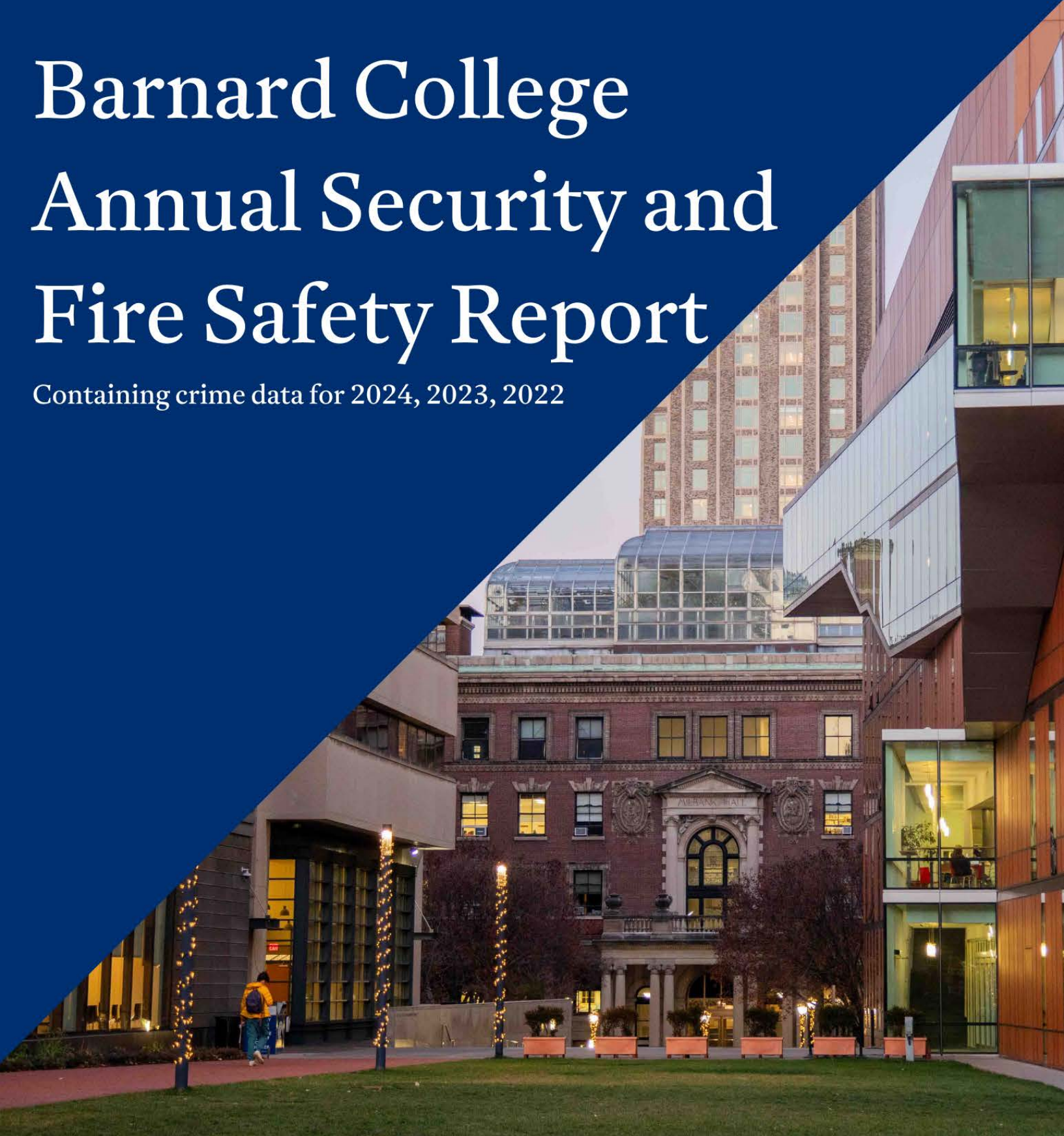




Barnard College Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Containing crime data for 2024, 2023, 2022



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 Community Safety.

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.

Community Safety staff either respond directly or connect individuals with appropriate resources, including local law enforcement, health and mental health services, Title IX, student affairs, campus life, and other relevant support.

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REPORTING AND SUPPORT RESOURCES

REPORTING AND SUPPORT RESOURCES

Anyone who experiences a crime, act of violence, or sexual misconduct is encouraged to report it to the College and local law enforcement. Upon receipt of a report, the College will provide resources to support individuals, help with law enforcement communication, and referral of matters for resolution as appropriate. Responders will either provide direct assistance or connect individuals with necessary resources.

On-campus Resources

On-campus Reporting

Resource	Contact Information	Location
Community Safety: 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, 49 Claremont Ave
Students:CARES Response	CARESResponseInfo@Barnard.edu	
Employees: Human Resources	646-745-8350	Interchurch Center 475 Riverside Drive New York, NY 10115

Confidential Resources

Resource	Contact Information	Location
Barnard Ombuds Office	212-853-1352	
Barnard Ethics Reporting Hotline	833-669-8659 Go to barnardedu.ethicspoint.com and select "Make a Report" Visit the mobile app	

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	
Sexual Violence Response (SVR)	212-854-HELP (4357)	105 Hewitt
Primary Care Health Services	212-854-2091	Brooks, Lower Level
Being Barnard	212-853-0145	106A Francine A. LeFrak Foundation Center for Well-Being
University Chaplain	212-854-1493	W710 Lerner Hall
The Wellness Spot	212-854-3063 thewellnessspot@barnard.edu	106B Francine A. LeFrak Foundation Center for Well-Being

Off-campus Resources

Resource	Location/Contact
Crime Victims Treatment Center of St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital (CVTC)	
St. Luke's (Mt. Sinai) Emergency Medical Services	
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 (24 hour help line) 116 Nassau Street, 3rd floor
WomanKind	9 Mott Street, 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 street and Amsterdam Ave. (Across from Columbia) 212-423-2140 Monday - Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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	800-656-HOPE (4673)
Sexual Abuse & Assault of Boys & Men Confidential Support for Men	1in6.org
Center for Victims of Crime	202-467-8700 info@victimsofcrime.org
Crisis Response and Prevention	
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline	Dial 988

Anonymous Reporting Options

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

Barnard Ethics Reporting Hotline:

- Call 1-833-669-8659
- Go to [barnardedu.ethicspoint.com](#) and select “Make a Report”
- Visit the mobile app at [barnardedumobile.ethicspoint.com](#)

Reporters should understand that anonymous reporting may limit the College’s ability to respond or provide supportive measures to a harmed person.

