



BARNARD COLLEGE

Annual Security & Fire Safety Report

Contains crime statistics for 2025, 2024, 2023

This report includes crime safety policies and campus statistics, including residential fire safety policies and statistics for specific fires.

EMERGENCY?

In the event of an emergency, the first point of contact should be the Community Accountability, Response, and Emergency Services (“CARES”) Team.

The office operates 24 hours per day, seven days per week (including holidays) and can be reached by calling 212-854-6666, dialing 4-6666 from a campus phone, or activating a blue light call box located throughout campus.

CARES staff either responds directly or connects individuals with appropriate resources, including local law enforcement, health and mental health services, the Office of Nondiscrimination, student affairs, campus life, and other relevant support.

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REPORTING & SUPPORT RESOURCES



REPORTING AND SUPPORT RESOURCES

Anyone who experiences a crime, an act of violence, or sexual misconduct is encouraged to report it to the College and local law enforcement. Once a report is received, the College will offer support, assist in communication with law enforcement, refer the matter for resolution when appropriate, and either provide direct assistance or connect individuals with the resources.

Anonymous Reporting Options

Information may be shared (including anonymously) [via the online reporting form](#).

Barnard Compliance Reporting Hotline:

- Call 1-833-669-8659
- Go to [Compliance Reporting Hotline](#) and select “Make a Report”

Depending on the level of detail provided in the initial report, anonymous reporting may limit the College’s ability to fully respond to a situation.

On-campus Resources

[On-campus Reporting](#)

Resource	Contact Information	Location
CARES: Non-emergency	212-854-3362 4-3362 from a campus phone	Barnard Hall, Room 104
Office of Nondiscrimination: Title VI, Title VII, Title IX, ADA and 504, Coordinator	nondiscrimination@barnard.edu	1st Floor, Elliot Hall
Students: CARES Response	CARESResponseInfo@Barnard.edu	
Employees: Human Resources	212-854-5221	Interchurch Center 475 Riverside Dr

Confidential Resources

Resource	Contact Information	Location
Barnard Ombuds Office	212-853-1352	
Barnard Compliance Reporting Hotline	833-669-8659	
	Go to Compliance Reporting Hotline and select "Make a Report"	

Confidential Resources: Employees

Resource	Contact Information	Location
Employee Assistance Program (EAP)	https://barnard.onelogin.com	

Confidential Resources: Students

Resource	Contact Information	Location
Rosemary Furman Counseling Center	212-854-2092 counseling@barnard.edu	100 Hewitt Hall, First Floor
Columbia Health Sexual Violence Response	212-854-HELP (4357)	Lerner Hall, 8th Floor
Primary Care Health Services	212-854-2091	Brooks, Lower Level
Being Barnard	212-853-8191 beingbarnard@barnard.edu	106A Francine A. LeFrak Center
University Chaplain	212-854-1493	W710 Lerner Hall
The Wellness Spot *	thewellnessspot@barnard.edu	106B Francine A. LeFrak Center

*Conversations with Peer Health Educators are not confidential, however, conversations with the Associate Director of Mental Well-Being are confidential.

Off-campus Resources

Resource	Location/Contact
Crime Victims Treatment Center of St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital (CVTC)	1111 Amsterdam Ave, New York, NY 10025
Anti-Violence Project (AVP): Free and confidential assistance to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and HIV-affected (LGBTQH) people through direct client services and community organizing and public advocacy.	Bilingual (English/Spanish) 212-714-1141 116 Nassau St, 3rd floor Mon - Thurs, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Fri, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
WomanKind	9 Mott St, Suite #200 1-888-888-7702 (24 hour help line)
Safe Horizon	Multiple locations in the 5 boroughs 1-800-621-4673 (24 hour help line)
Mount Sinai Sexual Assault and Violence Intervention Program	114th St and Amsterdam Ave (Across from Columbia) 212-423-2140 Mon - Fri, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
NewYork-Presbyterian/Columbia University Irving Medical Center	622 West 168 St New York, NY 10032 212-305-9060 dove@nyp.org

National Hotlines

Resource	Contact
LGBTQ Support	
LGBT National Center	888-843-4564
The Trevor Project Dating, Domestic, and Intimate Partner Violence	866-488-7386
Violence and Sexual Assault	
National Domestic Violence Hotline	800-799-SAFE (7233) 800-787-3224 (TTY)
Human Options: Rape, Sexual Assault, Incest, and Abuse	877-854-3594
National Sexual Assault Hotline Sexual Abuse & Assault of Boys & Men Confidential Support for Men	800-656-HOPE (4673) 1in6.org
Center for Victims of Crime	202-467-8700 info@victimsofcrime.org
Crisis Response and Prevention	
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline	Dial 988

Reporting a Crime to Local Law Enforcement

An individual reporting a crime to the College has the right to report the incident to local law enforcement. CARES or other Barnard staff will discuss this option with the harmed individual and will provide assistance with the reporting process if requested.

The process of filing and addressing a crime through law enforcement is separate from the College’s internal procedures. In most cases, the College will not wait for the outcome of a criminal investigation or court proceedings before proceeding with its own resolution process. However, the College may temporarily delay its investigation at the request of law enforcement while evidence is being gathered.

A decision by law enforcement not to pursue prosecution will not affect the College’s decision to move forward with its own resolution process.

Law Enforcement Authority	Contact Numbers
New York Police Department (NYPD) 24th Precinct	212-678-1811 151 West 100th St.

Disclosures and Response

Upon receiving a report, the College will respond promptly and connect individuals with the appropriate resources. The College recognizes that following a trauma or crime, it can be difficult to know which resource is needed or how to reach it. To address this, individuals are encouraged to contact the Office of Nondiscrimination, Human Resources, CARES, or any of the other listed offices for guidance and support.

Although the College strongly encourages harmed persons to seek assistance from CARES and/or local law enforcement, College employees will notify law enforcement at the victim’s request or if the victim is unable to do so.

In accordance with the Clery Act and College policy, harmed persons have the right to:

- Notify College and/or local law enforcement;
- Receive assistance from the College in contacting law enforcement, if desired; or
- Decline to involve law enforcement.

Reports may also be made simultaneously to both the College and law enforcement. If an incident involving sexual misconduct is reported to CARES, the Title IX Coordinator will be notified.

Preservation of Evidence

Preserving evidence can support potential criminal investigations, campus disciplinary processes, and access to medical care and other supportive services. Evidence may be time-sensitive and can be lost or degraded if not properly safeguarded. Individuals are encouraged to preserve evidence even if they are unsure whether they wish to report the incident immediately.

The Title IX Coordinator will be promptly notified of a report of sexual misconduct or violence. The College may issue supportive measures, such as mutual no-contact directives. Law enforcement or the District Attorney's Office can also assist with obtaining court-issued restraining orders, if desired.

Physical or Sexual Violence

Even if someone has bathed, changed clothes, or cleaned up, they can still seek medical care and have evidence collected. If possible, before receiving care, individuals should avoid bathing, showering, changing clothes, using the restroom, eating, drinking, smoking, brushing teeth, or cleaning the area, as these may affect evidence.

Sexual Assault and Forensic Exams (SAFE) are most effective within three days but may still collect useful evidence after that time. Individuals should bring any clothing or items involved to the exam, or store them separately in paper bags or a cardboard box (not plastic).

Closest Hospital for Assistance

[Crime Victims Treatment Center of St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital \(CVTC\):](#)

1111 Amsterdam Ave. at West 113th St.

Digital and Electronic Evidence

Relevant electronic communications and media should be preserved, including text messages, emails, call logs, and voicemails, social media messages, posts, or direct messages, photographs, videos, and screenshots, and GPS or location data. Digital files, posts, or messages should not be deleted or altered. Evidence should be backed up to a secure location, such as a password-protected folder, encrypted drive, or trusted cloud storage. Even deleted digital files may be recoverable by professionals.

Physical Evidence

Items related to the incident, such as clothing, bedding, or personal belongings, should be collected and preserved. Items should be stored in clean paper bags or cardboard boxes, never in plastic. Each item should be labeled with the date, time, and a brief description of where it was found.

Witness Accounts

Individuals should record details of what occurred as soon as possible, including dates and times, descriptions of events and names or identifying information of anyone involved or present. Minor details should also be recorded as they may later assist investigators or support personnel. Notes should be stored securely and dated for accuracy.

Theft, Vandalism, Burglary

Areas affected by the incident should not be disturbed or cleaned unless necessary for safety. The scene should be photographed or videoed from multiple angles. Damaged property, locks, or equipment should be secured until assessed by law enforcement.

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, provided the information is 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 job responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the Barnard community.

