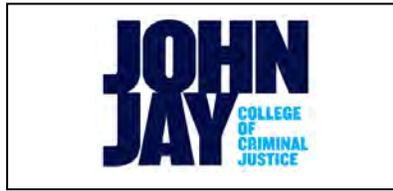


**ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT  
CALENDAR YEAR 2014  
CRIME STATISTICS 2011-2013**

**JOHN JAY COLLEGE  
524 W 59<sup>TH</sup> STREET  
NEW YORK, NY 10019  
212-237-8524**



**KEVIN CASSIDY  
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
JOHN JAY COLLEGE  
212-237-8524**

## **College Overview**

John Jay College's Annual Security Report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. These statistics are compiled from campus incident reports, reports from designated Campus Security Authorities and from our local police precincts. The report also includes institutional policies concerning campus security, such as policies concerning alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, the reporting of crimes, sexual assault and emergency and evacuation procedures. This report is posted on the School's website at <http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/CleryDisclosure.pdf>. Hard copies are located in the Public Safety Office in room L2 61. John Jay College, a component of The City University of New York, is a liberal arts college dedicated to education, research and service in the fields of criminal justice, fire science and related areas of public service. The main campus is located at 524 W 59<sup>th</sup> Street in Manhattan, a borough of New York City with a population of approximately 1.7 million. The campus is comprised of four buildings located on or contiguous to the campus. The college enrolls approximately 15,000 degree program students who attend day and evening classes. In addition, the college, through the Office of Continuing Education serves 560 individuals during the academic year. The college employs approximately 875 full-time faculty/staff and 1880 part-time/adjunct staff members.

## **Crime Reporting Procedure**

Faculty, staff, students, and others who may be on campus or on the contiguous geographic perimeter of the campus are encouraged to promptly report any past crime, attempted crime, or actual criminal activity to the Department of Public Safety. The department will expeditiously respond to the condition reported and make necessary notifications to the local police precinct. Criminal activities, as well as other emergencies, can be reported by:

1. Calling the Department of Public Safety's emergency telephone line (212) 237-8888. Extension 8888 may be dialed within the college's telephone system.
2. Using the Emergency phones located at various sites throughout the campus.
3. Reporting the information to any member of the Department of Public Safety or in person at the Public Safety Office located in room L2.61 of the New Building.
4. All counselors are strongly encouraged when they deem it appropriate to inform the persons they are counseling of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.
5. Victims or witnesses may report crimes to persons designated as Campus Security Authorities, who will then forward only the report of the crime – without divulging the name of victim or witness – to the Department of Public Safety for inclusion in the annual crime report. The College recognizes the importance of confidentiality to victims and witnesses of crimes. For the purposes of providing crime statistics pursuant to the Campus Security Act in the College's annual crime report, victim and witness information will remain anonymous. However, complete confidentiality cannot be guaranteed in all other contexts. The College reserves the right to notify the police when it believes that such reporting is necessary for the protection of the College community. In most cases, however, that notification will be done without divulging the victim's identity and will be done only for the purpose of providing a campus-wide safety alert.
6. In the event that the situation you observe or are involved in is of an extreme or life-threatening nature, call 911, the New York City Police Department's emergency phone number. If you make a 911 call please also notify the Department of Public Safety. They will also respond to assist and direct the police and other emergency personnel to the reported emergency.
7. Hate Crime and Bias-Related Incidents Bias or hate crimes are crimes motivated by the perpetrator's bias or attitude against an individual victim or group based on perceived or actual personal characteristics, such as their race, color, creed, national origin, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, disability or alienage. In order to effectively handle incidents of bias related crimes and prevent future occurrences of such crimes, victims or witnesses of a hate crime are encouraged to immediately report incidents in the manner described above. Please remember that any evidence such as graffiti, e-mails, written notes or voice mail messages should be preserved. Victims of bias crime can also avail themselves of counseling and support services through the Office of Counseling.

## **Investigation of Violent Felony Offenses**

In accordance with New York State Education Law, John Jay College Department of Public Safety will investigate any violent felony offense occurring at, or, on the grounds of the campus, and provide for the investigation of a report of any missing student who resides in a facility owned or operated by the college. The Department of Public Safety will coordinate with the New York City Police Department for the prompt investigation of such crimes.

## **Daily Crime Log**

The college maintains a daily crime log. The purpose of the log is to maintain a record of criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents reported to Public Safety. The log includes the date the crime was reported, the date and time that the crime occurred, the nature of the crime, the general location of the crime and the disposition of the crime, if known. The log is available for inspection in room L2 61 during regular business hours. It is in paper format. The log contains incidents occurring within the last 60 calendar days. If you wish to examine logs pre-dating the 60 day period, your request may be made to the Public Safety Office located in room L2 61. These requests will be honored within two business days.

## **Campus Security Authorities**

The following Offices are designated as Campus Security Authorities:

- Office of the Dean of Students Tel (212) 237-8211
- Office of the Director of Athletics/Athletic Coaches Tel (212) 237-6329
- Office of the Title IX Coordinator Tel (646) 557-4409
- Office of the Women's Center Tel (646) 557-4535
- Office of Counseling Tel (212) 237-8141
- Office of Student Health Tel (212) 621-4101
- Office of Student Life Tel (212) 237-8185
- Office of Residence Life Coordinator Tel (212) 237-8717
- Office of Security at the New Yorker Dormitory Tel (212) 977-7622

Members of the college community may also make reports of crimes and security incidents to these officials. Each year, the Public Safety Department requests data via official letter request from these authorities for inclusion in this report.

## **Reporting Incidents of Sexual Harassment, Including Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct, Stalking and Dating/Intimate Partner/Domestic Violence**

Allegations of sexual harassment including sexual assault, stalking, or domestic and intimate partner violence should be reported to one of individuals listed below:

Title IX Coordinator, Silvia Montalban, Room 622T  
646-557-4409, Smontalban@jjay.cuny.edu

Chief Student Affairs Officer, Lynette Cook-Francis,  
Room L.65NB, 212-237-8211, lcook-francis@jjay.cuny.edu

Director of Public Safety, Kevin Cassidy, Room L2.61NB  
212-237-8524, Kcassidy@jjay.cuny.edu

Counseling Center and Gender Based Violence Prevention and Response Advocate, Jessica Greenfield, Room L.67.07NB  
646-557-4535, Jgreenfield@jjay.cuny.edu

For more information, please see section "Reporting and Prevention of Sex Offenses" later in this document. For more detailed information on Title IX including community resources, please also see CUNY policies, Getting Help, Understanding and Preventing Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment please go to (<http://www1.cuny.edu/sites/title-ix/campus/john-jay-college-of-criminal-justice/>)

## **Public Safety and Security Services**

John Jay College's main campus grounds, the contiguous geographic perimeter of the main campus, and the off-campus sites, are patrolled on a 24-hour basis by Campus Peace Officers and Campus Security Assistants. Campus Security Assistants are licensed as NYS security guards and do not have arrest power. Campus Peace Officers, while on property controlled by the City University of New York, possess the same powers as New York City Police Officers pursuant to section 140.25 of the New York State criminal procedure law.

At John Jay College, incidents of a criminal nature that are reported to Public Safety personnel are referred via the complainant to the NYPD. The City University of New York and John Jay College have Memorandums of Understanding with the NYPD for emergency, non-emergency and investigative response. The department consists of approximately 30 Campus Security Assistants and 20 Campus Peace Officers assigned to patrol the campus.

The Public Safety Department also oversees access control system that protects various buildings as well as the fire alarm system. Supplementing these campus security systems are panic alarm buttons that have been installed in some administrative offices and emergency phones that are conspicuously located on campus grounds.

### **CAMPUS SECURITY ESCORT**

A member of the Public Safety staff can conduct escorts for individuals to nearby public transportation.

### **WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

John Jay College maintains a cooperative relationship with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. A written Memorandum of Understanding exists between all City University colleges and the New York City Police Department regarding presence on campus and law enforcement duties.

## **Off-Campus Organizations Crimes and Safety Hazard Monitoring**

### **RESIDENCE HALLS/OFF CAMPUS STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS**

John Jay College has off campus housing facilities located at the New Yorker Hotel. John Jay College has no off-campus student organizations.

## **Emergency Notification & Response**

### **CUNY ALERT SYSTEM**

All students, as well as faculty and staff are strongly encouraged to participate in the CUNY Alert system. The CUNY Alert system is designed to give you immediate and up-to-date information regarding weather, utility and emergency situations. The system can contact you and family or friends, as you designate, via text message, cell phone, landline and/or e-mail. The system can offer all methods of notice, a single method or any combination. It is user friendly and can prove to be invaluable before, during and after an emergency. Simply log onto [www.cuny.edu/alert](http://www.cuny.edu/alert) and follow the instructions. If you have trouble signing up for CUNY Alert, please come to the Department of Public Safety located in room L2.61 or the Department of Information Technology help desk located in room L2.73.00. The system is activated via a web-based system controlled by the New York State Office of Emergency Management.

