



ST FRANCIS COLLEGE

ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

INCLUDES 2024, 2023, 2022 CRIME STATISTICS

**ST FRANCIS
COLLEGE** EST.
1859



This report includes crime safety policies and campus statistics.

In the event of an emergency, the first call should be made to 911, then please call Campus Security at 718-489-5333 or email SecurityAlert@sfc.edu.

EMERGENCY?

In the event of an emergency, the first call should be made to 911. A dispatcher will connect the caller to Campus Safety or the appropriate local law enforcement. The responders will either provide direct assistance or connect individuals with necessary resources, including local law enforcement, health services, mental health support, Title IX, student affairs, campus life, and other relevant resources.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REPORTING AND RESOURCES	4
EMERGENCIES INVOLVING DRUGS OR ALCOHOL	7
PREVENTION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS	8
TIMELY WARNINGS AND EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS	21
EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM	27
CAMPUS SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION	28
WEAPONS POLICY	49
REPORT PREPARATION AND CRIME STATISTICS	50



REPORTING AND RESOURCES



ST FRANCIS COLLEGE

REPORTING AND RESOURCES

Anyone who experiences a crime, act of violence, or sexual misconduct is encouraged to report it to the College and local law enforcement for the purpose of investigation, response, consideration for a timely warning and/or inclusion in Clery Act statistics.

Upon receipt of a report, the College will provide resources to support individuals, help with law enforcement communication, and referral of matters for resolution as appropriate. Responders will either provide direct assistance or connect individuals with necessary resources, including local law enforcement, health services, mental health support, Title IX, student affairs, campus life, and other relevant resources.

On-campus Reporting

Resource	Contact
Campus Security	718-489-5333 or, if on campus, extension 5333 security@sfc.edu
Title IX Coordinator	(650) 383-4753 ext. 158 billboerner@sfc.edu
Vice President of Facilities	(718) 489-5496 korourke@sfc.edu

On-Campus Resources

STUDENTS

Resource	Contact
Residence Life staff, Security Desk	718-489-2044 sfcreslife@sfc.edu
Assistant Vice President of Student Affairs & Dean of Students	718-489-5220 nedwards2@sfc.edu
Assistant Dean of Student Life	718-489-2507 campuslife@sfc.edu

On-campus: Confidential

STUDENT RESOURCES

Resource	Contact
Counseling Services	718-489-5335
Office of Mission, Ministry & Interfaith Dialogue, Brother Gregory Cellini, Director	(717) 337-4105

EMPLOYEE RESOURCES

Resource	Contact
Employee Assistance Program (EAP)	General Assistance: 800-316-2796

Medical, Counseling, and Advocacy

Resource	Contact
Beth Israel Hospital Emergency Room	First Avenue and 16th Street, Manhattan, NY <i>The College has an agreement with Beth Israel Hospital to provide free SANE exams and counseling for survivors of sexual assault.</i>
Maimonides Medical Center Emergency Room	4802 10th Ave, Brooklyn, NY, 718-283-7222
Safe Horizon Rape and Sexual Assault Hotline	866-689-HELP (4357)
Safe Horizon Domestic Violence Hotline	800-621-HOPE (4673)
RAINN National Sexual Assault Hotline	800-656-HOPE
National Domestic Violence Hotline	800-799-SAFE
New York State Hotline for Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence	800-942-6906
New York State Office of Victim Services	800-247-8035

Anonymous Reporting Options

There is not a process for anonymous or voluntary, confidential system to report crimes for inclusion in the Annual Security Report. Incidents reported confidentially to the counseling center or pastoral counselors are not disclosed in the College's crime statistics or reporting processes unless those crimes are reported to Campus Safety.

The College's ability to investigate and appropriately address allegations of misconduct is significantly limited by anonymous reporting. If an incident involving sexual misconduct is reported to Campus Security, the Title IX Coordinator will be notified. The College may issue a no-contact order (mutual or one-way), which prohibits continued contact either directly or through third parties. In addition, law enforcement and the District Attorney can assist with obtaining a restraining order issued by a court.