While counselors may decline to report crimes, the College encourages them, when appropriate, to inform those they counsel about voluntary, confidential reporting options, which may allow the crime to be included in federal Clery Act statistics.

What is a Campus Security Authority?

The term Campus Security Authority (“CSA”) describes College officials who are required to report Clery Act crimes that occur within the College’s Clery geography to Barnard CARES.

Who is a Campus Security Authority?

CSAs include CARES staff and contracted safety officials, employees designated by the College to receive crime reports, and officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities. CSAs also generally include faculty and staff advisors to registered student organizations, coaches, Residential Life and Housing staff, Campus Life staff, Office of Nondiscrimination staff, Campus Recreation staff who monitor access, and certain Human Resources staff.

Not all employees are CSAs. Employees who are unsure of their reporting role can ask about their obligations or contact CARES or the Office of Nondiscrimination for guidance.

Barnard encourages anyone who experiences, witnesses, or learns about a crime, or who wants guidance on whether an incident constitutes a crime, to contact CARES, which is available 24/7 and trained to respond in coordination with other College offices. Individuals experiencing sexual or interpersonal violence or harassment are encouraged to contact the Office of Nondiscrimination.

In addition to statistics from CSAs, the College requests crime statistics from local law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over the College’s Clery geography and includes these in the Clery Act report.

EMERGENCIES INVOLVING DRUGS OR ALCOHOL

Call for Help

If an individual requires medical attention due to alcohol or drug use, 911, CARES, or Residential Life and Housing staff should be contacted immediately. Someone should remain with the individual until help arrives.

Barnard College is committed to fostering an environment that strongly discourages the abuse or misuse of alcohol and other drugs among students, faculty, and staff. The College prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs, as well as the unlawful possession or consumption of alcohol by anyone under the age of 21 or the unlawful distribution of alcohol. Students alleged to have violated College policy are subject to disciplinary action.

The College's Program for [Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Misuse and Abuse policy statement is available online](#).

Responsible Community Action

The health, safety, and welfare of Barnard College students and the broader community are of primary concern. In addition to making healthy choices, students are encouraged to look out not only for their own well-being but also for that of their peers. Accordingly, all Barnard students are expected to seek support from Barnard CARES or CU-EMS in the event of a medical emergency, particularly those involving extreme intoxication or other adverse effects related to the use of alcohol or drugs.

Students who receive medical assistance, those who report the emergency, others involved, or any group or organization that actively seeks help will not be subject to disciplinary action for alcohol or substance use or possession. This policy does not preclude disciplinary action for other violations outside the context of the medical emergency, including causing or threatening physical harm, sexual misconduct, property damage, harassment, or hazing. Students should also be aware that local and state authorities may take independent action. CARES or other College staff may record the name of the student receiving medical assistance, as well as the names of those who reported the emergency or were otherwise involved, to facilitate any necessary educational follow-up. [The Responsible Community Action policy is available online](#).

Student Records Under FERPA

Barnard will notify a parent, guardian or emergency contact of a student under 21 years of age with an alcohol or controlled substance violation once the College becomes aware of a significant concern for a student's health or safety, including, but not limited to a student who is not able to breathe independently, a student who has a suspected overdose, a student with a head injury, or if there is any concern for death, permanent harm or significant medical instability.

In the case of a student under 21 years of age with a first non-emergency alcohol or controlled substance violation, Barnard College will not notify a parent, guardian, or emergency contact if the student is medically stable (even if they receive emergency medical care or are transported to the hospital). As set forth above, notification will occur if the student becomes medically unstable.

With subsequent or repeated non-emergency alcohol or controlled substance violations, Barnard College will notify a parent, guardian, or emergency contact upon a final finding of a violation of policy, as determined through the student conduct process. Barnard's full policy may be found [here](#).

How to Help

[The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism](#) advises anyone providing support to someone impacted by substance use to be ready to give responders key details, including how much and what type of substance was consumed and relevant health information (such as medications, allergies, or medical conditions). The Institute advises:

- Never leave a person alone due to the risk of injury or choking.
- Keep them seated on the ground or partially upright, not in a chair.
- If they are vomiting, have them lean forward.
- If unconscious or lying down, place them on their side with one ear toward the ground to help prevent choking.

PREVENTION & EDUCATION



BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

What is Bystander Intervention?

Bystander intervention is an important part of creating a safe and respectful campus community.

A bystander is anyone who sees or becomes aware of a situation that could lead to harm (including hazing, sexual misconduct, dating or domestic violence, stalking, or other concerning behavior) and chooses to take action.

Intervening safely, whether by speaking up, checking in, or getting help, can prevent harm and support those at risk.

How to be an Active Bystander

If someone appears to be in immediate danger, an individual should call 911. Safety matters, so individuals should only intervene in ways that feel safe. If it is safe to do so, individuals should consider these options:

DIRECT

Address the situation in the moment. Check in with the person who may be at risk or set a clear boundary.

Example: “Are you okay?” “Let’s step outside.”

DELEGATE

Ask someone else to help.

Example: Contact a friend, host, bartender, campus staff member, RA, or call CARES.

DISTRACT

Interrupt the situation without direct confrontation.

Example: Spill a drink, start a conversation, say you need help finding the bathroom, or suggest leaving together.

Delay

Check in with everyone later.

Example: “Do you need any support?”, “Can I get you information on resources?”

Document

Take notes to remember the details of the incident.

Example: Provide any notes, photos, or audio recordings directly to the person who needed help, so they have the evidence if they choose to pursue a complaint.

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Barnard College is committed to providing an environment that maximizes academic achievement and personal growth.

Alcohol and Substance Awareness Program

[The Denise LeFrak Foundation Alcohol and Substance Awareness Program \(ASAP\)](#) serves the Barnard Community by providing drug and alcohol education, as well as 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. It aims to encourage students to explore their options and ultimately make choices that are positive for them as individuals. ASAP also has dedicated low-stimulation space — with games, puzzles, and resources about substance abuse — available for all students on the mezzanine level of the Francine LeFrak Center. For more information [visit their webpage](#). 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.

Health Promotion Program

Barnard's long standing 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, with roughly 20 peer health educators working to host events and engage in student advising

Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Specialist

Barnard College employs an AOD (Alcohol and Other Drug) Specialist who is responsible for the clinical, outreach, prevention, and educational components of the ASAP program. The Specialist is a psychotherapist within the Rosemary Furman Counseling Center under Health & Wellness. Among various goals, the Specialist is focused on expanding access to counseling services across the broader Barnard community. The Specialist is qualified to educate, train, and distribute overdose prevention kits to members of the Barnard community.

National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week

ASAP partners with [Being Barnard](#) to spread awareness of National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week. This partnership provides students with on-campus alcohol and drug use safety, harm reduction resources, and increases awareness of the connection between sexual violence prevention and safer substance use practice.

Narcan Training Sessions

Ongoing sessions that teach students, faculty, and staff how to recognize signs of opioid overdose and safely administer Narcan (naloxone) as a life-saving intervention.

Health and Wellness Scavenger Hunt

An interactive campus-wide event designed to engage students with Barnard's health and wellness resources through fun, educational activities and prize-based challenges.

Narcan Training: Substance Use & Queer Community Workshops

Workshops that provide Narcan training while exploring the unique intersections of substance use and the queer community, with a focus on harm reduction and inclusive care.

Drug-Facilitated Sexual Assault Prevention Workshops

Educational sessions that raise awareness about drug-facilitated sexual assault, offering prevention strategies, support resources, and ways to recognize and respond to risk.



Health Risks of Alcohol and Other Drugs

Alcohol

The following information on health risks are from the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#): Excessive alcohol use causes significant harm in the United States. From 2020-2021, it led to about 178,000 deaths and 4 million years of potential life lost each year, shortening lives by an average of 24 years. About 4,000 people under the age of 21 die from excessive alcohol use each year.

Two-thirds of alcohol related deaths are from chronic conditions developed from drinking alcohol over time, approximately 117,000 each year. One-third of alcohol related deaths were from binge drinking or drinking too much on one occasion, approximately 61,000 each year.

The Dietary Guidelines define moderate drinking as up to one drink per day for women and up to two drinks per day for men and do not recommend that non-drinkers start drinking. Excessive alcohol use can cause immediate and long-term health problems, including high blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, digestive problems, several types of cancer, mental health issues, memory and learning problems, social challenges, and alcohol dependence. Reducing alcohol consumption lowers the risk of these harms.

Cannabis/Marijuana

The following information on health risks is from the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#): Marijuana is the most commonly used drug in the United States and can have a range of effects on the body and brain.