Reporting a Crime to Local Law Enforcement

An individual reporting a crime to the College has the right to also report the incident to local law enforcement. Community Safety 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 Street

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 Title IX Coordinator, Human Resources, Community Safety, or any of the other listed offices for guidance and support.

Although the College strongly encourages harmed persons to seek assistance from Community Safety 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 Community Safety, the Title IX Coordinator will be notified. The College may issue a no-contact order (mutual or one-way), which prohibits continued contact either directly or through third parties. In addition, law enforcement and the District Attorney can assist with obtaining a restraining order issued by a court.



Preservation of Evidence

Preserving evidence is essential for supporting potential criminal investigations, campus disciplinary proceedings, and ensuring access to medical care and support services. Evidence can be time-sensitive and may be lost if not properly safeguarded.

For Physical or Sexual Violence:

Individuals should avoid bathing, showering, changing clothes, eating, drinking, smoking, brushing teeth, or cleaning the area where the incident occurred before seeking medical attention.

Digital and Electronic Evidence:

Harmed persons and witnesses should save and not delete text messages, emails, voicemails, call logs, social media posts, screenshots, photographs, or location data related to the incident.

Physical Evidence:

Clothing, bedding, or objects from the scene should be placed in a paper (not plastic) bag or cardboard box to prevent damage or contamination.

Witness Accounts:

Write down details of what occurred, including times, dates, descriptions, and names of people involved or present. Even small details may later prove helpful. Create a recording on a phone of these details to keep them fresh in memory.

Property Crimes (theft, vandalism, burglary, etc.):

Do not disturb the area where the incident occurred. Secure any damaged items, locks, or equipment, and document the scene with photographs and video if possible.

Preserving evidence is critical in cases of sexual misconduct, intimate partner violence, and stalking. In NYC, evidence can be collected without filing a police report, giving individuals the option to report later.

Medical treatment can address injuries, provide emergency contraception and STI prevention, and connect individuals with a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) for a forensic exam (SAFE).

Nearest SAFE location:

[St. Luke's \(Mount Sinai\)](#)

1111 Amsterdam Ave. at West 113th St.



Resources Exempt from Reporting Under the Clery Act

The Clery Act exempts pastoral and professional counselors from bringing forward information about Clery Act crimes reported to them in their role as a pastoral or professional counselor and not otherwise subject to an exception (such as a threat of a future crime of violence). A pastoral counselor is an employee associated with a religious order or denomination and recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling. A professional counselor is an employee whose official 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 could allow the crime to be included in federal Clery Act statistics. Responses may be limited to anonymous reports lacking sufficient information for investigation.

What is a Campus Security Authority?

The term Campus Security Authority describes the College officials required to bring forward to Barnard Community Safety the report of Clery Act crimes that occur within the College Clery geography.

Who is a Campus Security Authority?

Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) include Community Safety staff and contracted safety officials; employees designated by the College to receive crime reports; and officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

Barnard encourages anyone who experiences, witnesses, or learns about a crime—or wants guidance on whether an incident constitutes a crime—to contact Community Safety, 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 Title IX Office.

Designated CSAs generally include faculty/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; confidential employees (e.g., pastoral and professional counselors) and some others are exempt from reporting. Reporters unsure of an employee's reporting role can ask about their obligations or contact Community Safety or the Office of Nondiscrimination for guidance.

In addition to 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, Community Safety, Residential Life and Housing staff, or 911 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 use 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 at <http://barnard.edu/policy/aod>

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 Community Safety 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 prevent 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. Community Safety 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.](#)

PREVENTION AND EDUCATION



BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

What is Bystander Intervention?

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

How to Be an Active Bystander

If someone is in immediate danger and it is unsafe to intervene, call 911. If it is safe to step in, consider the following ways to help:

Direct: Confront those involved. If a person appears to be in trouble or needs assistance, ask if they are okay.

- Example: “Hey, what are you doing?” “Are you OK?”

Delegate: Seek help from others.

- Example: Contact a friend, bartender, bouncer, police, or another appropriate individual.

Distract: Redirect the attention of those involved.

- Example: Speak loudly, drop something, or say that feeling unwell requires leaving and going home.



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 campus on the mezzanine level of the Francine LeFrak Center. For more information visit their webpage <https://barnard.edu/asap>. Similarly, employees may seek the assistance of the Human Resources Department in locating appropriate services. The City of New York provides alcohol and substance harm reduction and treatment resources on the nyc.gov webpage.

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. Among various goals, the ASAP counselor focused on expanding access to counseling services across the broader Barnard community. The counselor completed training through Columbia Health's Opioid Overdose Prevention Program and is now 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 through providing students with on-campus alcohol and drug use safety and harm reduction resources and participating in an activity that increases awareness of connection between sexual violence prevention and safer substance use practice.



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 is from the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#): Excessive alcohol use causes significant harm in the United States. From 2011–2015, it led to about 95,000 deaths and 2.8 million years of potential life lost each year, shortening lives by an average of 29 years. Among adults aged 20–64, it accounted for roughly 1 in 8 deaths. In 2010, excessive drinking cost the U.S. economy \$249 billion, or about \$2.05 per drink.

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 1 in 10 users develop cannabis use disorder, rising to 1 in 6 among those who start before age 18. Frequent or high-dose use can impair attention, memory, and learning, and may cause disorientation, anxiety, paranoia, or temporary psychosis.