Reporting a Crime to the New York Police Department

Anyone reporting a crime to Campus Safety also has the right to report it to the NYPD by calling 911. Campus Security officers will explain this option and assist with the process if requested.

The criminal process is separate from the College's. In most cases, the College will proceed with its own resolution process without waiting for criminal investigations or court proceedings, unless temporarily delayed to allow law enforcement to gather evidence. Law enforcement's decision on prosecution does not affect the College's decision to charge a Respondent.

Under New York State Education Law Articles 129-A and 129-B, St. Francis College maintains a plan for investigating violent felony offenses on campus in coordination with the NYPD. The College will immediately notify 911 and the 84th Precinct, and all personnel will fully cooperate with the police. In cases of sexual assault or rape, individuals should follow the [College's Discrimination, Harassment, and Sexual Misconduct Policy](#).

College representatives are available to: (i) assist students in initiating legal proceedings in family or civil court and (ii) to assist students in acquiring a New York State court order of protection. If an order of protection is granted, the Parties have the right to receive a copy of the order when the College receives it. The Parties will also have the opportunity to have the College explain the order, the consequences for violating the order, and answer any questions about the order. If the party against whom the order is made violates the order of protection, the protected party may receive assistance from the College in calling local law enforcement to inform them of the violation. The College will honor and recognize any order of protection or similar document issued by a court in New York, another state, or a Tribal court. Separate from this process, the College may issue a no contact order between the parties as part of its Policy.