About 3 in 10 users develop a cannabis use disorder. The risk of developing cannabis use disorder is greater for people who begin to use cannabis before 18. Frequent or high-dose use can impair attention, memory, and learning, and may cause disorientation, anxiety, paranoia, or temporary psychosis.

Long-term use increases the risk of mental health challenges, including schizophrenia, or psychosis. Smoking marijuana can harm lung tissues, damage small blood vessels, and increase the risk of bronchitis and respiratory symptoms, which often improve after quitting. Higher THC concentrations and concentrated forms, such as dabbing or edibles, can intensify these effects.

MDMA

The following information on health risks from the [National Institute on Drug Abuse](#): MDMA (ecstasy or Molly) is usually taken as a capsule, tablet, or liquid. “Molly” is often sold as pure powder, but may contain other substances such as synthetic cathinones (“bath salts”). Some users combine MDMA with alcohol or marijuana.

MDMA increases dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin, producing heightened energy, mood, empathy, and increased heart rate and blood pressure. Effects last about 3–6 hours, and high doses can impair the body’s temperature regulation, potentially causing organ failure or death. After use, individuals may experience irritability, anxiety, depression, sleep problems, memory and attention difficulties, and reduced sexual interest.

Prescription Opioids

The following information on health risks is from the [National Institute on Drug Abuse](#): Prescription opioids are effective for short-term pain relief when taken as directed, but they carry risks of misuse and addiction. They work by binding to opioid receptors in the brain, spinal cord, and other organs, blocking pain signals and releasing dopamine, which reinforces drug use. Short-term effects include pain relief, relaxation, and euphoria, while side effects can include drowsiness, nausea, constipation, confusion, and slowed breathing.

Opioid misuse or overdose can reduce oxygen to the brain (hypoxia), causing coma, permanent brain damage, or death. Withdrawal from opioids can begin within hours and include muscle pain, insomnia, diarrhea, cold flashes, leg movements, and strong cravings.

In cases of overdose, calling 911 immediately is critical. Medical personnel can administer naloxone, a medication that quickly blocks opioid receptors and reverses overdose effects. Naloxone is available as an injection, auto-injector (EVZIO®), and nasal spray (NARCAN®).

Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Drugs

The following information on health risks is from the [Drug Enforcement Agency](#). There are three specific drugs that are commonly utilized in drug facilitated sexual assault: Rohypnol®, GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid), or Ketamine.

[Rohypnol®](#): (flunitrazepam) is not approved in the United States but is prescribed as a sleep aid in some other countries. It usually comes as a tablet, taken orally or dissolved in a drink. Short-

term effects include drowsiness, sedation, sleep, amnesia, impaired judgment and coordination, confusion, slurred speech, slowed breathing and heart rate, and, in some cases, aggression or excitability. When combined with alcohol, it can cause severe sedation, unconsciousness, dangerously slowed breathing and heart rate, and even death. Rohypnol® can remain in the body for 36-72 hours, and its long-term health effects are not well understood.

[GHB \(Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid\)](#): GHB is a depressant approved for treating narcolepsy and is also known as Goop, liquid ecstasy, or liquid X. It usually appears as a colorless liquid or white powder and is often ingested orally, sometimes with alcohol. Short-term effects include euphoria, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, memory loss, slowed heart rate and breathing, lowered body temperature, seizures, unconsciousness, coma, and death. Mixing GHB with alcohol increases the risk of nausea, respiratory problems, and severe depressant effects. GHB is eliminated from the body within 10–12 hours, and its long-term effects are not well understood.

[Ketamine](#): Ketamine is a dissociative anesthetic used in medicine and, under supervision, for treatment-resistant depression. Found as a liquid or white powder, it can be swallowed, snorted, smoked, or injected. Short-term effects include hallucinations, sedation, confusion, memory and attention impairment, high blood pressure, unconsciousness, and slowed breathing. Long-term use may lead to bladder and kidney damage, abdominal pain, depression, and memory problems.

If someone suspects they or a friend ingested Rohypnol®, GHB, or ketamine, they should seek medical attention. A urine sample should be collected for toxicology testing.

CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY EDUCATION

The College is committed to fostering a safe environment through education and crime prevention.

Crime Prevention Material

The College annually posts online, as well as in print and other web publications, detailed descriptions of crime prevention tips and tips for personal safety and protection of property.

Campus Advisories

At least once per semester, CARES 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.

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

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 Division of Criminal Justice Services web site](#).

CRIME RISK REDUCTION

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

1. Travel With Others When Possible

When feasible, individuals should walk with others, share their plans with someone they trust, and plan their route in advance.

2. Use Well-Lit, Populated Routes

Individuals should stick to active streets and know their destination before leaving.

3. Practice Subway Safety

Stand near the conductor's car (marked by the black-and-white "zebra board") and use station entrances with green lights indicating they are open. Keep valuables secure and out of sight.

4. Lock Doors

Keep residence and room doors locked, even during brief absences.

5. Do Not Prop Doors

Exterior doors should remain closed and secured. Do not allow unknown individuals into secured buildings.

6. Secure Valuables

Keep cash, cards, and electronic devices in secure pockets or bags. Have fare ready to minimize distraction.

7. Be Alert to Scams

Verify unexpected requests for money or personal information, whether in person, by phone, or online.

8. Safeguard Personal Information

Be cautious when sharing contact details or sensitive information. Review privacy settings on social media and avoid posting real-time location details.

9. Report Behaviors

Contact CARES or 911 immediately to report crimes or urgent safety concerns.

Share suspicious or concerning observations with CARES so patterns can be addressed.

10. Stay Informed

Crime information is available through CARES, including the Daily Crime and Fire Log, accessible during regular business hours (typically Monday through Friday, from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., except holidays) at the CARES office in Barnard Hall room 104.

FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION

All residents residing on campus receive ongoing fire safety prevention and education sessions to promote a safe living environment.

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

Fire Safety Day

Barnard's Fire and Life Safety Director annually conducts Fire Safety Day to promote fire safety awareness and prevention throughout the campus community.

Fire Drills

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

Health and Safety Discussions

Fire and Life Safety Directors or CARES supervisors may address safety issues and fire safety tips during floor meetings in campus residence halls with Resident Assistants.



SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PREVENTION

Preventing Sexual Misconduct

Sexual misconduct, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, is prohibited. Individuals are responsible for their own behavior. A person's clothing, words, actions, or level of intoxication never constitutes an invitation to engage in sexual activity without consent. Experiencing non-consensual sexual behavior is never the survivor's fault.

Anyone initiating sexual activity must respect their partner's boundaries, including any refusal to continue. Partners should communicate clearly and check in with each other throughout the interaction to ensure ongoing, mutual consent.

Individuals should [visit the Resource Pages](#) for more information on how to support a friend who's experienced sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking.

ENGAGING IN AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP



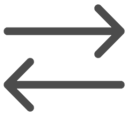
Respect personal boundaries.

Clearly communicate intentions to a sexual partner before initiating any sexual act.



Never assume someone wants, is able, or can consent to sex. Ambiguous or mixed signals mean no consent. If in doubt, do not initiate sexual activity.

Proceed slowly. Allow all partners to express their intentions clearly.



Never exploit someone who is intoxicated; being drunk or high is never an excuse for sexual misconduct.

Recognize that a partner may feel intimidated or uneasy due to power imbalances; maintain respectful communication during and after intimacy.



Education and Prevention Programs

[Being Barnard](#)

Being Barnard offers a holistic approach to defining and pursuing healthy relationships. It provides a brave space where students embrace affirmative consent, boundaries, informed dating practices, sexual respect, personal safety, and more.

Being Barnard provides one-on-one confidential consultations, campus-wide campaigns, educational programming, community building, outreach, advocacy, and other related resources:

Sexual Assault Awareness Month

A month-long series of programs aimed at educating the campus community about sexual violence, supporting survivors, and promoting prevention strategies.

Relationship Violence Awareness Month

Events and workshops designed to raise awareness about intimate partner violence, highlight resources, and encourage healthy relationships.

Empowerment Self-Defense Workshop with MALIKAH, Inc.

An interactive session teaching practical self-defense skills and confidence-building techniques to promote personal safety.

Campus Violence Prevention and Response Resource Fair

A fair connecting students, faculty, and staff with campus and community resources focused on preventing violence and supporting survivors.

International Pronouns Day: How Pronouns Are a Form of Anti-Violence

A discussion highlighting the importance of respecting pronouns as a way to foster inclusion and reduce gender-based harm.

Identifying the Signs of Healthy and Unhealthy Relationships

An educational workshop that helps participants recognize the dynamics of both positive and harmful relationships.