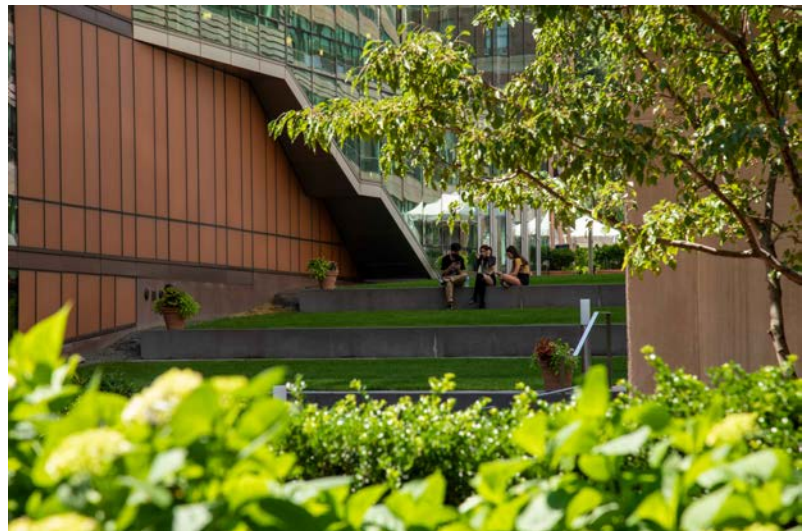
Long-term use increases the risk of mental health challenges, including schizophrenia,

depression, and anxiety. 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 used for pain relief are generally safe when taken for a short time and as prescribed by a doctor, but they can be misused. Opioids bind to and activate opioid receptors on cells located in many areas of the brain, spinal cord, and other organs in the body, especially those involved in feelings of pain and pleasure. When opioids attach to these receptors, they block pain signals sent from the brain to the body and release large amounts of dopamine throughout the body. This release can strongly reinforce the act of taking the drug, making the user want to repeat the experience. In the short term, opioids can relieve pain and make people feel relaxed and happy. However, opioids can also have harmful effects, including drowsiness, confusion, nausea, constipation, euphoria, and slow breathing.

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

When someone overdoses on opioid medication, their breathing may slow or stop, reducing the amount of oxygen reaching the brain, which can lead to coma, permanent brain damage, or death. If an overdose is suspected, the most important action is to call 911 for immediate medical attention. Once medical personnel arrive, they will administer naloxone. Naloxone is a medication that can reverse an opioid overdose when given promptly. It works by rapidly binding to opioid receptors and blocking the effects of opioid drugs. Naloxone is available as an injectable solution, a hand-held auto-injector (EVZIO®), and a nasal spray (NARCAN® Nasal Spray).

Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Drugs

The following information on health risks 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®: Rohypnol®, also known as flunitrazepam, is not approved in the United States, although it is available for use as a prescription sleep aid in other countries. It is most commonly found as a tablet which is consumed by dissolving it in a drink or swallowing it. The possible short term health effects include drowsiness, sedation, sleep, amnesia, blackout; decreased anxiety; muscle relaxation, impaired reaction time and motor coordination; impaired mental functioning and judgment; confusion; aggression; excitability; slurred speech; headache; slowed breathing and heart rate. When combined with alcohol the possible health effects include severe sedation, unconsciousness, and slowed heart rate and breathing, which can lead to death. At this point the long-term health effects of Rohypnol® are still unknown. Rohypnol® can take between 36-72 hours to leave the body.

GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid): GHB is a depressant approved for use in treatment of narcolepsy, and commonly goes by the other names of Goop, liquid ecstasy, and liquid X. It is most commonly a colorless liquid or white powder which is consumed through swallowing, often in combination with alcohol. The possible short term health effects include euphoria, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, memory loss, unconsciousness, slowed heart rate and breath, lower body temperature, seizures, coma, and death. In combination with alcohol the possible health effects include nausea, problems with breathing, and greatly increased depressant effects. Currently, the long-term effects of GHB are unknown. GHB, unlike Rohypnol, leaves the body between 10-12 hours after consumption.

Ketamine: Ketamine is a dissociative drug used as a surgical anesthetic, an anesthetic in veterinary practice, and as a prescription for treatment resistant depression under strict medical supervision. It is most commonly a liquid or white powder and is consumed through swallowing, smoking, snorting, or injections. The possible short term health effects include problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion; loss of memory; raised blood pressure, unconsciousness; and dangerously slow breathing. If ketamine is consumed with alcohol there is a risk of adverse effects. The possible health effects associated with long term use include ulcers and pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; and poor memory. If an individual believes they or a friend have consumed Rohypnol®, GHB, or Ketamine they should visit a local healthcare facility that can care for survivors of sexual assault and provide a forensic exam. While receiving care the individual who has ingested the drug can request the hospital to take a urine sample for drug toxicology testing, if the individual cannot immediately go to a hospital, they should save their urine in a clean, sealable container as soon as possible, and place it in the refrigerator or freezer for future toxicology testing.

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, in both print and other web publications, detailed descriptions of crime prevention tips and tips for personal safety and protection of property both on- and- off campus.