#### **TIMELY WARNINGS TO MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY**

The issuance of Timely Warnings is made by the Public Safety Director in consultation with executive staff. When it is appropriate, John Jay College will issue immediate notification of security issues via the public address system, electronic mail and CUNY Alert. The issuing of a timely warning is ultimately the decision of the Public Safety Department. Depending on the time sensitivity of the incident, the issuance of the Timely warning may be made outside of the executive framework. John Jay College is a participant in the CUNY Alert system. Operated under the auspices of the New York State Emergency Management Office, CUNY Alert allows subscribers to receive messages regarding safety via email, cell and landline, text message or in any combination thereof. These notifications are issued when the campus operations are adversely affected by man made or natural incidents.

#### **IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATIONS**

Unless such notice and warning constitutes a compromise to contain an emergency, or may result in an expansion or exacerbation of an emergency, immediate notification of an emergency will take place through one – or a combination of – the following methodologies: (1) CUNY-Alert, (2) Verbal announcement through the School's public address system, (3) Campus-wide e-mail blast and (4) School web-site notice. Again, please note that a circumstance may arise in which it would not be prudent or appropriate to issue an immediate notification if such release would compromise efforts to contain the emergency.

#### **EMERGENCY RESPONSE EVACUATION FIRE DRILL TESTS**

John Jay College conducts sixteen fire drills per calendar year. Eight of these drills are conducted in the evening. Floor wardens, deputy floor wardens and searchers are assigned to each floor during the drills. Drills are conducted by adult trained and licensed Fire Safety Director. During these drills, building occupants are familiarized with campus evacuation procedures.

#### **PUBLICATION OF PROCEDURES**

Emergency response and evacuation procedures are published annually via Annual Security Report. This report is updated as needed throughout the year. The Public Safety Office, in room L2.61, has hard copies of this report.

**Note on all emergency notifications: When in the considered opinion of college, university or civil authorities, dissemination of information on a given emergency may hinder or cause additional harm, such notification may be delayed until such time that it is safe to do so.**

### **Public Safety Awareness & Crime Prevention Programs**

The Department of Public Safety issues safety alert bulletins when deemed necessary and provides Timely Warning Notices, via e-mail, to the campus community when serious crimes occur in areas on or near the campus. The department maintains a working relationship with the New York City police precinct, which is responsible for responding to criminal incidents on the campus and the surrounding area. All persons reporting crimes to the Department of Public Safety are encouraged to promptly report the incident to the local police precinct concerned.

All Members of the college community are encouraged to attend crime prevention seminars that are conducted by the New York City Police Department and the Department of Public Safety. Crime prevention seminars are scheduled once a year and members of the college community are encouraged to actively participate in their own safety and the safety of others. All incoming students receive information about campus crime prevention programs during initial orientation meetings scheduled before each Spring and Fall semester.

Along with the Office of the Vice President for Finance and Administration, and Facilities Management, the Director of Public Safety conducts on-going reviews of campus grounds and facilities. Special emphasis is placed on the need to ensure safe accessibility to buildings with special attention to landscape hazards as well as inadequate lighting.

All public safety personnel, while on patrol, report potential safety and security hazards as well as entry door problems and elevator malfunctions. Building engineers and custodians report health and safety issues during the course of normal work assignments.

#### **FIRE EMERGENCY PLAN**

Floor wardens and searchers are designated to serve specific areas of the building. When appropriate, they will be activated. They are trained in the use of the buildings fire command system telephones. Their job is to facilitate evacuations and common space assembly of all kinds and to pass information to the fire safety command station. Please heed their directions. When fire alarms ring, please make note of the announcement that immediately follows. It will provide you with instructions on where to assemble. If a false alarm occurs, an "all clear" announcement will follow via the fire command response system. Treat all fire alarms as real unless otherwise directed by the floor wardens or members of the public safety staff. Below are general guidelines for dealing with a fire. But remember, **WHEN IN DOUBT CALL 911 OR ACTIVATE A PULL STATION.**

1. Be familiar with the location of stairways, fire extinguishers, fire exits, and pull boxes in building.
2. If a minor fire appears controllable, immediately contact (personally or preferably have someone else call) the Department of Public Safety at 8888. Locate a portable fire extinguisher. Then promptly direct the discharge of the fire extinguisher toward the base of the flame by squeezing the trigger and moving the hose in a side-to-side motion. Do not use water extinguishers on electrical fires.
3. If an emergency exists, activate the building's fire alarm system by releasing a fire pull station.
4. In the case of large fires that do not appear controllable, immediately activate a fire pull station and, if time permits, call 8888 to report the exact location of the fire. If time permits, close the door of the room where the fire exists.
5. When the building evacuation alarm is sounded, always assume that an emergency exists. Touch closed doors; do not open them if they are hot. If the door is cool, brace yourself behind the door and open it slowly. Bracing yourself behind the door prevents the door from being blown open due to the pressure created by the fire. Walk quickly to the nearest exit and alert others to do the same. Do not use the elevators during a fire.
6. Smoke is the greatest danger in a fire, so stay near the floor where the air will be less toxic.
7. Once outside, move to a clear area at least 500 feet away from the affected building. Keep streets, fire lanes, hydrants and walkways clear for emergency vehicles and crews. These essential personnel must be allowed to do their jobs

8. Do not return to an evacuated building unless told to do so by a College official.
9. If you become trapped in a building during a fire and a window is available, place an article of clothing (shirt, coat, etc.) outside the window as a marker for rescue crews. Place a wet cloth at the base of doors to keep smoke from entering. Shout at regular intervals to alert emergency crews of your location. Dampen a cloth with water, place it over your nose, and breathe lightly through it. It is understood that these items may not be available to you-hence the importance of moving quickly and knowing your escape routes.
10. Should your clothing catch fire, stop, drop and roll. Rolling on the ground will help smother the fire-this is in fact very effective.

#### **HOSTILE INTRUDER**

Don't panic. Keep breathing and keep focused. When an intruder in a campus building is actively causing deadly harm or the threat of imminent deadly harm to people, you must immediately seek cover and contact 911 and the Public safety Department, if at all possible. If you are able to make a call, give as many details as possible relative to location, number of assailants, means of aggression and other pertinent information.

1. Do not sound the fire alarm to evacuate the building. People may be placed in harm's way when they are attempting to evacuate the building.
2. Be aware of alternate exits if it becomes necessary to flee.
3. Persons should lock themselves in classrooms and offices as a means of protection.
4. Persons should stay low, away from windows and barricade their door(s) if possible and use furniture or desks as cover.
5. If possible, cover any windows or openings that have a direct line of sight into the hallway.

When a hostile intruder is actively causing deadly harm or the threat of imminent deadly harm to people on the campus grounds, we recommend the following course of action:

1. Run away from the threat if you can, as fast as you can.
2. Do not run in a straight line. Use desks, chairs, and other objects as cover, if possible.
3. If you can get away from the immediate area of danger, summon help and warn others.
4. If you decide to hide, take into consideration the area in which you are hiding. Will I be found? Is this really a good spot to remain hidden? If you do hide, stay as quiet as possible and calm as possible.
5. If the person(s) is causing death or serious physical injury to others and you are unable to run or hide you may choose to play dead if other victims are around you. Do not give your position away or stand-up until Public Safety or civil authorities give an all-clear signal. If you choose to confront the aggressor, use all manner of materials at hand as weapons-books, chairs, any object near hand.

#### **BOMB INCIDENT PLAN**

While it is important to note that the overwhelming majority of bomb threats are unfounded, it is the policy of the college that they are to be taken seriously. Each threat will be thoroughly investigated and will be considered suspect until all avenues of investigation have been explored.

1. A suspicious looking box, package, object or container in or near your work area may be a bomb or explosive material. Do not handle or touch the object. Move to a safe area (far from the object) and call the Department of Public Safety immediately at extension 8888. Do not operate any electronic devices, radios or light (power) switches.
2. If you receive a bomb threat, remain calm and try to obtain as much information as possible from the caller. Specifically try to ascertain the following:
  - a) The location of the device.
  - b) The time, if any, the device is scheduled to go off.
  - c) The appearance or type of container used for the device.
  - d) The reason for placing the device.
  - e) The size of the bomb.
  - f) The type of explosive used in the device.
  - g) The name of the caller or organization taking responsibility.
  - h) Any additional information that might be available.
3. The person receiving the call should note the following:
  - a) Male or female voice.
  - b) Time of call.
  - c) Mood of caller (excited, nervous, calm, and despondent).
  - d) Background noises that may be present at the location of the caller.
  - e) Approximate age of the caller.
  - f) Any other peculiarities that may be helpful in identifying the source of the call or its purpose.
4. The police will be called and the building may be subject to full or partial evacuation. When evacuating the building, only use stairs. Do not use elevators. Move well away from the building and follow the instructions of floor coordinators and emergency personnel at the scene.
5. If there is an explosion:
  - a) Immediately take cover under sturdy furniture.
  - b) Stay away from the windows.
  - c) Do not light matches.
  - d) Move well away from the site of the explosion to a safe location.
  - e) Use stairs only, do not use elevators.