Safer Spring Break with Rosemary Furman Counseling Center, the Wellness Spot, and ASAP

A collaborative event providing tips and tools for staying safe and healthy during spring break.

Denim Day

A campus-wide campaign inviting participants to wear denim in solidarity with survivors of sexual violence and to raise awareness about victim-blaming.

Art as a Healing Technique:

Decorating Tote Bags with the Design Center & Paint and Sip with Rosemary Furman Counseling Center: A creative workshop offering art-based activities—such as painting and tote bag decorating—as therapeutic outlets for healing and self-expression.

Sexual Assault Forensic Exams in NYC Hospitals: Your Rights, and the Process with DOVE-NYP

An informational session that explains survivors' rights and guides participants through the sexual assault forensic exam process in New York City hospitals.

Clery Internship and Lecture Series

The Clery intern is a current Barnard student who promotes 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 Being Barnard violence prevention program. The topics of previous annual lectures and facilitated keynote discussions include:

- 20th Annual Clery Lecture (2026): Beyond the Screen: Digital Harm, AI, and Sexual Violence
- 19th Annual Clery Lecture (2025): Are We Going Backwards? The 'Trad-Wife' Trend and Its Link to Gender-Based Violence
- 18th Annual Clery Lecture (2024): Restorative Justice for Sexual Harm: Why I Fought for a Circle, Not a Courtroom
- 17th Annual Clery Lecture (2023): The Importance of Intersectionality: Considering the Role of Diverse Identities in the Dialogue on Sexual Assault



COMMUNITIES OF CARE

Everyone can have a critical role in preventing sexual and relationship violence. The College is committed to fostering a culture of community care in which community members actively and safely intervene to prevent harm without causing further injury. While many individuals want to help, they may not always know what to do. If an intervention does not feel safe, or if someone appears to be in immediate danger or requires urgent medical attention, individuals should call 911.

If there is no immediate emergency, individuals should check in with the person and ask what they need to feel supported and safe.

Choices and autonomy should be respected whenever possible.

Remember:

Safety First

If a situation feels unsafe or someone needs immediate medical attention, individuals should dial 911.

Offer Support

If there is no immediate danger, individuals should ask how they can help.

Individuals should support the person in identifying what they need to feel safe and supported.

Bystanders are never responsible for someone else's violence, but they can be part of the solution.

How to Help

Look Out for Others

Someone who looks uncomfortable, scared, or unable to give clear consent may be signaling through nonverbal cues like avoiding eye contact, turning away, or focusing on their phone.

Individuals should check in if someone appears uncomfortable, distressed, or isolated.

Community members should:

Speak Up

Prioritize safety by confronting anyone who tries to isolate or engage sexually with an incapacitated person, and speak up if they hear plans to take sexual advantage of someone.

Interrupt Harmful Behavior

When safe, intervene if someone is targeting or engaging with a person who is incapacitated.

Believe and Support

Believe individuals who disclose sexual assault, abuse, or stalking.

Connect to Resources

Refer individuals to on or off-campus resources for medical care, counseling services, legal assistance.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT RISK REDUCTION

Responsibility for sexual assault and harassment lies solely with those who commit these acts. The following are optional risk-reduction strategies that individuals may choose to consider.

This information is adapted from the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN).

1

Know the resources.

Identify whom to contact for help and where to go. Locate key resources like the [Rosemary Furman Counseling Center](#), [Primary Care Health Services \(PCHS\)](#), CARES, and the Office of Nondiscrimination

Be aware of the locations of emergency phones on campus and store the phone numbers and app in a cell phone for quick access.

2

Be cautious about posting location.

Many social media platforms use geolocation to publicly share location. Disabling this feature and reviewing other privacy settings can help protect personal information.

3

Think ahead. Have a plan.

Consider backup options for potential problems. Memorize a few important phone numbers in case a phone battery dies and carry emergency cash in case electronic payments or credit cards are not available. Know the addresses of important campus locations, such as a Residence Hall.

4

Stay alert.

When moving around campus or in nearby neighborhoods, remain aware of the surroundings. Consider traveling with a friend or requesting a campus escort. When alone, use headphones in one ear only to maintain awareness.

5

Allow others to earn trust.

College environments can create a false sense of security. Although some individuals may seem friendly quickly, it is important to give them time to earn trust before relying on them.

6

Prioritize security.

Always lock doors and windows when sleeping or leaving the room. If others frequently prop open exterior doors, report it to CARES or a trusted authority. Never allow someone to "tailgate" (follow) into a building without proper access.

7

Plan.

When attending parties, go with trusted friends. Agree to watch out for each other and plan to leave together. If plans change, touch base with others in the group. Never leave someone behind in an unsafe or unfamiliar situation.

8

Be mindful of limits.

Keep track of personal consumption and stay aware of others' behavior. If someone feels excessively tired or drunk, they may have been drugged. Leave the situation immediately and seek help.

9

Be a supportive friend.

Trust instincts: if something feels wrong, it likely is. Learn how to protect friends in social situations and promote safety in shared environments.

10

Stay Aware.

In social settings, some people choose to keep their drinks with them and avoid leaving them unattended. If stepping away, consider taking the drink or discarding it. Some also prefer unopened containers or watching drinks being prepared. Looking out for your own drink and checking in on friends can be one way to support one another's safety.

11

Safety First.

If someone needs to exit a situation immediately and fears causing conflict or discomfort, it is acceptable to lie.

No one is obligated to stay in a situation that feels uncomfortable, [pressured](#), or threatening. Similarly, it is appropriate to lie to help a friend leave a potentially dangerous situation. For example, by saying they need to help another friend, take an urgent call, or leave for an appointment.

12

How to help.

If a friend has experienced sexual misconduct, know how to help.

Visit the [Being Barnard website](#) for more information on how to support a friend who's experienced sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking.

HAZING PREVENTION



Community Building without Hazing

Every student has the right to participate in the life of the College—including, but not limited to, academic clubs, performance groups, and student organizations—without fear of humiliation, degradation, or physical or mental harm. Barnard College expressly prohibits hazing by any member of the College community or visitor. Such conduct may violate Barnard policy, be inconsistent with the values of the College’s educational mission, and/or constitute criminal activity.

Prevention Programs

The Dean of the College will ensure that annual anti-hazing education is provided for student leaders and organization advisors. It is the responsibility of every student leader to ensure that their group’s traditions and initiation practices align with this Policy and the values of the College. The College also conducts annual campus-wide prevention and awareness programs that are designed to reach students, faculty, and staff. These efforts include, but are not limited to:

- Primary prevention strategies, such as bystander intervention training, leadership training for student organization leaders, and nondiscrimination training.
- Hazing training for staff, faculty, and campus safety officers.
- Ongoing assessment and adaptation of programs based on evidence and emerging best practices.

These efforts are led by professional staff reporting to the Dean of the College, in collaboration with campus safety and other campus wellness partners.

Hazing Prevention Training

Barnard holds Bystander Intervention training multiple times a year that addresses hazing including during New Student Orientation and Barnard Leadership Training. Barnard may create specialized workshops for student groups, faculty, and staff upon their request.

Hazing Transparency Report

The College maintains a [Campus Hazing Transparency Report](#) to help students and families make informed decisions.

Reporting Hazing

Reports may be made through designated campus officials. Anonymous reports may be submitted through the College’s online [Information Report Form](#). Hazing reports can also be made to:

Office/Contact Person	Phone Number	Email
CARES	212-854-6666	caresteam@barnard.edu
Student Intervention and Community Standards	212-853-0772	conduct@barnard.edu

Investigation Procedures

The College will take prompt action to investigate allegations of hazing and take action, if substantiated, pursuant to the relevant policies as follows:

- Student: through the [Student Code of Conduct, Honor Code, and Conduct Process](#)
- Organization: through the [Student Code of Conduct, Honor Code, and Conduct Process](#)
- Staff member: by Human Resources (HR) under applicable policies and procedures
- Faculty member: by HR and the Office of the Provost under applicable policies and procedures, including the [Code of Academic Freedom and Tenure](#)

Reports also will be referred to:

- Other appropriate offices, as relevant to the incident and individuals involved, i.e. Office of Nondiscrimination, Residential Life, Athletics, Office of Inclusion & Belonging, Office of Student Intervention and Community Standards, etc.
- CARES (campus safety), to enable compliance with the College's obligations under the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act.

College Definition:

Hazing, as defined in the SCHA, is any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of

such other person or persons to participate, that:

1. is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
2. causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the College, of physical or psychological injury.