Campus Advisories

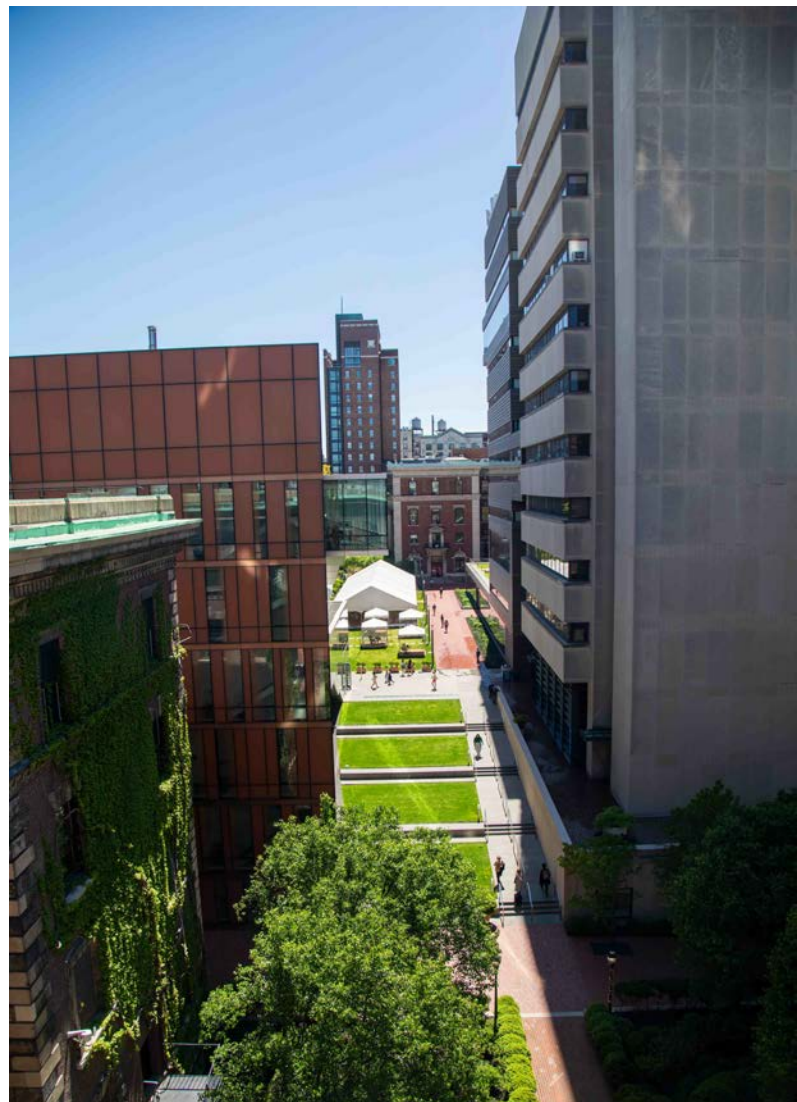
At least once per semester, the CARES Department and other College offices issue online advisories and preparedness information. For example, each December, a special email notice goes out to all employees and students with information about how to guard against cybercrimes, pickpocketing, theft, and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

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

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: <https://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/nsor>

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



CRIME RISK REDUCTION

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

1. AVOID WALKING ALONE.

Individuals are advised to travel in groups whenever possible, have a plan, and ensure no one is left behind. They should always inform someone of their destination and expected return time. When meeting someone for the first time, they should bring a friend or ensure a friend is nearby, and meet in a populated public place. They should have an exit plan and consider how and when they will return home.

2. USE WELL-POPULATED, WELL-LIT STREETS.

People should exercise caution when walking, particularly after dark, late at night, or in unfamiliar areas. They are encouraged to stick to well-populated, well-lit streets and know their location, route, and destination in advance. Planning ahead helps maintain awareness.

3. BE ALERT.

Everyone should remain alert and aware of their surroundings. Whether in a crowded area or a familiar or unfamiliar place, it is important to stay attentive to nearby activity and know how to access assistance if needed.

4. LIMIT DISTRACTIONS.

Individuals should limit distractions such as frequent phone use, loud earbuds, or other technology while traveling, as these can reduce awareness and increase vulnerability to theft or missed warning signs.

5. REPORT OBSERVATIONS.

Suspicious or concerning observations should be reported to a station attendant and, after the fact, to CARES or Columbia Public Safety. Sharing information can be helpful to others.

6. CALL FOR HELP.

Community members should call Community Safety or 911 immediately to report suspicious activity or criminal acts. Prompt reporting improves the chances of collecting evidence, recovering stolen property, and prosecuting offenders—particularly in cases involving sexual offenses—and also connects victims to available support services.

7. KEEP DOORS LOCKED.

All doors should be locked with a key, regardless of residence type. Locking doors helps reduce theft and improve safety, as many thefts occur from unlocked rooms, even during brief absences.

8. LISTEN TO INSTINCTS.

If someone feels uncomfortable, they should move to a populated, well-lit area such as an open store or restaurant. In Morningside Heights, they can look for businesses displaying the Red Lion logo in their windows; merchants in these businesses will assist by contacting Community Safety, Columbia Public Safety, or the police, and will remain with the individual until help arrives.

9. PRACTICE SUBWAY SAFETY.

When using the subway, riders should avoid the last car and instead look for the conductor's car marked by the white-and-black "zebra board" above the platform. They should enter stations with green bulbs (indicating open entrances) and avoid exposing expensive items while in transit.

10. SECURE VALUABLES.

Valuables such as cash, cards, and technology should be kept in an inner pocket or secured inside a bag. Travelers should have their fare ready—whether using a MetroCard, the OMNY app, or another linked payment device—to avoid delays and distractions.

11. WATCH OUT FOR SCAMS.

Everyone should remain vigilant for scams in person, by email, or online. They should verify the source of information and seek clarification when something seems too good to be true.

12. USE CARE ON SOCIAL MEDIA.

Individuals should think carefully about what they share, when they share their location, and adjust the privacy settings of their social media accounts to protect their information.

13. SECURE PERSONAL INFORMATION.

People should be cautious about sharing their phone number, address, or email with new acquaintances and avoid sharing sensitive information such as birth dates or Social Security numbers, which can be used for identity theft.

14. DO NOT PROP DOORS.

Exterior doors should never be propped open. Any door found propped open should be closed immediately to prevent security risks. Doors should not be opened for unknown individuals.

FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION

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

Fire Safety Day

Conducted annually by Fire and Life Safety Director to promote fire safety awareness and prevention throughout the campus community.

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 Community Safety Officers, Dispatchers, Access Attendants and Response Team staff.

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



SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PREVENTION

Preventing Sexual Misconduct

Sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, is prohibited. Individuals who engage in such misconduct are responsible for their behavior. What a person wears, says, or does, and whether they are intoxicated or sober, are not invitations to engage in sexual activity without consent.

Someone who experiences sexual misconduct without consent is not at fault.

