision among all participants to engage in sexual activity. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create clear permission regarding willingness to engage in the sexual activity. Silence or lack of resistance, in and of itself, does not demonstrate consent. The definition of consent does not vary based upon a participant's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.

- Consent to any sexual act or prior consensual activity between or with any party does not necessarily constitute consent to any other sexual act.
 - Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating the act is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.
 - Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time.
 - Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated, which occurs when an individual lacks the ability to knowingly choose to participate in sexual activity. Incapacitation may be caused by the lack of consciousness or being asleep, being involuntarily restrained, or if an individual otherwise cannot consent. Depending on the degree of intoxication, someone who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicants may be incapacitated and therefore unable to consent.
- Consent cannot be given when it is the result of any coercion, intimidation, force, or threat of harm.
 - When consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given, sexual activity must stop.

Crime Statistics

CRIME STATISTICS

Incident	On-Campus			On-Campus Residential			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Aggravated Assault	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES

There were no hate crimes reported in 2021, 2022, or 2023.

ARRESTS

Incident	On Campus			On-Campus Residential			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

REFERRALS

Incident	On Campus			On-Campus Residential			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	12	8	6	12	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On Campus			On-Campus Residential			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0