Student organization, for purposes of this Policy, is defined as an organization (such as a club, society, association, sports team, music group, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students currently enrolled at the College, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the College. Organizations recognized by other institutions of higher education, including Columbia University, will meet this Policy's definition of student organization, provided two or more of its members are students enrolled at the College.

New York Anti-Hazing Law

[§ 120.16 Hazing in the first degree.](#)

A person is guilty of hazing in the first degree when, in the course of another person's initiation into or affiliation with any organization, he intentionally or recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of physical injury to such other person or a third person and thereby causes such injury.

Hazing in the first degree is a class A misdemeanor.

§ 120.17 Hazing in the second degree.

A person is guilty of hazing in the second degree when, in the course of another person's initiation or affiliation with any organization, he intentionally or recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of physical injury to such other person or a third person.

Hazing in the second degree is a violation.

TIMELY WARNINGS & EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS



Campus Notifications

Upon confirmation of an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of students or employees on campus, the College will notify the campus community without delay. Confirmation occurs when authorized personnel determine, based on available information, that such a situation exists.

The College will assess the nature and scope of the threat to determine the appropriate segment(s) of the campus community to receive the notification. The decision regarding which individuals, groups, or areas will be notified will be based on factors including the type of incident, its location, and its potential impact. Notifications may be directed to the entire campus community or limited to those most likely to be affected. For example, a hazardous materials incident confined to one building may require notification only to occupants of that building and nearby facilities, whereas a severe weather event may warrant a campus-wide alert.

Notifications will be issued without undue delay, taking into account the safety of the community. Emergency notifications will be disseminated using the College's mass notification system and may include text messages, email, in-building notification systems, outdoor audible warning systems, computer pop-ups, or in-person communication, as appropriate.

The College may delay an emergency notification if responsible authorities determine that issuing the notification would compromise efforts to assist a victim, contain the emergency, respond to the incident, or otherwise mitigate the situation.

The College will provide follow-up information to the campus community as additional details become available or as needed.

Timely Warnings

The College will issue Timely Warnings for crimes required to be reported under the Clery Act that:

- Occur within the College's Clery Act geography;
- Are reported to a Campus Security Authority or a local law enforcement agency; and
- Are determined to represent a serious or continuing threat to students or employees.

Timely Warnings are intended to aid in the prevention of similar crimes and will be issued as soon as pertinent information is available. Such warnings will withhold the names and other identifying information of victims to the extent permitted by law.

Timely Warnings may not be issued for crimes reported to pastoral or professional counselors acting in those capacities. Additionally, if the College issues an Emergency Notification for a criminal incident that poses an immediate threat to health or safety, a separate Timely Warning may not be issued for the same incident. However, follow-up information may be provided as appropriate.

Timely Warnings may include, but are not limited to, the following information:

- Type of crime or incident
- Date, time, and location of the crime
- Description of suspect(s), if available
- Relevant public safety guidance and prevention tips

Emergency Notifications

An Emergency Notification informs recipients of a situation that is currently occurring or imminently threatening the campus community. Such notifications may include, but are not limited to:

- Type of emergency
- Date, time, and location of the emergency or incident
- Immediate actions being recommended
- Relevant public safety instructions or 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 CARES 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 system.

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

- CARES
- Communications Department
- Residential Life and Housing 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 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.

Building Evacuation Procedures/ “Shelter in Place”

In the event of a large-scale emergency, residents and occupants of buildings may be instructed, by alarms or announcements, to evacuate buildings.

Barnard’s Policy encourages individuals to follow these instructions:

- Upon an alarm activation or by announcement, check surrounding area for any hazards.
- Immediately and calmly leave the building as signaled/instructed. Close the door to the room or office an individual is leaving, but do not lock when exiting.
- If confronted with heavy smoke or heat, stay low or crawl towards the nearest safe exit.
- Proceed carefully and quickly to the nearest exit and proceed to lower floors using the stairs. Do not use elevators.
- Proceed to assembly points and await further instructions from staff, who will direct to additional spaces should the need arise.
- If in need of assistance with evacuation, individuals should immediately contact CARES Response Line at 212-854-3362 to advise of location and share current conditions. If an individual does not feel or sees fire or smoke, individuals should shelter in place and await further instructions.
- If an individual recognizes that a friend or colleague has not evacuated and cannot be reached, individuals should contact the CARES Response Line at 212-854-3362 to share information.

Community Safety personnel will be there to respond to the emergency and to provide direction and assistance.

Additional information regarding immediate evacuation assembly points can be found on the [Emergency Preparedness webpage](#).

Emergency Plan

Barnard has taken the following steps to increase emergency preparedness:

- [Emergency Response Procedures Guide](#) provides tips and information as a quick reference guide to various types of emergencies that could occur on campus.

- Barnard's Emergency [Management Plan](#) provides for a clear communications protocol and the formation of an Emergency Management Team to respond to large-scale campus and citywide emergencies. Senior members of the staff remain in regular contact with local, state, and federal agencies and receive the most up-to-date information and advice on the nature of the risks and the precautions to be taken.
- Primary and backup emergency centers have been designated on campus. These areas will be used to direct the College's activities in the event of a major disruption. These areas have backup utilities and equipment, communications capabilities, copies of critical college documents, rosters, building plans, and other essential contact information.
- Barnard Hall, the Hewitt dining room and the lower level of the Diana Center will be used as staging areas in the event that other campus buildings are evacuated and cannot be reoccupied.

Active Attacker Information

Barnard's emergency preparedness training includes information about response to Active Shooter circumstances. The College utilizes guidance provided by the Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, and New York City and State Emergency Management. A helpful summary of instructions to Avoid-Barricade-Confront (ABC) extreme violence, such as an active shooter situation [can be found here](#).

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

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-in to Columbia University’s Public Safety text alert system by logging in with Columbia UNI to [Columbia SSOL](#). The link can be found under “Your Academic Records,” select “Text Message Enrollment.” Because of separate locations, these 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 University alert systems.

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

Testing the Notification System

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.

Additional testing that occurred in 2025 included:

Test Date	Start Time	Type of Test (drill, exercise etc.)	Announced or Unannounced
9/24/2025	8:34pm	MIR 3 System Test	Unannounced
10/3/2025	11:45am	Fire Alarm Testing	Unannounced

MISSING STUDENTS



Students, employees, or other individuals who want to report that an on campus residential student is missing should contact CARES immediately. They may also dial 911. Students suspected of being missing may be reported at any time; there is no requirement to wait 24 hours.

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

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

When registering online at the start of each semester, students will be asked to identify a Missing Person Contact person, whom the College shall notify if the student is determined missing. This contact information will be confidential and will be accessible only to authorized campus officials.

In addition, the contact information shall not be disclosed, except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation. In addition to the Designated Contact, parents of students who are under 18 years of age and not emancipated will also be contacted if such student is missing.

Procedure if a Student is Reported Missing

1. Reports of missing or suspected missing campus resident students are often first made to a member of the professional Residential Life and Housing staff. As part of the response process, CARES will be contacted by Residential Life and Housing staff. If a report is made directly to CARES or the Response Team, the appropriate Residential Life and Housing staff will also be notified.
2. Once an attempt has been made to reach the reported missing student and preliminary information has been gathered, the Residential Life and Housing staff member will immediately notify a member of the CARES staff, or their designee, of the report. Representatives from Residential Life and Housing and CARES will then investigate by, among other steps:
 - a. Making inquiries of roommates, suite mates, residents on the same floor, and any other known associates of the student, including questions regarding electronic communication;
 - b. Accessing and reviewing the student's academic schedule and determining whether the student has recently attended class;
 - c. Determining whether the student has used their ID card for meals or to access other College buildings or services.

3. If these efforts are unsuccessful, a CARES staff member, or their designee, will promptly—no later than 24 hours after the initial report—notify the designated Missing Person Confidential Contact and/or parent or guardian will be informed of the situation and asked if they have any knowledge of the student's whereabouts. In addition, if the missing student is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, the student's custodial parent or guardian shall also be contacted at this time. The Designated Contact and/or parent/guardian will be apprised of the situation and asked whether they have any knowledge of the missing student's whereabouts.

Notifications to Law Enforcement

If these efforts are unsuccessful, a CARES staff member, or their designee, will promptly—no later than 24 hours after the initial report—contact the New York City Police Department (unless the report originated from the NYPD). The police will initiate a response based on their departmental policies and procedures. The New York City Police Department will be contacted regardless of whether the student has identified a Missing Person Confidential Contact, as the department has standard operating procedures for responding to missing persons.



CAMPUS SAFETY & CRIME PREVENTION



CARES Authority

Community Safety is part of Barnard's CARES department. CARES is the primary security and emergency response staff and works collaboratively with the Response Team and Preparedness staff for first response and imminent threat response on-campus.