#### **MEDICAL EMERGENCIES**

1. All medical emergencies should be reported immediately to Public Safety extension 8888.
2. If the medical emergency is life threatening, then call 911 before dialing Public Safety. If you are in doubt, call 911.
3. If you call 911, be prepared to give your name; describe the nature and severity of the medical problem and the location of the victim. Try to answer all of the questions the dispatcher asks you and let him/her hang-up the phone first. Do not move the victim. If you are certified in CPR and First Aid and able to help, then try to assist the victim until help arrives.
4. Look for emergency medical ID's such as bracelets on injured persons and try to keep the victim as comfortable as possible until emergency personnel arrive.
5. If a medical problem is non-life threatening, call the Public Safety Department at extension 8524. If the victim can be safely moved then he/she will be escorted to the Public Safety Office room in room L2.6. If campus Public Safety personnel believe that a victim should not be moved or that emergency medical care is required immediately, then they will call 911. Please remember that the decision to call or not call 911 is not based on financial situation or insurance status. The focus is on assisting the ill or injured party.

## **MEDICAL EMERGENCIES-MENTAL HEALTH**

The Office of the Dean of Students can be helpful in assisting anyone who feels in need of counseling or mental health service. You are not alone and don't have to be alone. The Department of Counseling can be reached at 212-237-8111. Whenever an individual demonstrates or reports a risk for self-destructive or suicidal behavior, immediate assistance is needed. If the situation poses an imminent physical danger, call extension 8888 to reach the Public Safety office or call 911. If imminent physical danger is not posed then call the Dean of Students office at extension 8100 or our counseling department at extension 8111. If a response from either of these two areas is unavailable contact Public Safety at 212-237-8524.

## **UTILITY FAILURES**

### **Power Failure**

The following actions are to be taken by members of the college community in the event of a power failure:

1. Report any power failure immediately to Public Safety at extension 8888 and Facilities Management at extension 8541. In the event of a building wide power failure, phones may not function. If no other emergency situation exists, you can come to the front Security Desk. **The building emergency generator can provide emergency power to the building for several hours. Lights, public address and fire command as well as access control are wired into this system.**
2. Having a flashlight attached to a key chain, belt clip or in a bag may be helpful even when not in the School. Never use candles.
3. During daylight, add as much natural lighting as possible by raising blinds.
4. Faculty with classes should remain where they are until notified otherwise.
5. During a power failure or possible power failure, **never use an elevator.** If you become trapped in an elevator during a power outage, use the emergency "Call for Help" button in the elevator to contact the main security desk. Wait for assistance. Don't panic. Help is on the way.

Once power is restored, Public Safety will make an announcement using the school's public address system. Evacuation may not be necessary during a power failure.

### **Plumbing Problem/Flooding**

Cease using all electrical equipment. Notify Public Safety immediately. If necessary vacate the area and prevent anyone else from entering. If a toilet overflows or water is accumulating in a given area, contact Public Safety at 8888.

### **Gas Leaks**

Gas leaks are very rare but can be very serious. **If you smell gas, contact security by coming down to the main Public Safety desk or utilize a phone away from the smell of gas. Do not use a mobile phone near a gas leak whether here or at home. Gas vapors can be ignited by static electricity.**

## **BIOLOGICAL CHEMICAL OR NUCLEAR ATTACKS**

1. Upon receiving confirmed information of an imminent or ongoing biological, chemical or Nuclear Disaster/Attack that poses great risk to life at the School, the President or his designee shall declare a campus wide emergency.
2. This state of emergency may initiate a lockdown of the building and/or its total evacuation.
3. Notification will be made via college website, voicemail, emergency communication response system and CUNY-ALERT if at all possible.
4. Building occupants will be kept abreast of changes as they develop by college officials. During an event at the building the following actions will be taken if possible: (a) building wide air-handlers will be turned off and intakes sealed if possible, (b) building occupants will be directed to enclosed areas of the building unless otherwise directed by civil authorities to provide most insulation and (d) updates on emergency will be given, if practicable, by the same methodologies as indicated above.

## **ACCESS TO COLLEGE FACILITIES**

Access to campus buildings is limited to faculty, staff, students, guests and visitors who are conducting official college business. The College is equipped with turnstiles as an access control measure. When entering upon campus grounds, all faculty, staff and students are required to use their college identification card to gain access. Identification cards are issued in the Public Safety Office, L2.61NB, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 11 AM to 2 PM and 5 PM to 7 PM when classes are in session. Administrators, faculty and staff are issued keys to their respective offices and/or buildings. All buildings are locked after scheduled classes or special events.

## **CAMPUS FACILITIES**

As the CUNY School of Law is a commuter school, there are no residences or dormitories on campus. To date, there are no off-campus student organizations. The School's building specific hours of operation can be found at <http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/1528.php>. Currently enrolled students and employed staff are permitted to be on campus, for the purpose of school related work after these hours. The School reserves the right to refuse entry or remove anyone regardless of status for rule infractions or safety reasons.

## **IDENTIFICATION CARDS**

School and University policy require that you carry your school issued identification card on your person at all times while in our building or any City University controlled facility. It must be presented upon request by any public safety or administrative agent of the University. These cards are the property of the School. If your card has been lost or stolen, please go to the Office of the Department of Public Safety located at L2 61. A defective ID card will be replaced free of charge.

## **GUESTS**

All visitors to the School are expected to comport themselves in a manner consistent with an academic environment. Guests must sign in at the front Public Safety desk and show identification to the officer on duty. Guests are subject to the lawful instructions of all members of the Security, as well as the Administrative staff. Guests may not remain in the building after midnight or on weekends and holidays. If a guest seems to be intoxicated, refuses to follow procedures of producing identification or follow sign in and sign out procedures, entry to the building will be denied.

## **JOHN JAY COLLEGE LATE NIGHT RESEARCH POLICY**

John Jay College buildings are available to current students, faculty and staff for school-related purposes during prescribed building hours. Faculty members who wish to conduct research late night must alert Public Safety, and are required to sign in at the Public Safety desk. Late night usage of the building is expressly limited to school-related purposes. Such permitted usage does not include sleeping, socializing or other recreational activities except as tangential to research. Violators of this usage limitation will be asked to leave the building, and repeat violators may have their late-night privileges suspended or revoked.

## **SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS USED IN THE MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES**

John Jay College Public Safety maintains the campus' fire alarm/suppression system, access control and CCTV system, fire command and public address system as well as interior and exterior lighting. Any conditions, which appear unsafe, should be directly reported to any security staff person, as soon as possible. Public Safety monitors interior and exterior cameras on a continuous basis. Public Safety/Security Officers patrol the building and grounds several times a tour, every tour, each day of the year. John Jay College utilizes a computerized card access system as a means of access to central parts of the building. When activated, authorized cards are touched to wall mounted card readers to open doors. The School's locking devices are a restricted key-way type. Public Safety staff carries mobile radios programmed

through a repeater to enhance effectiveness. The aforementioned devices are checked during guard tour building rounds and building perimeter tours. Additionally, a special mobile radio located at the front Public Safety desk can communicate with any of the other CUNY campuses, as well as the central office. Deficiencies should be reported to Public Safety for repair/service, needing such an accommodation.

## **Weapons Policy**

No one within the University community (including visitors), except Campus Peace Officers, pursuant to authorization of the College President, shall have in his/her possession a rifle, shotgun, firearm, or any other dangerous instrument or material that can be used to inflict bodily harm on an individual or damage to a building or the grounds of the campus.

## **College Regulations / Code of Conduct**

### **RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 129-A OF THE EDUCATION LAW (THE "HENDERSON RULES.")**

The tradition of the University as a sanctuary of academic freedom and center of informed discussion is an honored one, to be guarded vigilantly. The basic significance of that sanctuary lies in the protection of intellectual freedom: the rights of professors to teach, of scholars to engage in the advancement of knowledge, of students to learn and to express their views, free from external pressures or interference. These freedoms can flourish only in an atmosphere of mutual respect, civility, and trust among teachers and students, only when members of the University community are willing to accept self-restraint and reciprocity as the condition upon which they share in its intellectual autonomy.

Academic freedom and the sanctuary of the University campus extend to all who share these aims and responsibilities. They cannot be invoked by those who would subordinate intellectual freedom to political ends, or who violate the norms of conduct established to protect that freedom.

Against such offenders the University has the right, and indeed the obligation, to defend itself.

We accordingly announce the following rules and regulations to be in effect at each of our colleges which are to be administered in accordance with the requirements of due process as provided in the Bylaws of the Board of Higher Education.

With respect to enforcement of these rules and regulations we note that the Bylaws of the Board of Higher Education provide that:

"THE PRESIDENT. The president, with respect to his education unit, shall:

a. Have the affirmative responsibility of conserving and enhancing the educational standards of the

college and schools under his jurisdiction;

b. Be the advisor and executive agent of the Board and of his respective College Committee and as such shall have the immediate supervision with full discretionary power in carrying into effect the Bylaws, resolutions, and policies of the Board, the lawful resolutions of the several faculties;

c. Exercise general superintendence over the concerns, officers, employees, and students of his educational unit."