If someone is initiating sexual activity, the initiator must respect their partner, especially if they decline further sexual activity. Partners should check in with each other throughout the interaction.

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

When engaging in an intimate relationship:

- Respect personal boundaries.
- Clearly communicate intentions to a potential sexual partner before initiating any sexual act.
- Proceed slowly. Allow all partners to express their intentions clearly.
- Do not assume that someone wants to engage in sex, is available, or can give consent. If there are mixed messages or ambiguous responses, consent is not present. If there are doubts about a partner's consent to sexual activity, do not initiate it.
- Never take advantage of someone who is intoxicated from alcohol or drugs. Intoxication is never an excuse for sexual misconduct.
- Understand that a potential partner might feel intimidated or fearful. There may be a power imbalance due to gender, size, or behavior. Continue communications through intimate moments and after.

Education and Prevention Programs

[Being Barnard](#)

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

Being Barnard hosted several programs including:

Sexual Assault Awareness Month

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 provides support in promoting awareness of the impacts of power-based violence, skills to prevent it, promoting a culture of consent and healthy relationships, and increasing visibility of institutional resources like Columbia Health Sexual Violence Response and the Being Barnard violence prevention program. Lectures and workshops hosted during 2023-2024 academic year include:

- Relationship violence awareness month dedicated bulletin board outside of Rosemary Furman Counseling Center
- Ask a Physician: Navigating Safety and Rights during a Gynecological Exam with Primary Care Health Service
- Preventing Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Workshop with Columbia University Alice! Health Promotion
- 18th Annual Clery Lecture Series: Restorative Justice for Sexual Harm: Why I Fought for a Circle, Not a Courtroom.process, and available resources at NYC hospitals.



THE ROLE OF BYSTANDERS

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

If the intervention does not seem safe or if someone appears to be in immediate danger or needs medical attention, dial 911. If the individual does not seem to need immediate medical attention, ask how they can be helped and what is needed to feel supported and safe.

Recognize Warning Signs:

- Someone attempting to isolate another person who is intoxicated or vulnerable may be trying to take advantage of the situation.
- A person showing signs of unwanted touching, coercion, or persistent advances despite rejection may need assistance.
- A person appearing uncomfortable, scared, or unable to give clear consent might be signaling this through non-verbal cues. These could include making eye contact, turning their body away, or trying to look at their phone.

Trust Intuition and Act

- If a person seems to be in trouble or needs help, ask if they are okay.
- With safety in mind, confront those who attempt to seclude, flirt with, kiss, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
- Speak out when hearing discussions about plans to take sexual advantage of another person.

How to Help

- Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experiences with stalking.
- Direct individuals to on- or off-campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or legal assistance.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

RISK REDUCTION

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment.

This information is from the [Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network \(RAINN\)](#).

1

Stay alert.

When moving around campus or the surrounding neighborhood, individuals should remain aware of their surroundings. They may consider inviting a friend to accompany them or requesting a campus escort. If traveling alone, they should use headphones in only one ear to remain attentive.

2

Be cautious about location sharing.

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

3

Allow others to earn trust.

A college environment can create a false sense of security. People may seem like fast friends, but individuals should give relationships time to develop before relying on new acquaintances.

4

Know personal limits.

Individuals should keep track of how many drinks they have consumed and stay alert to their friends' behavior. If anyone feels unusually tired or more intoxicated than expected, they should leave the situation immediately and seek help.

5

Have a plan.

Everyone should prepare backup plans for unexpected situations: memorize key phone numbers, keep emergency cash, know their residence hall address, and, if driving, have a hidden spare key. Maintaining enough gas in the car, and carrying jumper cables.

6

Prioritize security.

Individuals should lock doors and windows when asleep or when leaving their rooms. If residence hall or apartment doors are frequently propped open, they should report it to Community Safety or another trusted authority figure.

7

Feel empowered to leave.

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.

8

Watch drinks closely.

Drinks should never be left unattended, and friends should watch out for one another's beverages. Individuals are encouraged to drink only from unopened containers or from drinks they saw being prepared or poured. [Substances used in drug-facilitated sexual assault](#) often have no color, taste, or odor, making it difficult to detect if something has been added.

9

Stay together.

Before attending a party, individuals should go with people they trust, agree to watch out for one another, and plan to leave together. If plans change, they should update the group and avoid leaving anyone stranded in an unfamiliar or unsafe situation.

10

Know available resources.

Individuals should know whom to contact if they or a friend needs help and where to go for assistance. They can reach out to resources such as the Community Safety Office, the Office of Nondiscrimination, The Wellness Spot, Primary Care Health Services, the Furman Counseling Center, the College Chaplain, the Barnard Ombuds Office, or the Employee Assistance Program for employees.

11

Be a good friend.

[RAINN encourages supporters to remember:](#)

Respect autonomy and agency. Don't press someone to talk about their trauma or what they're going through, and don't offer advice unless they ask for it. Let them lead.

Validate experiences and feelings and respond with supportive statements like: "I believe you," "You didn't do anything to deserve this," and "I'm here for you".

12

Trust your instincts.

Trusting instincts is key. If something feels off, it probably is. Friends should look out for one another's safety in social situations and be proactive in seeking help when needed (RAINN).

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



TIMELY WARNINGS AND EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

Emergency Notifications

The College will immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus.

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

An emergency notification will be issued utilizing a mass notification system. A variety of communication methods can be used to notify the campus immediately. Notifications will be made using some or all of the following: text messaging, e-mail, in-building notification systems, outdoor audible warning systems, and computer pop-ups. If any of these systems fail or the College deems it appropriate, in-person communication may be used to communicate in an emergency.

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

The College will send Timely Warnings of Clery Act crimes occurring in Clery Act geography and reported to a Campus Security Authority or local law enforcement that represent an ongoing threat to students and employees. Warnings will be sent in a manner that is timely, that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and that will aid in the prevention of similar circumstances.

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

The College is not required to issue a Timely Warning with respect to crime reported to pastoral or professional counselors but encourages all community members to report emergencies to Community Safety immediately.