Community Safety staff 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 per day, 365 days per year. Security booths are positioned at several locations on the campus perimeter. In addition to perimeter security, they perform interior and exterior building checks, and Access Attendants at residence halls exterior to the main campus monitor access and egress for all open Residence Halls 24 hours per day.

Working Relationships with Law Enforcement Agencies

CARES maintains 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, CARES collaborates with other agencies including the New York City Fire Department, law enforcement and first responder agencies, and Columbia University Public Safety and affiliates.

Barnard College has an approved NYS Security Guard Training Academy, which is administered by CARES leadership. All Community Safety staff receive annual recertification training through the Academy or through a NYS DCJS (Division of Criminal Justice Services) certified school. In addition, members of CARES receive annual training in first aid and/or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR); use of Automated External Defibrillators (AED); and 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

Safety inspections of buildings are conducted regularly. CARES 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 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 the repair.

Campus Facilities and Grounds

Building access is controlled by BC/CU ID card readers. Campus access will be defined by one of four levels to ensure that Barnard remains a welcoming and safe place for our community to live and learn. The primary entrance point for campus is the main gate at 117th Street and Broadway. The access level will be adjusted to reflect current circumstances and will take into account any information or potential events that could affect the College's operations. These levels are subject to change based on evolving circumstances.

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 per day by safety personnel. Access adjustments or restrictions may be taken and are communicated on the Barnard website.

Residence Halls

Residence halls within the main campus have access control provided by the Main Gate, with swipe card entry for each residence hall. The entrances at residence halls exterior to the main campus are staffed by Access Attendants assigned by CARES.

Access and egress are monitored at this checkpoint, and all students must display their current Barnard or Columbia ID card 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.

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 and Housing webpage](#).

Campus Patrol

Marked patrol units from CARES, the NYPD, and Columbia University regularly monitor the campus perimeter. While CARES staff are not police, they may assist with criminal incidents and secure crime scenes until police arrive. In rare cases, they may identify and detain suspects for police action. Officers also patrol College buildings and grounds.

The College maintains "Blue Light" emergency call boxes across campus, including the tunnel connecting buildings, the perimeter along Broadway and Claremont Avenue, West 120th Street

between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, and outside Cathedral Gardens Residence Hall on 110th Street. Activating a call box sends a real-time alert to CARES, transmitting the location automatically. Officers respond in person, and the caller can speak directly with dispatch while awaiting assistance.

Campus Identification

All Barnard students and employees receive a photo ID card issued through Columbia University ID Services. Campus members should consult the [CU ID Center webpage](#) for details. The Barnard ID provides building access on Barnard and Columbia campuses, entry to approved limited-access areas, printing privileges, and Library circulation. A valid Barnard or Columbia ID is required for campus access.

ID cards are non-transferable. Transferring ID cards violates College policy and will be referred to the appropriate office. Cards may be confiscated and returned as determined through the conduct process.

Monitoring and Recording Crime Activity at Non-Campus Locations of Student Organizations

The College does not have any officially recognized off-campus student organization facilities or housing. Therefore, the College is not aware of any monitoring of criminal activity at such locations by local law enforcement agencies.

Crime Log and Fire Log

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

CARES records all crimes reported within its patrol jurisdiction and required Clery geography, noting incident number, report date, date/time of occurrence, general location, and disposition (if known). Crimes are entered unless prohibited by law or to protect victim confidentiality. Entries or updates to a complaint's disposition are made within 2 business days. The log is publicly accessible for the most recent 60 days during business hours; older entries are available within 2 business days upon request.

Fire Log: All fires in on-campus student housing, whether extinguished or still burning, are recorded regardless of FDNY response. Entries include incident number, report date, date/time of occurrence, general location, and nature of the fire.

FIRE SAFETY & PREVENTION



Reporting a Fire

Students and employees must promptly report any fire on campus to CARES. In the event of an active fire, 911 should be called immediately.

Timely reporting ensures an appropriate emergency response, accurate documentation, and inclusion in the annual fire safety statistics.

Future improvement and 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.

Evacuating in an Emergency or Fire

Members of the Barnard community should take the following steps when evacuating in an emergency or fire:

- Leave the building immediately when the fire alarm sounds.
- Alert others, assist if safe, and wake roommates/suitemates.
- Dress appropriately for evacuation (shoes, coat).
- Check doors for heat before opening. If hot, stay inside; if cool, open slowly. Close the door if smoke/heat enters.
- Take keys/key cards; close doors and windows tightly before leaving.
- Residential Life staff should assist evacuation, knock on doors, and announce the emergency.
- In smoke, crawl low and follow walls; know multiple exits and count doors to the nearest one.
- Go to assigned assembly areas; staff should account for residents.
- If trapped, signal with a flashlight, a phone flashlight, or a bright cloth from a window. Do not break glass unless necessary.
- Never use elevators; they may fill with smoke or fail during alarms.

Using a Fire Extinguisher

Members of the Barnard community should take the following steps to properly use a fire extinguisher. Using a fire extinguisher properly is crucial for effectively putting out small fires and preventing them from spreading:

Assess the situation:

Before attempting to use a fire extinguisher, ensure it is safe to do so. If the fire is large, spreading quickly, or if there is uncertainty about the ability to control it, evacuate the area immediately and call emergency services.

Plan an exit route:

Never fight a fire that could potentially cut off the exit path.

Extinguish the fire:

Once ready, aim the nozzle at the base of the flames, not at the flames themselves, to cut off the fire's oxygen supply.

Watch for re-ignition:

Even if the fire seems to be out, monitor the area for signs of re-ignition. If the fire reignites, repeat the extinguishing process.

Evacuate if necessary:

If the fire cannot be extinguished or starts spreading rapidly, evacuate the area immediately and contact emergency services.

Inspect and recharge:

Notify campus officials so the extinguisher can be replaced.

REMEMBER P.A.S.S.

From a safe distance:

Maintain approximately 6 to 8 feet from the fire while aiming and operating the extinguisher.

P	Pull the pin to break the tamper seal.
A	Aim low and direct the extinguisher nozzle or hose at the base of the fire.
S	Squeeze the handle and release the extinguishing agent.
S	Spray from side to side moving the extinguisher back and forth until the fire is extinguished.

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).

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 webpage.

Prohibited Items

- 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.

Fire Drills and Safety Systems

Building	Building Fire Alarm	Room Detection	Connected To IFA	Central Office	Sprinkler	Standpipe	Fire Drills Conducted
Elliott Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	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
600 W. 116th St.	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partially	1 Riser	4
601 W. 110th St.*	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partially	N/A	N/A
616 W. 116th St.	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partially	1 Riser	4
620 W. 116th St.	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
Plimpton Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partially	1 Riser	4
Reid Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partially	1 Riser	4
Sulzberger Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partially	1 Riser	4

*Barnard College leases a select number of rooms within this building.

Reported Fire Statistics

2025

Location	Fires	Cause	Fire-related Injuries	Deaths related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
Elliott Hall	1	Cooking	0	0	0
Cathedral Gardens	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
537 W. 121st St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600 W. 116th St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
601 W. 110th St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
616 W. 116th St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
620 W. 116th St.	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	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2024

Location	Fires	Cause	Fire-related Injuries	Deaths related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
Elliott Hall	1	Unknown	slip and fall injury during response	0	\$117,446.54
Cathedral Gardens	1	Cooking	0	0	0
537 W. 121st St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600 W. 116th St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
601 W. 110th St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
616 W. 116th St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
620 W. 116th St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brooks Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hewitt Hall	1	Cooking	0	0	0
Plimpton Hall	1	Cooking	0	0	0
Reid Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sulzberger Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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. 121st St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600 W. 116th St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
601 W. 110th St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
616 W. 116th St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
620 W. 116th St.	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

CAMPUS POLICIES & GOVERNING LAWS



ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG POLICIES

Alcohol and Drug 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 online](#).

Student Policies

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.

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. The following sanctions may be imposed upon any student or student group, where applicable, found to have violated the Code of Conduct:

- Warning
- Educational Sanction or Project
- Counseling Referral
- Probation
- Loss of Privileges
- Fines
- Restitution
- Residence Hall Suspension
- College Suspension
- College Expulsion
- Revocation of Admission and/or Degree
- Withholding Degree
- Registration Hold
- Transcript Notation

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.

Disciplinary actions may be maintained in a student's record. Enforcement of sanctions will be through the College's existing disciplinary procedures.