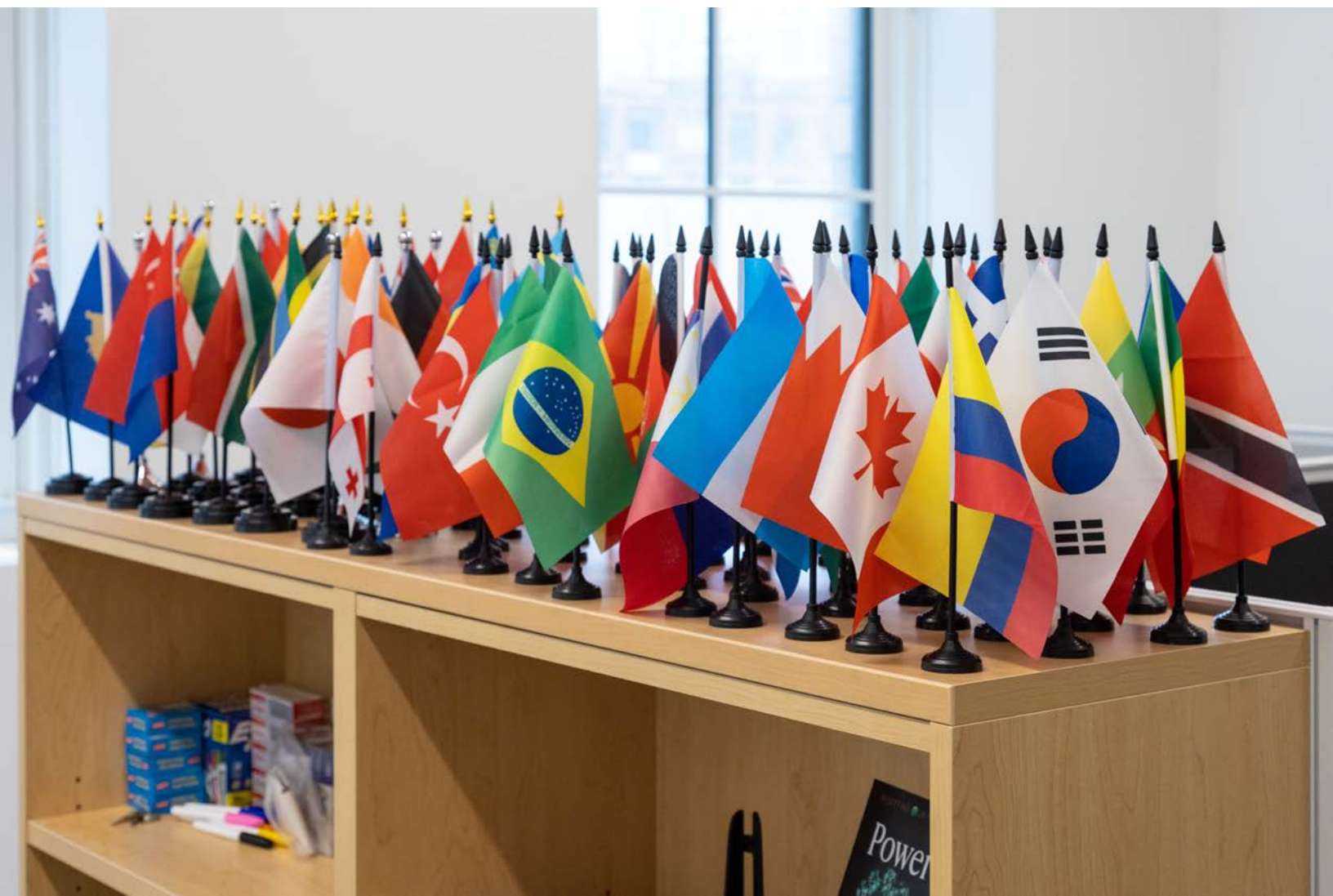
Disclosures and Response

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

While the College strongly encourages harmed persons to seek assistance from Campus Security and/or local law enforcement, College employees will notify law enforcement if the victim chooses to do so or is unable to make the report themselves. In accordance with the Clery Act and College policy, harmed persons have the right to:

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

Campus Security can assist with preserving evidence and provide immediate guidance on protective steps. Reporting to law enforcement is optional but strongly recommended, as timely reporting may help safeguard evidence, enable protective measures, and connect individuals to additional support services. Reports may also be made simultaneously to both the College and law enforcement.



Preservation of Evidence

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

FOR PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE:

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

DIGITAL AND ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE:

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

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE:

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

PROPERTY CRIMES (THEFT, VANDALISM, BURGLARY, ETC.):

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

WITNESS ACCOUNTS:

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



Resources Exempt from Reporting Under the Clery Act

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

While they may decline to bring forward a disclosure of a crime consistent with their obligations, the College encourages pastoral and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling of voluntary and confidential reporting options where the statistic of the crime could be included in federal reporting under the Clery Act. Note that the response may be limited to anonymous reports that do not include enough information to investigate.

What is a Campus Security Authority?

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

Not every College employee is a Campus Security Authority.

Some are confidential employees (such as pastoral and professional counselors) exempt from providing this information. Other employees do not qualify as Campus Security Authority under the Clery Act.

Who is a Campus Security Authority?

Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) include Campus Security staff, contracted safety officials, College-designated staff to whom crimes should be reported, and St. Francis officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

St. Francis encourages anyone who experiences, witnesses, or learns about a crime—or seeks guidance on whether an incident is a crime—to contact Campus Security. These offices are staffed 24/7, trained in crime response, and coordinate with other College offices. Those experiencing sexual or interpersonal violence or harassment should contact the Title IX Office.

Designated CSAs generally include faculty/staff advisors to student organizations, Residential Education Staff, Campus Life Staff, Title IX staff, Campus Recreation Staff who monitor access, and certain Human Resources staff. If unsure whether someone is a CSA, a confidential resource, or neither, reporters may ask the employee about their reporting requirements or contact Campus Security or the Title IX Office for guidance.

Additionally, the College includes Clery Act crime statistics from local law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over the College's Clery geography.

EMERGENCIES INVOLVING DRUGS OR ALCOHOL

Call for Help

If someone needs medical attention from using alcohol or drugs, contact Campus Security or 911 immediately. A person can call for themselves or others. If calling for another person, stay with them until help arrives.

The College does not condone underage drinking or the use of illegal drugs. The College encourages students to reach out to professional staff for help, regardless of whether they, or their friend, have been using alcohol or other drugs.

Student Amnesty

The institution considers the safety of the campus community to be of paramount importance. While policy does not condone underage drinking or the use of illegal drugs; the College will extend amnesty to students who call for help for another student in need of emergency medical attention due to drug or alcohol use.