#### 1. RULES

1. A member of the academic community shall not intentionally obstruct and/or forcibly prevent others from the exercise of their rights. Nor shall he interfere with the institution's educational processes or facilities, or the rights of those who wish to avail themselves of any of the institution's instructional, personal, administrative, recreational, and community services.

2. Individuals are liable for failure to comply with lawful directions issued by representatives of the University/college when they are acting in their official capacities. Members of the academic community are required to show their identification cards when requested to do so by an official of the college.

3. Unauthorized occupancy of University/college facilities or blocking access to or from such areas is prohibited. Permission from appropriate college authorities must be obtained for removal, relocation, and use of University/college equipment and/or supplies.

4. Theft from, or damage to University/college premises or property, or theft of or damage to property of any person on University/college premises is prohibited.

5. Each member of the academic community or an invited guest has the right to advocate his position without having to fear abuse, physical, verbal, or otherwise, from others supporting conflicting points of view. Members of the academic community and other persons on the college grounds shall not use language or take actions reasonably likely to provoke or encourage physical violence by demonstrators, those demonstrated against, or spectators.

6. Action may be taken against any and all persons who have no legitimate reason for their presence on any campus within the University/college, or whose presence on any such campus obstructs and/or forcibly prevents others from the exercise of the rights or interferes with the institution's educational processes or facilities, or the rights of those who wish to avail themselves of any of the institution's instructional, personal, administrative, recreational, and community services.

7. Disorderly or indecent conduct on University/college-owned or controlled property is prohibited.

8. No individual shall have in his possession a rifle, shotgun, or firearm or knowingly have in his possession any other dangerous instruments or material that can be used to inflict bodily harm on an individual or damage upon a building or the grounds of the University/college without the written authorization of such educational institution. Nor shall any individual have in his possession any other instrument or material which can be used and is intended to inflict bodily harm on any individual or damage upon a building or the grounds of the University/college.

9. Any action or situation which recklessly or intentionally endangers mental or physical health or involves the forced consumption of liquor or drugs for the purpose of initiation into or affiliation with any organization is prohibited.

10. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of illegal drugs or other controlled substances by University students or employees on University/college premises, or as part of any University/college activities is prohibited. Employees of the University must also notify the College Personnel Director of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace not later than five (5) days after such conviction.

11. The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol by students or employees on University/college premises or as part of any University/college activities is prohibited.

## 2. PENALTIES

1. Any student engaging in any manner in conduct prohibited under substantive Rules 1-11 shall be subject to the following range of sanctions as hereafter defined in the attached Appendix: admonition, warning, censure, disciplinary probation, restitution, suspension, expulsions, ejection, and/or arrest by the civil authorities.

2. Any tenured or non-tenured faculty member, or other member of the instructional staff, or member of the classified staff engaging in any manner in conduct prohibited under substantive Rules 1-11 shall be subject to the following range of penalties: warning, censure, restitution, fine not exceeding those permitted by law or by the Bylaws of The City University of New York or suspension with/without pay pending a hearing before an appropriate college authority, dismissal after a hearing, ejection, and/or arrest by the civil authorities, and, for engaging in any manner in conduct prohibited under substantive rule 10, may, in the alternative, be required to participate satisfactorily in an appropriately licensed drug treatment or rehabilitation program. A tenured or non-tenured faculty member, or other member of the instructional staff, or member of the classified staff charged with engaging in any manner in conduct prohibited under substantive Rules 1-11 shall be entitled to be treated in accordance with applicable provisions of the Education Law, or the Civil Service Law, or the applicable collective bargaining agreement, or the Bylaws or written policies of The City University of New York.

3. Any visitor, licensee, or invitee, engaging in any manner in conduct prohibited under substantive Rules

1-11, shall be subject to ejection, and/or arrest by the civil authorities.

4. Any organization which authorized the conduct prohibited under substantive rules 1-11 shall have its permission to operate on campus rescinded.

Penalties 1-4 shall be in addition to any other penalty provided by law or The City University Trustees.

## ADDITIONAL COLLEGE RULES

1. Any student violating any law or regulation established by the College, University, City, State, or Federal Government (including the use of drugs), shall be subject to the formal disciplinary procedures as outlined in Articles 15.3 to 15.5 of the Board of Higher Education Bylaws and Sanctions as listed in the Board of Higher Education Bylaws and Article 129A of the Education Law (CUNY Henderson Rules). The initiation of disciplinary procedures requires notice to the student pursuant to 15.3 of the Board of Higher Education Bylaws.

In emergency or extraordinary circumstances, immediate suspension can be effectuated pending a hearing within seven (7) school days.

2. All other persons who violate New York State or Federal laws including those that govern gambling activities, the use of alcohol, and the possession, distribution, or consumption of any controlled substance will be subject to arrest.

## **University Policy Relating to Drugs and Alcohol**

### **THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK POLICY ON DRUGS AND ALCOHOL**

The City University of New York ("CUNY") is an institution committed to promoting the physical, intellectual, and social development of all individuals. As such, CUNY seeks to prevent the abuse of drugs and alcohol, which can adversely impact performance and threaten the health and safety of students, employees, their families, and the general public. CUNY complies with all federal, state, and local laws concerning the unlawful possession, use, and distribution of drugs and alcohol. Federal law requires that CUNY adopt and implement a program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol by students and employees. As part of its program, CUNY has adopted this policy, which sets forth (1) the standards of conduct that students and employees are expected to follow; (2) CUNY sanctions for the violation of this policy; and (3) responsibilities of the CUNY colleges/units in enforcing this policy. CUNY's policy also (1) sets forth the procedures for disseminating the policy, as well as information about the health risks of illegal drug and alcohol use, criminal sanctions for such use, and available counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation programs, to students and employees; and (2) requires each college to conduct a biennial review of drug and alcohol use and prevention on its campus.

This policy applies to all CUNY students, employees and visitors when they are on CUNY property, including CUNY residence halls, as well as when they are engaged in any CUNY-sponsored activities off campus.

### **CUNY STANDARDS OF CONDUCT**

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of drugs or alcohol by anyone, on CUNY property (including CUNY residence halls), in CUNY buses or vans, or at CUNY-sponsored activities, are prohibited. In addition, CUNY employees are prohibited from illegally providing drugs or alcohol to CUNY students. Finally, no student may possess or consume alcoholic beverages in any CUNY residence hall, regardless of whether the student is of lawful age. For purposes of this policy, a CUNY residence hall means a residence hall owned and/or operated by CUNY, or operated by a private management company on CUNY's behalf. In order to make informed choices about the use of drugs and alcohol, CUNY students and employees are expected to familiarize themselves with the information provided by CUNY about the physiological, psychological, and social consequences of substance abuse.

### **CUNY SANCTIONS**

Employees and students who violate this policy are subject to sanctions under University policies, procedures and collective bargaining agreements, as described below. Employees and students should be aware that, in addition to these CUNY sanctions, the University will contact appropriate law enforcement agencies if they believe that a violation of the policy should also be treated as a criminal matter.

### **STUDENTS**

Students are expected to comply with the CUNY and college policies with respect to drugs and alcohol. Any student found in violation may be subject to disciplinary action under Article 15 of the Bylaws of the Board of Trustees, which may result in sanctions up to and including expulsion from the University. In addition, any student who resides in a CUNY residence hall and who is found to have violated any CUNY or college policy with respect to drugs and alcohol may be subject to sanctions under the CUNY Residence Hall Disciplinary Procedures, up to and including expulsion from the residence hall. In lieu of formal disciplinary action, CUNY may, in appropriate cases, seek to resolve the matter through an agreement pursuant to which the student must see a counselor or successfully participate in a drug and alcohol treatment program. In accordance with the Federal Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), CUNY may also choose—when appropriate—to contact parents or legal guardians of students who have violated the CUNY policy on drugs and alcohol.

### **EMPLOYEES**

Any employee found to have violated this CUNY policy may be subject to disciplinary action, in accordance with the procedures set forth in applicable CUNY policies, rules, regulations, and collective bargaining agreements. Sanctions may include a reprimand, suspension without pay, or termination of employment. In lieu of formal disciplinary action, CUNY may, in appropriate cases, seek to resolve the matter through an agreement pursuant to which the employee must successfully participate in a drug or alcohol treatment program.

## **INFORMATION FOR THE CUNY COMMUNITY ON THE RISKS AND CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE**

### **BACKGROUND**

The City University of New York's Policy on Drugs and Alcohol, adopted by the Board of Trustees on June 22, 2009, prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of drugs or alcohol by employees, students or visitors, on CUNY property, in CUNY buses or vans, or at CUNY-sponsored activities. It prohibits all students (regardless of their age) from possessing or consuming alcoholic beverages in CUNY residence halls. It also prohibits CUNY employees from illegally providing drugs or alcohol to CUNY students. As the Policy states, sanctions for violation of the Policy, following appropriate disciplinary proceedings, may include, in the case of students, expulsion from the university, and in the case of employees, termination of employment. This document sets forth additional information required to be provided under federal law, including the legal sanctions for drug and alcohol use, health risks of such use, and information regarding available counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation programs.