Employees

Alcohol and Drug 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

Considering the circumstances of each case, sanctions for faculty and staff members may range from warnings to termination. At the discretion of the College, employees may be required to participate in and to satisfactorily complete an appropriate educational, counseling or rehabilitation program. Records of discipline may be maintained in an employee's personnel file. Enforcement of sanctions will be through the College's existing disciplinary procedures. In some cases, faculty and staff members may be referred to law enforcement for investigation, arrest, and prosecution.

Guests, Visitors, or Vendors

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.

State Laws for Alcohol and Other Drugs

The unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol is punished by 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, the presence of certain substances,

including marijuana, in open view in a room under circumstances demonstrating intent to prepare the substance for sale is presumptive evidence of knowing possession of anyone in close proximity.

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 the age of 21 are prohibited from possessing 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 he or she is under 21 and uses a driver's license to try to purchase alcohol illegally.

It is the College's policy to discourage violations of federal, state, and local law by 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.

Federal Penalties

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, & V (except Marijuana, App. 2)

Schedule	Substance	Quantity
II	Cocaine	500-4,999 grams mixture
II	Cocaine Base	28-279 grams mixture
IV	Fentanyl	40-399 grams mixture
I	Fentanyl Analogue	10-99 grams mixture
I	Heroin	100-999 grams mixture
I	LSD	1-9 grams mixture
II	Methamphetamine	5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture
II	PCP	10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture

First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual.

Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.

Schedule	Substance	Quantity
II	Cocaine	5 kilograms or more mixture
II	Cocaine Base	280 grams or more mixture
IV	Fentanyl	400 grams or more mixture
I	Fentanyl Analogue	100 grams or more mixture
I	Heroin	1 kilogram or more mixture
I	LSD	10 grams or more mixture
II	Methamphetamine	50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture
II	PCP	100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more

First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.

Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.

2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.

Substance/Quantity	Penalty - First Offense	Penalty - Second Offense
Any amount of other Schedule I & II substances OR Any amount of any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid OR Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram	Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.	Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.
Any amount of other Schedule III Drugs	Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual.	Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.
Any amount of all other Schedule IV drugs (other than Flunitrazepam)	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) (Other than 1 gram or more)	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
Any amount of all Schedule V drugs	Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.	Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

Substance/ Schedule	Quantity	Penalty - First Offense	Penalty - Second Offense
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants	Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.

Substance/ Schedule	Quantity	Penalty - First Offense	Penalty - Second Offense
Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Office of Nondiscrimination 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, harassment, and retaliation. As such, the Office of Nondiscrimination provides outreach, education, supportive consultation, and response services to all members of the Barnard community. Barnard College maintains a Policy on Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking that may be accessed in full on the [Office of Nondiscrimination's website](#).

Harassment and discrimination in any form, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, and other forms of sexual violence, are fundamentally opposed to the College's values, violate College policy, and may also violate state or federal law. All members of the College community are expected to refrain from engaging in such behavior. When instances of discrimination are reported, the College is committed to addressing them and mitigating their impact.

The Title IX Coordinator, within the Office of Nondiscrimination, oversees the investigation and resolution of all reports of sexual harassment. This role includes ensuring compliance with procedural requirements, maintaining records, adhering to timelines outlined in Barnard Policy, and coordinating the implementation of supportive measures and any necessary remedies.

Barnard Policy

The primary purposes of the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and Grievance Procedures ("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 on the [Office of Nondiscrimination website](#).

The College's Title IX Coordinator:

Sara Olszak
Elliott Hall, 106J
solszak@barnard.edu
212-853-6373

Violations reported to the Office of Nondiscrimination office will, if required, be included in the Annual Security Report and considered for timely warnings and other notifications. The Annual Security Report will not include identifying information and timely warnings will withhold the names and other identifying information of victims to the extent permitted by law.

The Policy applies to the conduct of and protects:

- Students at 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.

The 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.

For the Policy to apply, the College must have actual knowledge of alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment that:

- occurred in the United States;
- occurred in a Barnard program or activity; and
- the alleged conduct, if true, would constitute a violation of this Policy.

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

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. An individual who reports Title IX Sexual Harassment can be assured that all reports will be taken seriously. Any individual involved in the resolution process will be treated with dignity, respect, and in a non-judgmental manner from the initial report to the final result. A Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.

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 course of action.

Under the Policy, privacy should be distinguished from confidentiality:

Confidentiality: If a Complainant wishes to speak with someone who, by law or College policy, can maintain complete confidentiality, they should contact one of the resources listed in [the Policy](#) or at the beginning of the Annual Security Report.

Privacy: Information shared with a Title IX Coordinator or a Mandatory Reporter will be kept as private as possible. This means the information will be disclosed only to those College employees who need to be involved in the response, as determined by the Title IX Coordinator, and only as permitted or required by law. When speaking with the Title IX Coordinator, Complainants may choose to limit the details they share while deciding whether to file a formal report with the College.

Immediate Needs Following a Sexual Assault and Related Violence

Everyone experiences sexual or interpersonal violence differently. There is no “right way” to feel or respond.

The College is committed to supporting anyone harmed by sexual and interpersonal violence and helping them access care and resources.

In New York, victims of sexual and interpersonal violence can access medical care and the services of a [sexual assault forensic examiner \(SAFE\) at no cost](#).

PCHS does not conduct sexual assault forensic exams. Victims should contact the Crime Victims Treatment Center (CVTC) at St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital.

Medical Care & Forensic Exams

A person that has experienced harm may receive medical care and a sexual assault forensic exam at no cost, regardless of whether they report to police or College officials.

Exams may include treatment for injuries and access to medications:

- Emergency contraception
- HIV PrEP
- Hepatitis vaccines
- Medications for bacterial infections, pain, and nausea

Medications are most effective soon after an assault.

Forensic Exam Rights

A person receiving an exam has the right to:

- Decide whether to participate in an exam.
- Pause or stop the exam at any time.
- Have evidence collected anonymously.
- Receive status updates about their exam.
- Reporting to police is optional and does not affect medical care.

Preserving Evidence

Avoid showering, bathing, douching, brushing teeth, or changing clothes until after medical care.

Save clothing in a paper bag or cardboard box.

Preserve digital communications (texts, emails, social media messages) and photos or logs that may be relevant.

Evidence is strongest when collected within 4 days of an assault.

Immediate Help

Call 911 if in immediate danger.

Access 24/7 medical care:

[Crime Victims Treatment Center](#) (CVTC)
St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital
1111 Amsterdam Avenue,
New York, NY 10025

Supportive Measures

The College provides all students and employees who report domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether on or off campus, with written information on available supportive measures. These non-disciplinary, non-punitive services are offered at no cost to both the Complainant and Respondent, regardless of whether a Formal Complaint is filed, or law enforcement is involved. Supportive measures aim to ensure equal access to College programs while protecting safety and preventing harassment.

Supportive Measures may include access to counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restriction on contact between the Parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of campus, and other similar measures. Supportive Measures may also include any measure that can be arranged by the College, to the extent reasonably available, to support the safety and wellbeing of the Party.

The implementation of Supportive Measures is coordinated by the Title IX Coordinator and they are kept confidential to the extent possible without impairing the ability for Supportive Measures to be implemented.

The College maintains confidentiality of these supportive measures unless disclosure is necessary to implement them.

While crime statistics are included in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act, personally identifying information is excluded.

Filing a Complaint

A Complainant or anyone else who is aware of the occurrence of an incident covered by this Policy is encouraged to report the incident as soon as possible to the Office of Nondiscrimination and/or to CARES, which will then be forwarded to the Title IX Coordinator.

Reports can be made in person, by mail, by telephone, or by electronic mail, using the contact information listed for the Office of Nondiscrimination.

To file a Formal Complaint, a Complainant must provide the Title IX Coordinator with a written signed complaint. If a Complainant does not wish to file a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether it is necessary for the Title IX Coordinator to file a Formal Complaint so that the College may respond to the reported conduct. If the Title IX Coordinator files a Formal Complaint, the College will inform the Complainant of this decision in writing.

Anonymous Reporting

Information may anonymously [via the online reporting form](#).

Barnard Compliance Reporting Hotline:

- Call 1-833-669-8659
- Go to [Compliance Reporting Hotline](#) and select “Make a Report”

Reporters should understand that anonymous reporting may limit the College’s ability to fully respond to a situation.

Understanding Timelines

The College strives to complete a resolution process within ninety (90)

business days after the filing of the Formal Complaint.

Parties will receive notice of a formal complaint within seven (7) business days or as soon as practicable after the Title IX Coordinator receives or makes a Formal Complaint if there are no extenuating circumstances.