STUDENT AMNESTY IN THE DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT, AND SEXUAL MISCONDUCT POLICY PROCESS

The College prioritizes student health and safety and encourages reporting of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault, even if alcohol or drug use was involved. Students, bystanders, or reporting individuals who act in good faith will not face disciplinary action for personal alcohol or drug use occurring at or near the time of the incident.

This amnesty does not extend to someone selling drugs or those who use substances to facilitate misconduct. While personal use or possession will not lead to student charges, the College may refer individuals for substance abuse assessment, education, or treatment as appropriate.

Amnesty applies only to College policies, not federal, state, or local laws.

Notwithstanding the provision of amnesty for students as described in this paragraph, the institution reserves the right to refer Complainants, Respondents, witnesses, and others involved in a grievance process for substance abuse assessment, education, and/or treatment.



PREVENTION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS



ST FRANCIS COLLEGE

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

What is Bystander Intervention?

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

How to be an Active Bystander

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

DIRECT

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

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

DELEGATE

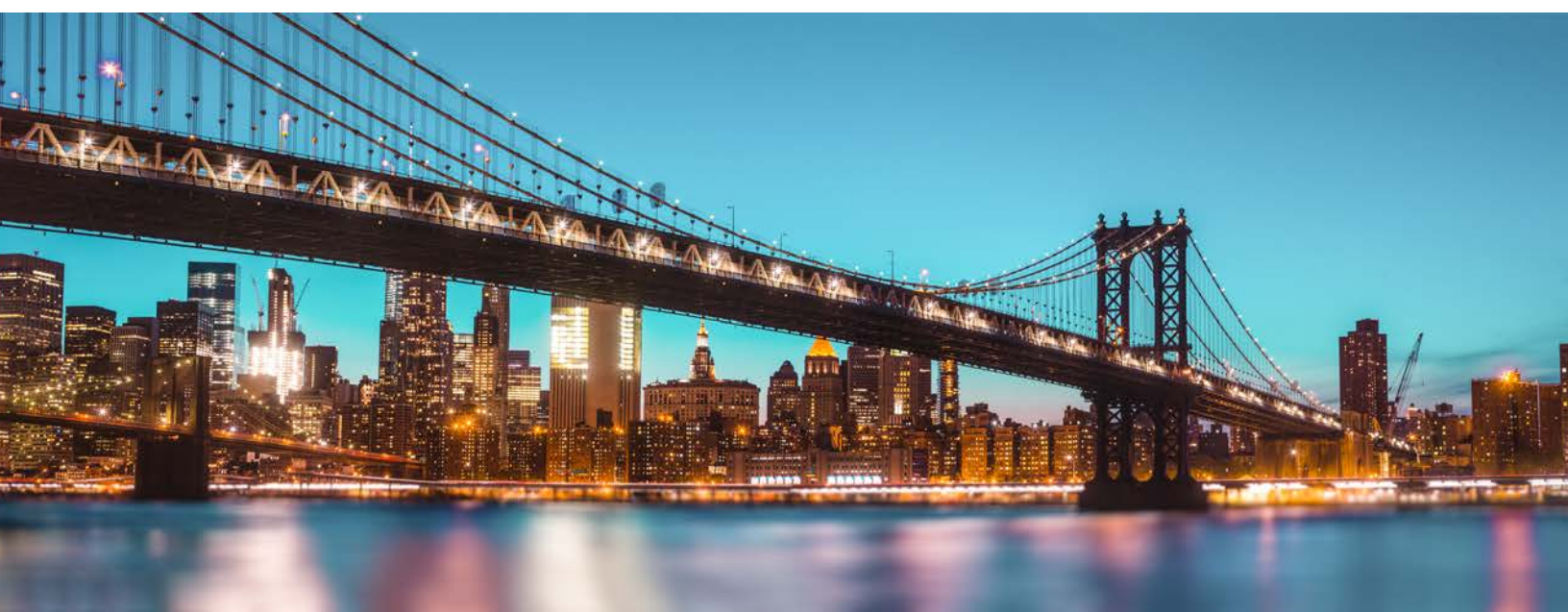
Seek help from others.