Timely Warning

Timely warnings are notifications about Clery Act crimes that may have already occurred but represent an ongoing threat and apply to crimes that occur within Barnard College Clery Act geography and are reported to a Campus Security Authority or local law enforcement. Timely warnings are provided in a manner that is timely, that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and that will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences. Warnings may not be issued for crimes disclosed to pastoral and professional counselors. If the College issues an emergency notification, it may not issue a timely warning regarding the same facts but will provide follow-up information as necessary.

Such warnings may include, but are not limited to the following information:

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

Emergency Notifications

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

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

Community Safety Advisory

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

Emergency Alert Procedures

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

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

- Community Safety and 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. When such action is warranted, the campus community will be appropriately advised.

Things to Watch For:

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

Prepare for Emergencies:

- Know the building's floor plan and the locations of stairs, fire extinguishers, and emergency exits.
- For frequent visits to the same location within a building, become familiar with the number of doors passed along the evacuation route before reaching the nearest exit.
- When exiting in smoky conditions, keep a hand on the wall and crawl to the nearest exit. Always be aware of more than one path out of the location and the number of doors between the room and the exit.

Leaving Campus:

- In the event of a campus evacuation or relocation, ensure everyone is informed of the plan, including the route, transportation, and estimated arrival time.
- For those with a vehicle, ensure it is in good condition and maintain at least half a tank of gas or electric charge sufficient to drive 50-100 miles. If a personal vehicle is not available, arrange for alternative transportation.
- Bring an emergency kit when evacuating.
- Leave a note indicating the departure time and destination for others to see.
- Keep campus ID and vehicle registration accessible, as access to campus may be restricted.

Shelter in Place Procedures

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

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

Severe Weather

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

Chemical Contamination

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

Active Shooter or Armed Intruder

1. Secure the location. Individuals should immediately lock doors, close blinds, and turn off lights. They should remain quiet and move away from windows and doors. If possible, furniture or other objects should be used to barricade the door.

2. Assess escape options. If the room cannot be locked, individuals should determine whether there is a safe route to exit the building. They should evacuate only if it is safe to do so. If gunfire is nearby, it may be safer to stay in place and hide.

3. Stay out of sight and take cover. Individuals should get low to the floor and remain behind solid objects if possible, avoiding windows or areas visible from outside.

4. Silence communication devices. Cell phones should be placed on silent mode (not vibrating) to avoid making noise that could reveal the location.

5. Call for help when safe. If the shooter is nearby and it is safe to use a phone, individuals should call 911, report their location and the situation, and remain on the line until directed to hang up.

6. Avoid triggering fire alarms. Fire alarms should not be activated, as this may draw others into dangerous areas.

7. Be prepared to take action. If confronted directly and escape is impossible, individuals should be ready to defend themselves using any available means.

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 College’s Public Safety text alert system by logging in with your Columbia UNI to [Columbia SSOL](#). The link can be found under “Your Academic Records.” Select “Text Message Enrollment.” Because of our separate locations, these College alerts will sometimes include information about incidents not close to Barnard’s campus. In some instances, students will receive messages from both Barnard and Columbia College alert systems.

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

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 2024 included:

Test Date	Start Time	Type of Test (drill, exercise etc.)	Announced or Unannounced
9/24/2024	20:45	exercise	unannounced
10/15/2024	18:48	exercise	unannounced

MISSING STUDENTS



If a student is believed to be missing, Community Safety should be contacted immediately.

Most missing student reports in a campus environment result from students changing their routines without informing friends. If a member of the community has reason to believe that a student is missing, all efforts will be made to locate the student to determine their state of health and well-being.

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

At the start of each academic year, all residential students are asked to designate a confidential contact to be notified if the student is determined to be missing.

Reporting Missing Students

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

Missing Defined

Missing is defined as a student not responding to the Community Safety staff or a representative from CARES staff for more than 24 hours and their whereabouts unknown for more than 24 hours. Community Safety is responsible for investigating each report of a missing student and for determining whether the student is missing in accordance with the Policy.

Confidentiality of Emergency Contact

Contact information is registered confidentially, and the information is accessible only to authorized campus officials and law enforcement. The contact information is not disclosed outside of a missing person's investigation and is only accessed by law enforcement and appropriate campus officials if someone is reported missing pursuant to this policy.

Students Under 18

Parents or guardians of persons under the age of 18 who are not emancipated will be notified in addition to any additional contact person designated by the student, within 24 hours of determining that they are missing.

Procedure if a Student is Reported Missing

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 Community Safety or the Response Team, the appropriate Residential Life and Housing staff will also be notified.

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:

- Making inquiries of roommates, suitemates, residents on the same floor, and any other known associates of the student, including questions regarding electronic communication;
- Accessing and reviewing the student's academic schedule and determining whether the student is attending classes;
- Determining whether the student has used their ID card for meals or to access other College buildings or services.

If these efforts are unsuccessful, a Community Safety 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.

Notifications to Law Enforcement

If these efforts are unsuccessful, a Community Safety 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 AND CRIME PREVENTION

Community Safety Authority

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

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

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

The Community Safety staff maintain a relationship with the New York City Police Department. Specifically, the College has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in place with the NYPD to promote timely communication regarding relevant criminal investigations, incidents or arrests involving known affiliates, and/or incidents where there may be a perceived or actual

threat to the welfare of Barnard affiliates or stakeholders. In addition, Community Safety collaborates with other agencies including the New York City Fire Department, law enforcement and first responder agencies, and Columbia College Public Safety and affiliates.

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

Memoranda of Understanding

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

agencies, and Columbia College Public Safety and affiliates.

Safety and Access

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

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

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

Residences 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 Barnard Community Safety.

Access and egress are monitored at this checkpoint, and all students must display their current Barnard or Columbia ID card with residential sticker, utilizing the desk reader, where applicable, to gain entry.

Visitors and guests must provide valid identification and be hosted by a resident of the specific hall, signed in using the QR code and verified by the Access Attendant before entry. A resident student host must meet their guest at the building lobby (or at the main gate between the hours of 11:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m. when ID access is required for campus access).