### **LEGAL SANCTIONS**

Federal and New York State laws make it a criminal offense to manufacture, distribute, dispense, possess with intent to distribute, or simply possess a controlled substance. Such substances include heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, ecstasy, LSD, PCP, marijuana, and a number of common pharmaceutical drugs if unlawfully obtained. The sanctions for violation of these laws, ranging from community service and monetary fines to life imprisonment, depend upon the particular offense, the drug type, and the drug quantity. Students convicted under these statutes may also forfeit federal financial aid eligibility.

Note that an individual 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 is presumptive evidence of knowing possession of such substance by each passenger unless the substance is concealed on the person of one of the occupants. Similarly, the presence of certain substances in plain view in a room can sometimes be presumptive evidence of knowing possession of such substance by anyone in close proximity.

*Further, pursuant to New York State law:*

- Any person under age 21 who is found to be in possession of alcohol with the intent to consume it may be punished by a fine and/or required to complete an alcohol awareness program and/or to provide up to 30 hours of community service. Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, § 65-c.
- Giving or selling an alcoholic beverage to a person less than age 21 is a class A misdemeanor punishable by a sentence of imprisonment up to one year. Penal Law § 260.20
- Any person who operates a motor vehicle while intoxicated or while his ability to operate such vehicle is impaired by the consumption of alcohol or drugs, is subject to suspension or revocation of driving privileges in the State, monetary fines up to \$1,000, and imprisonment for up to one year. Vehicle and Traffic Law § 1192
- A person under 21 who presents false written evidence of age for the purpose of purchasing or attempting to purchase any alcoholic beverage may be punished by a fine, community service and/or completion of an alcohol awareness program. Alcoholic Beverage Control Law § 65-b(1). Possessing such false evidence may also be criminal possession of a forged instrument, which is a felony in New York, punishable by a fine of up to \$5000, imprisonment up to 7 years, or both. Penal Law § 170.25.

- Appearing in public under the influence of narcotics or a drug other than alcohol to the degree that a person may endanger him or herself or other persons or property, or annoy persons in his vicinity, is a violation, punishable by a fine and imprisonment up to 15 days. Penal Law § 240.40

## **HEALTH RISKS**

The following is a brief summary of some of the health risks and symptoms associated with use of many of the most-publicized drugs, including alcohol and tobacco. This information was obtained from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (part of the National Institutes of Health of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services), and the Mayo Clinic. Please note that individuals experience such substances in different ways based on a variety of physical and psychological factors and circumstances.

### LSD (Acid)

LSD is one of the strongest mood-changing drugs, and has unpredictable psychological effects. With large enough doses, users experience delusions and visual hallucinations. Physical effects include increased body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure; sleeplessness; and loss of appetite.

### Cocaine

Cocaine is a powerfully addictive drug. Common health effects include heart attacks, respiratory failure, strokes, and seizures. Large amounts can cause bizarre and violent behavior. In rare cases, sudden death can occur on the first use of cocaine or unexpectedly thereafter.

### MDMA (Ecstasy)

Ecstasy is a drug that has both stimulant and psychedelic properties. Adverse health effects can include nausea, chills, sweating, teeth clenching, muscle cramping, and blurred vision.

### Heroin

Heroin is an addictive drug. An overdose of heroin can be fatal, and use is associated – particularly for users who inject the drug – with infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis.

### Marijuana

Effects of marijuana use include memory and learning problems, distorted perception, and difficulty thinking and solving problems.

### Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine is an addictive stimulant that is closely related to amphetamine but has long lasting and more toxic effects on the central nervous system. It has a high potential for abuse and addiction. Methamphetamine increases wakefulness and physical activity and decreases appetite. Chronic, long-term use can lead to psychotic behavior, hallucinations, and stroke.

### PCP/Phencyclidine

PCP causes intensely negative psychological effects in the user. People high on PCP often become violent or suicidal.

### Prescription Medications

Prescription drugs that are abused or used for non-medical reasons can alter brain activity and lead to dependence. Commonly abused classes of prescription drugs include opioids (often prescribed to treat pain), central nervous system depressants (often prescribed to treat anxiety and sleep disorders), and stimulants (prescribed to treat narcolepsy, ADHD, and obesity). Long-term use of opioids or central service system depressants can lead to physical dependence and addiction. Taken in high doses, stimulants can lead to compulsive use, paranoia, dangerously high body temperatures and irregular

### Tobacco/Nicotine

Tobacco contains nicotine, which is highly addictive. The tar in cigarettes increases a smoker's risk of lung cancer, emphysema, and bronchial disorders. The carbon monoxide in smoke increases the chance of cardiovascular diseases. Secondhand smoke causes lung cancer in adults and greatly increases the risk of respiratory illnesses in children.

### Steroids

Adverse effects of steroid use in males may include shrinking of the testicles and breast development. In females, adverse effects may include growth of facial hair, menstrual changes, and deepened voice. Other adverse effects can include severe acne, high blood pressure and jaundice. In some rare cases liver and kidney tumors or even cancer may develop.

### Alcohol

Excessive alcohol consumption can lead to serious health problems, including cancer of the pancreas, mouth, pharynx, larynx, esophagus and liver, as well as breast cancer, pancreatitis, sudden death in people with cardiovascular disease, heart muscle damage leading to heart failure, stroke, high blood pressure, cirrhosis of the liver, miscarriage, fetal alcohol syndrome in an unborn child, injuries due to impaired motor skills, and suicide.

## **SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

You or someone you know may have a problem with drugs and alcohol if you/they are:

- Using drugs and/or alcohol on a regular basis.
- Losing control of the amount of drugs and/or alcohol used after being high or drunk.
- Constantly talking about using drugs and/or alcohol.
- Believing that drugs and/or alcohol are necessary in order to have fun.
- Using more drugs and/or alcohol to get the same effects as in the past.
- Avoiding people in order to get high or drunk.
- Pressuring others to use drugs and/or alcohol.
- Foregoing activities that were once priorities (i.e. work, sports, spending time with family and sober friends).
- Getting into trouble at school, at work, or with the law.
- Taking risks, including sexual promiscuity and driving while intoxicated.
- Lying about things, including the amount of drugs and/or alcohol used.
- Feeling hopeless, depressed, or even suicidal.

If you suspect that you or someone you know has a problem with drugs and/or alcohol, please utilize the resources listed below.

## **RESOURCES ON CAMPUS**

For assistance and referrals, **students** should (1) consult the relevant college website; or (2) contact their Student Affairs Office and/or Counseling Center. At John Jay College, any student may contact our counseling department at 212-237-8111, our Health Office at 212-237-8052 or the Office of Accessibility Services at 212-237-8031.

For assistance and referrals, **employees** should consult with the Human Resources office at 212-237-8517. Assistance is also available through union employee assistance programs or through the CUNY Work/Life Program.

CUNY Work/Life Program (800) 833-8707  
<http://www.cuny.edu/worklife/>

## RESOURCES OFF-CAMPUS

### 12 Step Recovery Programs

Narcotics Anonymous (212) 929-6262	<a href="http://www.newyorkna.org/">http://www.newyorkna.org/</a>
Cocaine Anonymous (212) 262-2463	<a href="http://www.ca-ny.org/">http://www.ca-ny.org/</a>
Marijuana Anonymous (212) 459-4423	<a href="http://www.ma-newyork.org/">http://www.ma-newyork.org/</a>
Alcoholics Anonymous (212) 647-1680	<a href="http://www.nyintergroup.org/">http://www.nyintergroup.org/</a>
Nicotine Anonymous (631) 665-0527	<a href="http://www.nicotine-anonymous.org/">http://www.nicotine-anonymous.org/</a>
Al-Anon/Alateen (888) 425-2666	<a href="http://www.al-anonny.org">http://www.al-anonny.org</a>

## Detoxification and Outpatient/Inpatient Rehabilitation Facilities

### **New York County**

Bellevue Hospital Center  
462 First Ave.  
New York, NY 10016  
(212) 562-4141

St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center  
1000 Tenth Ave.  
New York, NY 10019  
(212) 523-6491

Greenwich House, Inc.  
50B Cooper Square  
New York, NY 10003  
(212) 677-3400

### **Queens County**

Flushing Hospital Medical Center  
4500 Parsons Blvd.  
Flushing, NY 11355  
(718) 670-5078

Samaritan Village, Inc.  
144-10 Jamaica Ave.  
Jamaica, NY 11435  
(718) 206-1990

Daytop Village, Inc.  
316 Beach 65<sup>th</sup> St.  
Far Rockaway, NY 11692  
(718) 474-3800

### **Richmond County**

Staten Island University Hospital

### **Kings County**

Kings County Hospital Center  
606 Winthrop St.  
Brooklyn, NY 11203  
(718) 245-2630