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

DISTRACT

Redirect the attention of those involved.

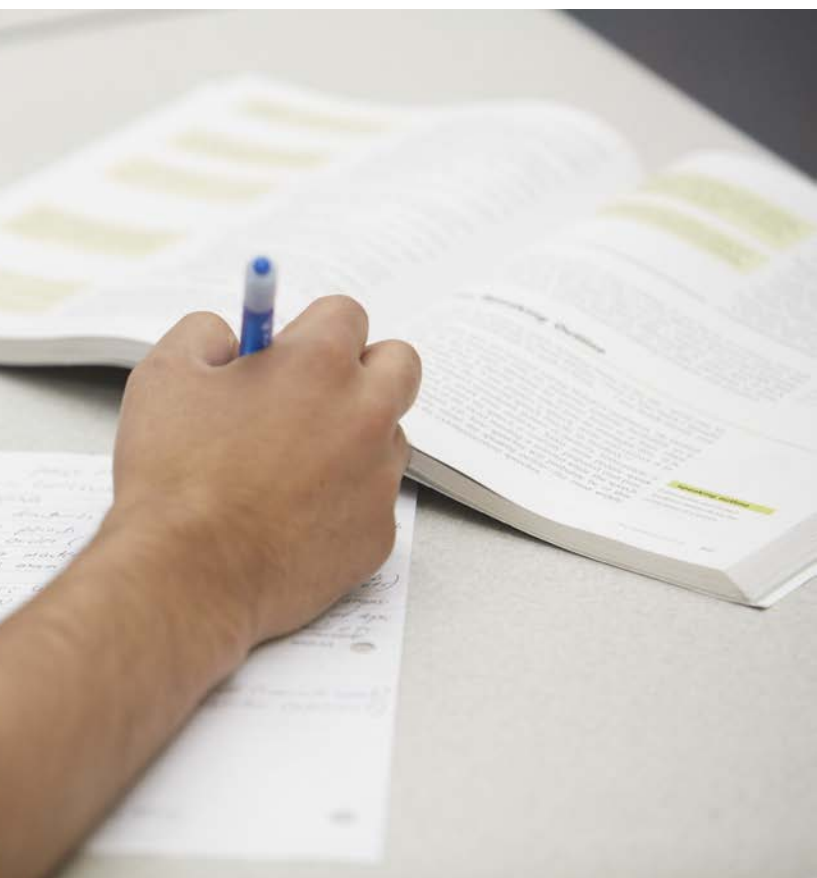
Example: Talk loudly, drop something, tell someone you are not feeling well and need to go home.



ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Prevention and Education Programs for Students

The College is dedicated to promoting the health, well-being, and education of all members of our campus community regarding alcohol and other substances. The Wellness Team, in collaboration with campus partners, regularly offers educational programs and initiatives that empower students to make informed and responsible choices about substance use.



Referral Programs

The College provides reasonable assistance to any student, faculty or staff member seeking information on chemical dependency or treatment. Various offices on campus, including Student Health Services and Human Resources provide information and prevention programs for those seeking help with substance abuse. The College counselors make off-campus referrals to area agencies and professionals specializing in chemical dependency.

St. Francis College Student Counseling Center

179 Livingston Street, Room 7214
Phone: 718-489-5335 and 718-489-2035

Daytop Village

401 State Street Brooklyn, NY
(718) 625-1388 Services: Counseling, treatment and rehabilitation for abusers of all drugs (non-methadone)

National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline

Phone: 301-460-2600

Alcoholics Anonymous

Phone: (212) 647-1680
Visit: www.alcoholics-anonymous.org

Narcotics Anonymous

Phone: (212) 929-6262
Visit: www.na.org

New York City Al Anon

Support for individuals and families whose loved ones have alcoholism
Phone: (212) 941-0094
Visit: www.nycalanon.org

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PREVENTION

Preventing Sexual Misconduct

Sexual misconduct, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, is prohibited. Individuals who engage in such misconduct are responsible for their behavior. What a person wears, says, or does, and whether they are intoxicated or sober, are not invitations to engage in sexual activity without consent. Someone who experiences sexual misconduct without consent is not at fault. If someone is initiating sexual activity, the initiator must respect their partner, especially if they decline further sexual activity. Partners should check in with each other throughout the interaction.