During the investigation, the Parties will have ten (10) business days to inspect and review the evidence and submit a written response by email to the investigator(s). The investigator(s) will consider the Parties' written responses before completing the Investigative Report. Following the initial review, investigators will produce a written Investigative Report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and will provide the Investigative Report to the Parties in electronic format at least ten (10) business days prior to the hearing. Each Party may submit a written response to the Investigative Report.

Following the hearing, if there are no extenuating circumstances, the Determination Regarding Responsibility will be issued within ten (10) business days of the completion of the hearing.

The College may extend the time frames for good cause. If need arises to adjust the timeline, the College will notify the Complainant and the Respondent in writing of the reason for the delay and the expected adjustment in timelines.

Following the hearing, if there are no extenuating circumstances, the Determination Regarding Responsibility will be issued within ten (10) business days of the completion of the hearing.

The College may extend the time frames for good cause. If need arises to adjust the timeline, the College will notify the Complainant and the Respondent in writing

of the reason for the delay and the expected adjustment in timelines.

Advisor Participation

Both the Complainant and Respondent may have an advisor of their choice present at any disciplinary proceeding or related meeting. Any participation restrictions will apply equally to both parties.

College Procedures for Addressing Reports of Prohibited Conduct

The College ensures all proceedings are prompt, fair, and impartial, following established policies with reasonable timeframes. Extensions for good cause will be communicated in writing to both parties.

College officials handling these cases receive annual training on dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. They conduct proceedings without bias or conflicts of interest (including bias for or against complainants or respondents), prioritizing safety and accountability.

In a case where the Complainant files a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will first conduct an initial inquiry before beginning an investigation. An initial inquiry is an assessment of whether the allegations, if substantiated, would rise to the level of a violation of this Policy; a determination of the specific Policy provision implicated; a determination of whether the Office of Nondiscrimination has jurisdiction; and an assessment of appropriate College response. Once a Formal Complaint is accepted, both parties will receive written notification of the complaint and procedures available for resolution.

Alternative Resolution

After a complaint passes the initial inquiry, Parties may voluntarily choose to resolve the matter through Alternative Resolution, an informal process. Participation requires written consent and approval by the Title IX Coordinator, who assesses appropriateness based on factors like safety, severity, and prior policy violations. Parties receive written notice of allegations, process requirements, the right to an Advisor, and the option to withdraw at any time before reaching an agreement. The Title IX Coordinator may also terminate the process if it becomes inappropriate. Resolutions reached through Alternative Resolution are final and cannot be appealed. Alternative Resolution is not available

Investigation and Formal Grievance

During investigations, Parties will have an opportunity to describe and respond to allegations and present supporting evidence to the investigator(s). Parties will have an equal opportunity to present names of potential fact witnesses.

After the conclusion of the live hearing, the Decision maker will issue a written determination regarding responsibility.

This notification will be provided to both Parties simultaneously, and the determination becomes final either (i) at the time the Parties are provided with a written determination of any appeal, if an Appeal is filed, or (ii) the date that time for the filing of the appeal passes without the filing of an Appeal.

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.

Disclosure to Victim or Next of Kin

The College will, upon written request, disclose to the reporting victim of a crime of violence, incest, or statutory rape, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of the victim shall be treated as the victim for purposes of this paragraph.

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

In some cases, a finding of responsibility for one violation may be combined with another (e.g., sexual harassment, Code of Conduct, or Acceptable Use Policy). Additional sanctions—such as educational requirements, fines, or those outlined in the relevant policies—may apply to these separate violations, beyond the sanctions for the four violations listed above.

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
- No-Contact Requirements
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges
- Education
- Mandated Assessment(s)
- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

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
- No-Contact Requirements
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges
- Education
- Mandated Assessment(s)
- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

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
- No-Contact Requirements
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges
- Education
- Mandated Assessment(s)
- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

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
- No-Contact Requirements
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges
- Education
- Mandated Assessment(s)
- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

Appeal Options

Either Party may appeal: (1) the dismissal of a Formal Complaint, (2) a Determination Regarding Responsibility, or (3) any sanctions imposed. Appeals must be submitted in writing within five (5) business days of notification. Late submissions forfeit the right to appeal.

When an appeal is submitted, the other Party is notified, given a copy, and allowed ten (10) business days to submit a written response (maximum 15 pages). Appeals from both Parties are reviewed concurrently. Sanctions are stayed pending appeal resolution.

Appeals must be based on one of the following:

- Procedural irregularity affecting the outcome;
- New evidence not reasonably available previously that could affect the outcome;
- Conflict of interest or bias by the Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision maker(s) affecting the outcome.

Disagreement with the outcome or sanctions alone is not a valid ground. Criminal case outcomes do not automatically change College decisions.

Appeal Reviewers

Reviewers must be impartial and not have participated in the original investigation or decision. Appeals are conducted solely via written statements; no in-person meetings occur. Reviewers may request clarifications but do not rehear the case.

Complaints against students:

Director of Student Intervention and Success or designee

Complaints against faculty:

Provost or designee

Complaints against staff or other Respondents:

Executive VP for Strategy & Chief Administrative Officer or designee

Appeal Outcomes

For employees or third-party Respondents: affirm the finding or remand for a new hearing.

For student Respondents: affirm the finding and sanction, affirm the finding and modify the sanction (only if clearly disproportionate), or remand for a new hearing.

Remands occur only if procedural errors, new evidence, or bias materially affected the outcome. The Appeal Reviewer provides written notice of the decision and rationale to both Parties simultaneously. Decisions are rendered within ten (10) business days after the response period ends and are final.

A determination becomes final either on the date the appeal decision is provided or, if no appeal is filed, when the opportunity to appeal expires.

New York State Law

Sexual Assault

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 under 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. The current language can be accessed through the New York State Senate website. For accuracy, this section uses the actual words of the statute.

Penal Law §130.20 Sexual Misconduct

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

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 actor 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 D 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.

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.

Penal Law §130.53 Persistent Sexual Abuse

Forcible Touching, sexual abuse in the third, or second degree where someone was in the past 10 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 (it is an affirmative defense that (a) such other person's lack of consent was due solely to

incapacity to consent by reason of being less than seventeen years old, and (b) such other person was more than fourteen years old, and (c) the defendant was less than five years older than such other person.). 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 in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person and the other person is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old; or inserting a finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person and such person is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old. 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.

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 the perpetrator has a prior conviction for felony defined in §130, incest, or use of a child in a sexual performance. 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.

Penal Law §255.25/255.26/255.27 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 specific subdivisions of §130.35 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.

REPORT PREPARATION & CRIME STATISTICS



PREPARATION OF THE 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.

Incidents that Occur Outside Clery Geography

It is important to note that members of the community may be impacted by crime or incidents occurring outside of Clery Act geography. These incidents may be subject to a policy, but will not appear in the Clery Act statistics. At the same time, incidents that occur in Clery Act geography that do not involve members of the community would be included in these statistics.

Reporting Geography

The Clery Act defines the College's reporting geography for crimes, arrests, and disciplinary referrals. The Annual Security Report discloses federally defined crimes and state law violations resulting in arrests or referrals.

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.

College 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 located within the confines of the New York Police Department's 26 Precinct, unless otherwise noted.

601 W 110 Street**	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
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.

**601 W 110th Street is not Barnard owned.

CLERY ACT CRIME 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.

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.

Stop Campus Hazing Act

Hazing

Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that (1) is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization (e.g., a club, athletic team, fraternity, or sorority); and (2) causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the IHE or the organization, of physical or psychological injury including:

- Whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body or similar activity;
- Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
- Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
- Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
- Any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
- Any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of

local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and

- Any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

Student Organization

For the purposes of the Stop Campus Hazing act, Student Organization means an organization at an institution of higher education (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution.

CRIME STATISTICS

PART I CRIMES

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023	Non-campus 2024	Non-campus 2025	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Murder and 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	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	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burglary	3	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023	Non-campus 2024	Non-campus 2025	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
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 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023	Non-campus 2024	Non-campus 2025	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	1	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	6	11	17	6	11	16	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023	Non-campus 2024	Non-campus 2025	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HAZING

Offense	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023	Non-campus 2024	Non-campus 2025	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Hazing	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0

HATE CRIMES

2025: One incident of on campus intimidation on the basis of ethnicity bias.

2024: One incident of on campus simple assault based on national origin bias.

2023: There were no hate crimes reported in 2023.

UNFOUNDED CRIMES

If a Clery Act crime is reported as occurring in any of the College's Clery Act geographic categories and the reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is "unfounded." Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may unfound a crime after a thorough investigative process.

2025: There were no unfounded crimes in 2025.

2024: There were no unfounded crimes in 2024.

2023: There were no unfounded crimes in 2023.