Interfaith Medical Center  
1545 Atlantic Ave.  
Brooklyn, NY 11213  
(718) 613-4330

Bridge Back to Life Center, Inc.  
175 Remsen St., 10<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Brooklyn, NY 11201  
(718) 852-5552

### **Bronx County**

St. Barnabas Hospital  
4535 East 183<sup>rd</sup> St.  
Bronx, NY 10457  
(718) 960-6636

Montefiore Medical Center  
3550 Jerome Ave., 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
Bronx, NY 10467  
(718) 920-4067

Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center  
1276 Fulton Ave., 7<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Bronx, NY 10456  
(718) 466-6095

### **Nassau County**

Long Beach Medical Center

375 Seguine Ave.  
Staten Island, NY 10309  
(718) 226-2790

455 East Bay Dr.  
Long Beach, NY 11561  
(516) 897-1250

Richmond University Medical Center  
427 Forest Ave.  
Staten Island, NY 10301  
(718) 818-5375

North Shore University Hospital  
400 Community Dr.  
Manhasset, NY 11030  
(516) 562-3010

Camelot of Staten Island, Inc.  
263 Port Richmond Ave.  
Staten Island, NY 10302  
(718) 981-8117

Nassau Health Care Corporation  
2201 Hempstead Tpke.  
East Meadow, NY 11554  
(516) 572-9400

## **RESOURCES OFF-CAMPUS**

New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services  
Tel: (877) 846-7369  
<http://www.oasas.state.ny.us/>

New York State Smokers' Quitline  
Tel: (866) 697-8487  
<http://www.nysmokefree.com/>

## **COUNSELING**

Counseling is available to students. The counselor also conducts workshops and facilitates support groups on a number of topics including test anxiety and stress management. The Counseling Office phone number is 212-237-8111.

## **REPORTING AND PREVENTION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, HARASSMENT AND SEXUAL MISCONDUCT OFFENSES, STALKING AND DATING, INTIMATE PARTNER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

Under the provisions of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX), 20 USC §§ 1681 et seq., and its implementing regulations, 34 CFR Part 106, discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs or activities operated by recipients of federal financial assistance is prohibited. Sexual harassment of students, which includes acts of sexual violence, cyber stalking and unwanted physical contact of any sort, is a form of discrimination prohibited by Title IX. The U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights defines this type of harassment as unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that can include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Harassing conduct, implicated by dating or domestic violence, social or electronic stalking and other adverse activity, creates a "hostile environment" when sufficiently severe or pervasive to limit or interfere with a student's ability to participate in educational activities.

### **Reporting Incidents of Sexual Harassment, Including Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct, Stalking and Dating/Intimate Partner/Domestic Violence**

Allegations of sexual harassment including sexual assault, stalking, or domestic and intimate partner violence should be reported to one of individuals listed below.

Title IX Coordinator, Silvia Montalban, Room 622T  
646-557-4409, [Smontalban@jjay.cuny.edu](mailto:Smontalban@jjay.cuny.edu)

Chief Student Affairs Officer, Lynette Cook-Francis,  
Room L.65NB, 212-237-8211, [lcook-francis@jjay.cuny.edu](mailto:lcook-francis@jjay.cuny.edu)

Director of Public Safety, Kevin Cassidy, Room L2.61NB  
212-237-8524, [Kcassidy@jjay.cuny.edu](mailto:Kcassidy@jjay.cuny.edu)

Counseling Center and Gender Based Violence Prevention and Response Advocate, Jessica Greenfield, Room L.67.07NB  
646-557-4535, [Jgreenfield@jjay.cuny.edu](mailto:Jgreenfield@jjay.cuny.edu)

### **Definitions of Crimes that Must Be Reported Pursuant to VAWA**

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 ("VAWA"), added additional categories of crimes to the Clery Act that CUNY's schools are now required to report.

#### **Domestic Violence**

"**Domestic violence**" includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by an intimate partner or former intimate partner of the victim.

Intimate partner includes persons legally married to one another, persons formerly married to one another, persons who have a child in common, regardless of whether such persons are married or have lived together any time, couples who live together or have lived together, or persons who are dating or who have dated in the past, including same sex couples.

New York State has multiple laws addressing domestic violence, and the definition is broad. Generally, domestic and intimate partner violence is a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic and intimate partner violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure or wound someone.

#### Dating Violence

“**Dating violence**” means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

Like domestic violence, dating violence includes a pattern of abusive behavior that one person intentionally uses to gain or maintain power and control over another person. Dating violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure or wound someone.

The length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of contact, whether in person or by other forms of communication, are factors that help determine whether a dating relationship exist.

#### Stalking

“**Stalking**” is a pattern of behavior directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear or emotional distress.

Stalking generally refers to repeated behaviors that harass or threaten the victim, such as following a person, appearing at a person’s home or place of business, making repeated and/or harassing calls, leaving written messages or objects, or contacting someone repeatedly via electronic means (i.e. the internet or text messaging).

Unlike other crimes, which normally consist of a single illegal act, stalking is a series of actions that, when taken individually, may be perfectly legal. For instance, sending a birthday card or flowers or standing across the street from someone’s house is not a crime. When these actions are part of a course of conduct that would cause a reasonable person to be afraid or to feel emotional distress, they are illegal.

#### Reporting methods other than listed above:

- Calling the Department of Public Safety’s emergency telephone line 212-237-8888. Extension 8888 may be dialed within the college’s telephone system.
- Using one of the Emergency phones located throughout the building.
- Reporting the information to any member of the Department of Public Safety or in person at the Public Safety Office located in room L2.61
- Victims or witnesses may report crimes to persons designated as Campus Security Authorities (listed on the first page of this document), who will then forward only the report of the crime – without divulging the name of victim or witness – to the Department of Public Safety for inclusion in the annual crime report. Names and numbers of Campus Security Authorities are located on the first page of this report. The College recognizes the importance of confidentiality to victims and witnesses of crimes. For the purposes of providing crime statistics pursuant to the Campus Security Act in the College’s Annual Security Report, victim and witness information will remain anonymous. However, complete confidentiality cannot be guaranteed in all other contexts. The College reserves the right to notify the police when it believes that such reporting is necessary for the protection of the College community. In many cases, however, that notification will be done without divulging the victim’s identity and will be done only for the purpose of providing a campus-wide safety alert.
- In the event that the situation you observe or are involved in is of an extreme or life-threatening nature, call 911, the New York City Police Department’s emergency phone number. If you make a 911 call please also notify the Department of Public Safety. They will also respond to assist and direct the police and other emergency personnel to the reported emergency.

#### Bystander Intervention:

The College encourages all community members, including faculty, students and visitors to take reasonable and prudent actions to prevent and stop an act of sexual harassment or sexual violence that she/he may witness. Taking action may include direct intervention, calling law enforcement, or seeking assistance from a person in authority. In addition, the College encourages all community members to report an incident of sexual harassment or sexual violence that they observe or become aware of to the Title IX Coordinator, and/or the Office of Public Safety and Student Affairs. Community members who chose to exercise this positive option will be supported by the College and protected from retaliation.

#### Preventing Date or Acquaintance Rape

- Convey strongly that you expect your rights to be respected.
- Meet new acquaintances in public places. Always have your own transportation or travel with good friends.
- Keep money in your pocket or purse for phone calls or pay for transportation if you must leave a situation abruptly.
- Be aware of how much alcohol is being consumed. It’s best to avoid using alcohol. While not a direct cause of date rape, alcohol can increase your vulnerability by lowering your alertness and ability to react.
- Clearly define your sexual limit. If someone starts to offend you, be direct. Passivity may be interpreted as permission. Say no clearly when you mean no.

- If you feel that you are being pressured into unwanted sex, say something as soon as you can, before the behavior goes any further.
- It's okay to criticize your date's action and still like your date. However, if you don't say anything, your date won't know what behavior to stop. If your date doesn't listen, leave.
- Embarrassment should not keep you from doing what is right for you. Do not hesitate to raise your voice, stand up abruptly, or scream if the situation warrants it.