The host is required to always escort their visitor/guest in the residence hall and is responsible for the behavior of their visitor/guest while a guest is inside the premises. The policy regarding guest access to Residence Halls may be viewed on the Residential Life and Housing webpage <http://barnard.edu/reslife/policies/guests>.

Campus Patrol

Marked patrol units from Community Safety, the NYPD, and Columbia College regularly monitor the campus perimeter. While Community Safety Officers 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 Community Safety, 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 College 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. Allowing another person to use your ID violates College policy and the student code of conduct 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 is not aware of any criminal activity monitoring by local law enforcement agencies of non-campus officially recognized student organizations. The College does not recognize any off-campus housing or off-campus student organization facilities.

Crime Log and Fire Log

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

Barnard Community Safety 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 two business days. The log is publicly accessible for the most recent 60 days during business hours; older entries are available within two 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 AND PREVENTION



Reporting a Fire

Students and employees must promptly report any fire on campus to Community Safety. 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.

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 your key/key card; 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.

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.

Weapons Policy

Illegal or unauthorized possession, use, distribution or manufacturing of firearms, explosives, facsimile weapons, other weapons (including but not limited to: pepper spray, mace, bowie knife, switchblade knife), or dangerous chemicals on College premises.

Weapons, ammunition, and simulated weapons are prohibited in the residence halls. This includes, but is not limited to, guns, tasers, knives, and swords.

Fire Extinguisher Use

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

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.

QUICK STEPS FOR USE:

Stand at a safe distance: Maintain approximately 6 to 8 feet from the fire while aiming and operating the extinguisher using the "PASS" method:

Pull the pin to break the tamper seal.

Aim low and direct the extinguisher nozzle or hose at the base of the fire.

Squeeze the handle and release the extinguishing agent.

Spray from side to side moving the extinguisher back and forth until the fire is extinguished.

Approved and Prohibited items

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

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

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.

Smoking Policy

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

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

Fire Drills and Safety Systems

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

Reported Fire Statistics

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. 121 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
616 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
620 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brooks Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hewitt Hall	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. 121 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
616 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
620 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brooks Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hewitt Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Plimpton Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reid Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sulzberger Hall	1	Lit candle burning	0	0	0

2022

Location	Fires	Cause	Fire-related Injuries	Deaths related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
Elliott Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cathedral Gardens	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
537 W. 121 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
616 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
620 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brooks Hall	1	Unintentional, use of prohibited items	N/A	N/A	\$66038.2500000
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



CAMPUS POLICIES AND GOVERNING LAWS

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG POLICIES

Alcohol Use

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

The College Program for Prevention of Drug and [Alcohol Misuse and Abuse policy statement can be found online.](#)

Substance Use Policies

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 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.

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.

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

Members of the College community who violate College policy will be subject to discipline. Guests, visitors, or vendors may be asked to leave and prohibited from returning to College property. Considering the circumstances of each case, sanctions for students may range from warnings to expulsion from the College, and sanctions for faculty and staff members may range from warnings to termination. At the discretion of the College, as an alternative to, or in addition to any disciplinary action taken, students or employees may be required to participate in and to satisfactorily complete an appropriate educational, counseling or rehabilitation program. Records of discipline may be maintained in a student's record or an employee's personnel file. Enforcement of these sanctions will be through the College's existing disciplinary procedures for students, faculty, and staff, as appropriate. In some cases, students may be referred to law enforcement for investigation, arrest, and prosecution.

State Laws for Alcohol and Other Drugs

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

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

A person need not be in actual physical possession of a controlled substance to be guilty of a crime. The unlawful presence of a controlled substance in an automobile, for instance, is presumptive evidence of knowing possession of each passenger unless the substance is concealed on the person of one of the occupants. Similarly, certain substances, including marijuana, are in open view in a room under circumstances showing intent to prepare the substance for sale is presumptive evidence of knowing possession of anyone close to anyone.

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

These are only examples of the criminal penalties that can be assessed against a person for the illegal possession, use, and distribution of alcoholic beverages and drugs. Further information regarding Federal penalties can be found on the web at: www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/drug_of_abuse.pdf#page=30

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

Substance/ Schedule	Quantity	Penalty - First Offense	Penalty - Second Offense
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.
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

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](#). Questions about the Policy, or whether a specific fact pattern is covered by the Policy may be asked to the Office of Nondiscrimination at any time using the contact information at the beginning of this Annual Security Report.

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

Title IX office

Barnard College is committed to providing an environment free from discrimination, harassment, and retaliation. The 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 and harassment. As such, the Office provides outreach, education, supportive consultation, and response services to all members of the Barnard community. The primary purposes of the 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 [College's Title IX website](#).

The College's Title IX Coordinator:

Joanne Delgadillo

Milbank 115B

nondiscrimination@barnard.edu

212-854-0037

Title IX Coordinators are Campus Security Authorities under the Clery Act. Violations reported to the Title IX office will, if required, be included in the Annual Security Report and considered for timely warnings and other notifications.

College Policy

The College's 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.

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

For this 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.

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

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

Disclosure and Resources

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

The College encourages students, employees, and third parties to disclose and seek support from campus, medical, mental health, law enforcement, and other supportive resources available on campus and in the community. 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 this 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 this Policy and at the beginning of the Annual Security Report.

Privacy: Information shared with a Title IX Official 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 Official, and only as permitted or required by law. When speaking with a Title IX Official, 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

The priority for any individual who experiences sexual violence should be to reach a safe location and obtain necessary medical care. Students and employees are encouraged to preserve any physical evidence, which may help establish that the offense occurred and may assist in seeking a protective order.

Injuries may be visible or hidden. 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](#). Individuals do not need to speak to law enforcement or College officials to receive an exam. The exam can be billed to insurance or to the [Victims of Crime Compensation Program](#) without any documentation being sent to the person's insurance company. New York also maintains a fund to assist victims with additional costs, including counseling for sexual assault.