### **What to Do if You Are Attacked**

- After an attack, try to be as calm as possible in order to think clearly. Get to a safe place and call for help immediately. If you are in the building, contact security immediately; anywhere else call 911, call a relative or a friend or a rape crisis center. The NYC Police Department Sex Crimes Report Line is always open at 212-COP-RAPE.
- Remain in the same condition as when the attacker left. Do not change, wash, or destroy any clothing or any article that may be evidence.
- Do not wash, douche or comb your hair.
- Have a medical/gynecological exam at the nearest hospital emergency room as soon as possible. The doctor should note and treat any injury and take measures to combat the possibility of sexually transmitted diseases or pregnancy. If you report being raped, the doctor must collect semen smears as evidence.
- Show police any bruises or injuries, however minor, resulting from the attack. Also show injuries, however minor, resulting from the attack. Also show injuries to a friend or relative who might be available as a corroborative witness at the trial. If possible, photograph bruises.
- Leave the crime scene exactly as it is. Do not touch, clean up, or throw anything away.
- Give any clothing that was stained or torn (including undergarments) during the crime to the police.
- When calm, write down every detail about the incident, including: who, what, where, when, and how; what the attacker looked like (height, weight, clothing, type of build, color of skin, hair eyes facial oddities, scars jewelry, tattoos etc.); description of any vehicle used or the direction you last saw the attacker running; what kind of force or coercion was used; any objects touched, taken, or left by the attacker; if the attacker said anything, try to remember the words, the grammar, any accents or speech defects; and if there were witnesses, list who and where they might be.
- Seek psychological support as well as medical attention. Even though the actual incident is over, you may suffer from rape trauma syndrome, which includes a variety of difficulties commonly experienced after a sexual assault
- A student can call the New York City Police Department or 911, or go directly to a hospital. If the student wishes, Public Safety will call 911 on their behalf. It is important to note that if you are a victim of a sex offense, **do not destroy any evidence (including clothing) and do not take a shower or bath.**
- It is important that such physical evidence be preserved in order to assist with any ensuing criminal investigation. If the student believes that she/he may be the victim of date rape by being drugged, she/he should go directly to a hospital to receive a toxicology examination since such drugs only remain in a person's system for a short period of time. The Department of Public Safety will assist with notification of other law enforcement authorities and/or medical professionals if the student so chooses.

Files relating to sex offenses are kept confidential by the Department of Public Safety and by the Office of Student Affairs/Student Development, unless otherwise required by law or CUNY policy.

### **Who is a perpetrator?**

Many people think that sexual assaults are only perpetrated by vicious strangers on dark, deserted streets. In fact, studies indicate that between 80 and 90 percent of all people who have been raped know their perpetrator(s). This is called "date rape" or "acquaintance rape." "Date rape" is not a legally distinct or lesser category of rape. It refers to a relationship and situational context in which rape occurs on a date. Rape or any sexual offense, whether on a date or not, is the same criminal offense involving the same elements of force, exploited helplessness or underage participation. With sexual assaults where the victim knows the perpetrator, alcohol use is often involved on the part of either the victim or the perpetrator. However, a sexual assault is still a crime regardless of the intoxication of the perpetrator or the victim.

### **Who is a victim?**

Anyone can be a victim, regardless of gender, age, race, sexual orientation, religion, ethnicity, class or national origin. Though women and girls are primary targets of these crimes, men and boys are sexually victimized too, and have been found to suffer the same aftermath as women. Regardless of whether the victim was abusing alcohol and/or underage, she or he is still the victim of the sex offense.

### **When is there lack of consent?**

Under New York law, lack of consent to a sexual contact may be demonstrated in the following ways: (1) forcible compulsion including the use of physical force or threat (express or implied) which places the person in fear of physical injury to self or another; (2) incapacity to consent on the part of the victim; (3) circumstances in which the victim does not expressly or impliedly acquiesce in the actor's conduct; or (4) circumstances in which the victim clearly expressed by words or actions that he or she did not consent to engage in such sexual act and a reasonable person would have understood such person's words or actions as an expression of lack of consent to such conduct.

A person is deemed incapable of giving consent if she/he is (a) under the age of 17, (b) mentally incapacitated (which may include incapacity due to the victim's ingestion of alcohol or drugs), (c) physically disabled or (d) physically helpless (asleep, unconscious or for any other reason physically unable to communicate unwillingness to act, which may also include incapacity due to the victim's ingestion of alcohol or drugs).

### **Who is responsible for a sexual attack?**

In the absence of consent, the attacker is *always* responsible for having committed the sexual assault regardless of the victim's appearance, behavior, or conduct on previous occasions. An attacker cannot assume that the way a person dresses or acts is an invitation for sexual advances. A person may welcome some forms of sexual contact and be opposed to others. The more impaired a person is from alcohol or drugs, the less likely she/he can give consent; having sex with someone who is "passed out" or sleeping is rape. And regardless of previous sexual activity, if someone refuses sexual contact, the failure to respect that limit constitutes non-consensual sex.

## **College and Community Counseling and Support Services for Sex Offense Victims**

### **On-Campus Assistance**

Victims of a sexual assault are encouraged to contact the Office of the Dean of Students to obtain assistance in accessing medical and counseling services, or to make any necessary changes to the student's academic program. Victims of such crimes can obtain assistance from the Office of the Dean of Students throughout the disciplinary process. The Office of Security and Public Safety can assist the victim in getting to and from campus classes, filing a police report and obtaining an order of protection against the perpetrator. The victim can also file a complaint with the College against a perpetrator who is a student or employee of the University with the Vice President of Student Affairs and the Office of Security and Public Safety.

### College Support Services

On-Campus: John Jay students can contact the Office of Counseling at 212-237-8111 or the Office of the Dean of Students at 212-237-8100.

### Contacting Outside Agencies

John Jay College's administration will assist any student requesting contact outside to agencies, including local police, regarding charges and complaints of sexual assault.

### Off-Campus Resources

- Emergency: 911
- The New York City Police Department Sex Crimes Report Line 212-COP-RAPE, open around the clock, is answered by a female detective at all times. It takes telephone reports of sex crimes, refers victims to counseling and other community services, provides information on police procedures and etc.
- The NYC Task Force Against Sexual Assault: open Monday through Friday, 9:00AM through 5:00PM, 212-274-3210. Provides free literature, referrals to counseling and holds network meetings for professionals in the field.
- The NYC Victims Services Agency: open 24 hours, seven days a week 212-577-7777. Provides crisis intervention for crime victims.
- The Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project: open 10:00AM to 8:00PM Monday to Thursday, 10:00AM to 6:00PM, Friday. 24-hour hotline 212-807-0197. Provides short-term crisis counseling, advocacy services, and referrals for long-term counseling.
- The following New York state department of Criminal Justice website offers links to many additional resources at [www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/pio/crimevictims.html](http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/pio/crimevictims.html)

## Prevention Education Programs

Each CUNY College is required to develop materials and programs to educate its students, faculty and staff on the nature, dynamics, common circumstances and effects of sexual assault, domestic/intimate partner violence and stalking, and the means to reduce their occurrence and prevent them. The prevention education should seek to provide the most recent and relevant information, such as education pertaining to bystander intervention, the importance of peer networks and the significance of fostering a community of responsibility. John Jay College's Women's Center hosts presentations pertaining to sexual assault prevention and reporting procedures during new and transfer student orientations. The Women's Center also conducts trainings for students leaders involved with training/mentoring incoming students, including Peer Mentors, Peer Ambassadors, Peer Counselors, Urban Male Initiative Peer Advocates, Resident Assistants, and Student Life Leadership.

**Much information, including resources, about campus safety, sexual assault and harassment, domestic/intimate partner violence, stalking and dating violence can be found at [www.notalone.gov](http://www.notalone.gov)**

Prevention education materials and programs are incorporated into campus orientation activities for all incoming undergraduate and graduate students (including transfers), and is required to be made available to all student activity groups, clubs and athletic teams. In addition, all residence halls are required to have a mandatory orientation on sexual assault, stalking and domestic/intimate partner violence prevention. Colleges are encouraged to assist in the organization of peer education groups and to provide resources to such groups so that the groups can provide training and outreach to other students throughout the academic year. Since the abuse of alcohol is frequently involved in occurrences of sexual assault and other forms of violence, it is important that the education program include education about the deleterious effects of alcohol abuse.

In addition, each College is required to provide periodic training relating to the prevention and handling of sexual assaults, stalking and domestic/intimate partner violence for all relevant personnel, including public safety officers, counselors, student affairs staff and residence hall assistants by experts trained in the field. Education and training must also be made available to any interested faculty and staff member. Each campus must have at least one qualified staff or faculty member serve as a designated liaison and trainer for additional trainings.

## Disciplinary Procedure

*The Colleges shall act promptly in response to information that a student has been sexually assaulted by another member of the CUNY community. Upon receipt of a complaint, the Colleges shall act promptly in response to information that a student has been sexually assaulted by another member of the CUNY community. Upon receipt of a complaint, the College shall undertake an appropriate investigation. If it appears that there is sufficient evidence to warrant disciplinary charges against a student, such charges shall be brought pursuant to Article 15 of the CUNY Board of Trustees Bylaws. If the matter is brought before a hearing, the complainant and alleged perpetrator are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present, including an advisor of their choice, at their own expense and to be informed, in writing of (1) the outcome of the proceedings at the same time; (2) the procedures for appealing the results; (3) any change in results that occurs prior to the time the results become final; and (4) when the results become final. If a student is found guilty of committing a sexual assault or other act of violence against another CUNY student or employee after a disciplinary hearing, the penalties may include suspension, expulsion from residence halls, or permanent dismissal from CUNY. The complainant and the accused are entitled to:*

- a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution
- and investigation and disciplinary hearing that are conducted by officials who receive annual training on how to conduct fair investigations and hearings that protect the safety of victims and promote accountability and on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking

Additional information pertaining to disciplinary procedures can be found at <http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/cunypolicies/JohnJayCollegeComplaintProcedure1.pdf>

## Definitions of Sex Offenses

Sexual assault is a crime. Under Article 130 of the New York State Penal Law, it is a sex offense to engage in sexual contact or to engage in sexual intercourse, sodomy or sexual abuse by contact without the consent of the victim or where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Criminal sex offenses are classified in degree according to the seriousness of sexual activity, the degree of force used, the age of the victim and the physical and mental capacity of the offender and victim.