A forensic exam provides access to important medications. The State covers the cost of emergency contraception, HIV PrEP, hepatitis vaccines, bacterial infection prevention medications, and pain or nausea medications related to the assault. These medications are most effective when administered promptly after the incident.

If an individual is in immediate danger or requires urgent medical care, they should call 911.

Although forensic exams (often referred to as rape kits) are sometimes portrayed on television primarily as evidence for criminal cases, their main purpose is to provide medical care, treatment for injuries, and appropriate medications. Individuals can

receive a forensic exam even if they choose not to speak with law enforcement or have evidence shared with the police.

During a forensic exam, evidence of a crime may be collected. Individuals have the right to decide how they participate in the exam and may pause or stop at any time. Evidence can be collected even if the person is uncertain about reporting to the police. Kits can be tested anonymously or without identifying information, and individuals have the right to request updates on the status of the exam. DNA and other evidence may be collected from the body, clothing, or personal items and preserved to assist law enforcement if the person later chooses to report the crime. Reporting to law enforcement is never mandatory and should not prevent someone from seeking medical care.

Individuals are advised to avoid showering, bathing, douching, or brushing teeth until medical attention is received. Clothing worn at the time of the assault should be saved in a paper bag or cardboard box. Evidence collection is strongest within the first four days after an assault. Evidence of drug-facilitated sexual assault (e.g., Rohypnol, GHB, or other substances) should be tested as soon as possible, as these substances can leave the body quickly. Texts, direct messages, social media communications, pictures, videos, and other documentation should be preserved, as they may be useful to College professionals or law enforcement investigating the incident.

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 and mental health services; extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments; modifications to work or class schedules; campus escort services; mutual restrictions on contact between the Parties; changes to work, housing, or living arrangements; leaves of absence; increased security and monitoring of certain campus areas; visa and immigration assistance; financial aid information; and any other reasonably available measures designed to protect the safety, wellbeing, and educational or employment access of the affected 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 Title IX Coordinator(s) and/or to Community Safety.

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 Ethics Reporting Hotline:

- Call 1-833-669-8659
- Go to barnardedu.ethicspoint.com and select “Make a Report”
- Visit the mobile app at barnardedumobile.ethicspoint.com

Reporters should understand that anonymous reporting may limit the College’s ability to respond or provide supportive measures to a harmed person.

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 Office of Nondiscrimination 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 Office of Nondiscrimination 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 Office of Nondiscrimination, which 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 Office may also terminate the process if it becomes inappropriate. Resolutions reached through Alternative Resolution are final and cannot be appealed.

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 such 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
- Educational
- 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
- Educational
- 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
- Educational
- 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
- Educational
- 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

Complaints against students: Director of Student Conduct or designee

Complaints against faculty: Provost or designee

Complaints against staff or other Respondents: Executive VP for Strategy & Chief Administrative Officer or designee

Reviewers must be impartial and did not participate 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.

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

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

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

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 person is at least 21 years old, or engages in sexual contact (vaginal, oral, anal) where lack of consent is for another reason other than incapacity. Class E Felony.

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

years), someone mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. Class E Felony.

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

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

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

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

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

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 210 years incarcerated, convicted twice or more of these offenses or any other offense in this section of the penal law. Class E Felony.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Penal Law §130.95 Predatory Sexual Assault

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

Penal Law §130.96 Predatory Sexual Assault Against a Child

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

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

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

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

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

Dating Violence

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

Domestic Violence

Social Services Law §459-A Domestic Violence Definitions

Domestic Violence is not specifically defined in New York State Penal law.

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

Family or household member includes (a) persons related by consanguinity or affinity; (b) persons legally married to one another; (c) persons formerly married to one another regardless of whether they still reside in the same household; (d) persons who have a child in common regardless of whether such persons are married or have lived together at any time; (e) unrelated persons who are continually or at regular intervals living in the same household or who have in the past continually or at regular intervals lived in the same household; (f) persons who are not related by consanguinity or affinity and who are or have been in an intimate relationship regardless of whether such persons have lived together at any time; or (g) any other category of individuals deemed to be a victim of domestic violence as defined by

the office of children and family services in regulation.

Stalking

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

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

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

against, or the kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment or death of such person or a member of such person's immediate family; or committing Stalking in the Fourth Degree having previously been convicted of Stalking in the Fourth Degree in the last 10 years. Class A Misdemeanor.

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

First Degree includes committing Stalking in the Third Degree and in the course or doing so intentionally or recklessly causes physical injury to the victim or commits a Class A Misdemeanor, Class E Felony, or Class D Felony. Class D Felony.

Consent

Education Law §6441 Affirmative Consent

Affirmative consent: a knowing, voluntary, and mutual decision among all participants to engage in sexual activity. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create clear permission regarding willingness to engage in the sexual activity. Silence or lack of

resistance, in and of itself, does not demonstrate consent. The definition of consent does not vary based upon a participant's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.

Consent to any sexual act or prior consensual activity between or with any party does not necessarily constitute consent to any other sexual act.

Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating the act is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.

Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time.

Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated, which occurs when an individual lacks the ability to knowingly choose to participate in sexual activity. Incapacitation may be caused by the lack of consciousness or being asleep, being involuntarily restrained, or if an individual otherwise cannot consent. Depending on the degree of intoxication, someone who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicants may be incapacitated and therefore unable to consent.

Consent cannot be given when it is the result of any coercion, intimidation, force, or threat of harm.

When consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given, sexual activity must stop.

REPORT PREPARATION AND 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.

CRIME STATISTICS

PART I CRIMES

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022	Non-campus 2023	Non-campus 2024	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
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	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	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	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Aggravated Assault	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2	3	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022	Non-campus 2023	Non-campus 2024	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
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 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022	Non-campus 2023	Non-campus 2024	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	8	6	11	8	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022	Non-campus 2023	Non-campus 2024	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES

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

2023: There were no hate crimes reported in 2023.

2022: There were no hate crimes reported in 2022.

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.

2024: There were no unfounded crimes in 2024.

2023: There were no unfounded crimes in 2023.

2022: There were no unfounded crimes in 2022.