**See the below chart for a list of some of the major sex offenses and their maximum penalties under New York State Law.**

Sexual assault is a crime of power, aggression and violence. Terms such as “date rape” and “acquaintance rape” tend to minimize the fact that the act of rape, or any sexual assault, is a serious crime. There is never an excuse or a reason for a person to rape, assault or even touch another person’s private parts without consent. The impact on survivors of such an attack can cause severe and lasting physical, mental and emotional damage.

**Under New York State Penal and Criminal Procedure Laws**

Crime	Illegal Conduct	Criminal Sanctions
<p><u>Rape in the first degree</u> (PL § 130.35)</p>	<p>A person is guilty when he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person by forcible compulsion, with a person who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless (e.g. being asleep, unconscious or due to alcohol or drug consumption), who is less than 11 years old or less than 13 and the actor is 18 or older.</p>	<p>Is a class B felony, with penalties up to 25 years in prison.</p>
<p><u>Rape in the second degree</u> (PL § 130.30)</p>	<p>A person is guilty when being 18 years old or more, he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than 15, or with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated</p>	<p>Is a class D felony, with penalties up to 7 years in prison.</p>
<p><u>Criminal sexual act in the first degree</u> (PL § 130.50)</p>	<p>A person is guilty when he or she engages in oral sexual contact or anal sexual contact with another person by forcible compulsion, or with someone who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless, or with someone less than 11 or with someone less than 13 and the actor is 18 or older.</p>	<p>Is a class B felony, with penalties up to 25 years in prison.</p>
<p><u>Forcible touching</u> (PL § 130.52)</p>	<p>A person is guilty when he or she 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 for the purpose of gratifying the actor’s sexual desire</p>	<p>Is a class A misdemeanor, with penalties up to 1 year in jail.</p>
<p><u>Sexual abuse in the first degree</u> (PL § 130.65)</p>	<p>A person is guilty when he or she subjects another person to sexual contact: by forcible compulsion, when the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless, or when the person is less than 11 years old.</p>	<p>Is a class D felony, with penalties up 7 years in prison.</p>

<u>Aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree</u> (PL § 130.70)	A person is guilty when he or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis or rectum of another person causing physical injury to such person by forcible compulsion, when the person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless, or when the person is less than 11.	Is a class B felony, with penalties up to 25 years in prison.
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<u>Aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree</u> (PL § 130.66)	A person is guilty when he or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis or rectum of another person by forcible compulsion, when the person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless, or when the person is less than 11.	Is a class D felony, with penalties up to 7 years in prison.
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<u>Facilitating a sex offense with a controlled substance</u> (PL § 130.90)	A person is guilty when he or she knowingly and unlawfully possesses a controlled substance or any substance that requires a prescription to obtain to another person, without such person's consent and with intent to commit against such person conduct constituting a felony, and commits or attempts to commit such conduct constituting a felony defined in Article 30.	Is a class D felony, with penalties up to 7 years in prison.
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## **Missing Persons**

In accordance with state and federal law, the College maintains procedures for the investigation of reports of missing persons. In addition, in compliance with state and federal law, the College will notify the appropriate law enforcement agency within 24 hours of receiving a report of a missing student who resides in campus housing. The City University of New York Missing Person Policy is available at: [www.cuny.edu/about/administration/offices/sa/policies/MissingPersonswithoutmemo.pdf](http://www.cuny.edu/about/administration/offices/sa/policies/MissingPersonswithoutmemo.pdf)

## **ADMISSION OF SEX OFFENDERS** (as provided by the Vice Chancellor's Office of Legal Affairs)

The college reserves the right to deny admission to any student if in its judgment, the presence of that student on campus poses an undue risk to the safety or security of the college or the college community. That judgment would be based on an individualized determination taking into account any information the college has about a student's criminal record and the particular circumstances of the college, including the presence of a child care center, a public school or public school students on the campus.

## **Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act**

The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services maintains a registry of convicted sex offenders, which is available to local law enforcement agencies, including CUNY's Public Safety Departments. To obtain information about a Level 2 or Level 3 registered sex offender you may:

- Contact the police department in the jurisdiction in which the offender resides and/or in which the college is located.
- Contact Kevin Cassidy, Director of Public Safety, at 212-237-8524
- Call the Division's sex offender registry at 800-262-3257

To obtain information about Level 3 offenders only, you may:

- Contact the Division's sex offender registry web site – [www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/nsor/index.htm](http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/nsor/index.htm) and then click on "Search for Level 3 Sex Offenses;" or
- Access the Division's Level 3 subdirectory electronically at the Chief of Public Safety office during regular business hours.

## **THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK CAMPUS AND WORKPLACE VIOLENCE POLICY**

**Is available at:** [http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/CUNY\\_Workplace\\_Violence\\_Prevention\\_Policy\\_2012\\_\(2\).pdf](http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/CUNY_Workplace_Violence_Prevention_Policy_2012_(2).pdf)

## **PROCEDURES IMPLEMENTING THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK'S POLICIES ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, NON-DISCRIMINATION AND AGAINST SEXUAL HARASSMENT**

**Is available at:** <http://www.cuny.edu/about/administration/offices/ohrm/policies-procedures/finalnondeiscrimpolicy121213.pdf>

## **THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK – POLICIES AND PROCEDURES CONCERNING SEXUAL ASSAULT, STALKING AND DOMESTIC AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AGAINST STUDENTS**

**Is available at:** <http://www.cuny.edu/about/administration/offices/la/CUNYSexualAssaultPolicy.pdf>

**Hardcopies of these policies are available at the Office Of Public Safety in room L2.61**

**JOHN JAY COLLEGE'S CALENDAR YEARS 2011-2013 CRIME STATISTICS CHART ON THE NEXT PAGE. THE STATISTICS INCLUDED ON THESE CHARTS ARE DERIVED FROM REPORTED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:**

- 1. ALL PUBLIC SAFETY REPORTS**
- 2. ANY REPORTS FROM CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES**
- 3. LOCAL POLICE PRECINCTS**

# The City University of New York (CUNY)

John Jay College- Department of Public Safety (DPS)

Crime Statistics	2011													On Campus Residential Only				
	All On-Campus Property				Non-Campus Property				Public Property					GRAND TOTAL	Reported to			
	DPS	NYPD	*Non DPS	SUB TOTAL	DPS	NYPD	*Non DPS	SUB TOTAL	DPS	NYPD	*Non DPS	SUB TOTAL	DPS		NYPD	*Non DPS	Section TOTAL	
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Robbery	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4		
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Burglary	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
Sex Offenses, Forcible	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Liquor Law Violation Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Drug Abuse Violations Arrests	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		
Drug Abuse Violations Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Weapons: Carrying/Possessing/Etc. Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Weapons: Carrying/Possessing/Etc. Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Domestic Violence	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Dating Violence	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Stalking	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		

\* Denotes Report to other campus authorities

Hate Crimes Reported: Two

Crime Statistics	2012													On Campus Residential Only				
	All On-Campus Property				Non-Campus Property				Public Property					GRAND TOTAL	Reported to			
	DPS	NYPD	*Non DPS	SUB TOTAL	DPS	NYPD	*Non DPS	SUB TOTAL	DPS	NYPD	*Non DPS	SUB TOTAL	DPS		NYPD	*Non DPS	Section TOTAL	
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Burglary	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Sex Offenses, Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Liquor Law Violation Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Drug Abuse Violations Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Drug Abuse Violations Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Weapons: Carrying/Possessing/Etc. Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Weapons: Carrying/Possessing/Etc. Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Domestic Violence	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Dating Violence	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Stalking	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		

\* Denotes Report to other campus authorities

Hate Crimes Reported: One

Crime Statistics	2013													On Campus Residential Only				
	All On-Campus Property				Non-Campus Property				Public Property					GRAND TOTAL	Reported to			
	DPS	NYPD	*Non DPS	SUB TOTAL	DPS	NYPD	*Non DPS	SUB TOTAL	DPS	NYPD	*Non DPS	SUB TOTAL	DPS		NYPD	*Non DPS	Section TOTAL	
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	0	0		
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6	1	1	0	2	8	0	0	0		
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
Sex Offenses, Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Liquor Law Violation Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0		
Drug Abuse Violations Arrests	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
Drug Abuse Violations Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
Weapons: Carrying/Possessing/Etc. Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Weapons: Carrying/Possessing/Etc. Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

\* Denotes Report to other campus authorities

Hate Crimes Reported: None

\* Prior to calendar year 2013, Colleges were not required to report statistics for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking.