PREVENTION AND EDUCATION ON-CAMPUS

To promote and maintain a safe and respectful environment, the College engages in comprehensive educational programming.

The College provides prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and employees, and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for all students and employees.

Student leaders and officers of student organizations recognized by or registered with the College and those seeking recognition by the College are required to complete programming pursuant to New York State law. The College educates the student community about sexual misconduct through its mandatory freshman orientation program, certain required courses, and ongoing program initiatives throughout the students' time at the College.

As a condition of continued employment with the College, every employee must participate in and complete annual sexual misconduct prevention training. New hires must complete this training within 30 days of hire, unless they received training within the same annual cycle from a prior employer. For information about the College's sexual misconduct prevention, training, and awareness programming, please contact the Title IX Coordinator.

The Role of Bystanders

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

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

RECOGNIZE WARNING SIGNS:

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

TRUST INTUITION AND ACT

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

HOW TO HELP

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

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT RISK REDUCTION

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

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

1

STAY ALERT.

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

2

BE CAUTIOUS ABOUT LOCATION SHARING.

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

3

Allow others to earn trust.

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

4

Be mindful of limits.

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

5

Have a plan.

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

6

Prioritize security.

Always lock doors and windows. Report frequently propped doors to Campus Safety.

Never allow someone to "tailgate" (follow) into a building without proper access.

7

It's okay to lie.

If feeling uncomfortable, pressured, or threatened, it's acceptable to fabricate an excuse to leave.

Examples include needing to care for a friend or family member, having an urgent phone call, not feeling well, or needing to leave by a certain time.

8

Watch drinks closely.

Never leave a drink unattended and watch friends' drinks when possible. If stepping away from a drink, take it along or dispose of it. Only drink from unopened containers or watch how drinks are being made and poured, as substances with no color, taste, or odor may be added without notice.

9

Stay together.

When attending parties, go with trusted friends. Agree to watch out for each other and plan to leave together.

If plans change, touch base with others in the group.

Never leave someone behind in an unsafe or unfamiliar situation.

10

Know available resources.

Identify whom to contact for help and where to go.

Locate key resources like Campus Safety and Counseling and Wellness Services.

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

11

Be supportive.

[RAINN encourages supporters to remember:](#)

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

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

12

Know how to help.

Visit the [Title IX website](#) for more information on how to support someone who has experienced sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking.

CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY EDUCATION

Prevention and Education Programs

ORIENTATION

All first-year students receiving training through the SFC 1001. Topics covered in the session include: see something; say something, self-awareness, warning signs of emerging threat, active threat response, run/hide/fight, general safety tips, and evacuation procedures.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING

All staff receive online and in-person training on an annual basis. Topics covered in the trainings include: see something; say something, self-awareness, warning signs of emerging threat, active threat response, run/hide/fight, general safety tips, and evacuation procedures.



CRIME RISK REDUCTION

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

1. BE ALERT.

Stay alert and always remain aware of the surroundings.

2. CALL FOR HELP.

Call Campus Security or 911 to report any suspicious activity or criminal acts immediately. Prompt reporting increases the chances of gathering critical evidence, recovering stolen property, and prosecuting offenders, particularly in cases involving sex offenses. Reporting to the police also ensures access to available victim support services.

3. AVOID WALKING ALONE.

Whenever possible, arrange to walk with a group.

4. KEEP DOORS LOCKED.

Locking doors with a key, regardless of the residence, helps reduce theft and enhance personal safety. Many thefts occur from unlocked rooms, even during brief absences.

5. DO NOT PROP DOORS.

Exterior doors should never be propped open, and any found in that state should be closed immediately, as they pose a significant security risk. Doors should not be opened to unknown individuals.

6. NEVER LEND A KEY OR KEY CARD TO ANYONE.

Doing so may lead to referral to the campus Conduct system. Report lost or stolen keys as soon as possible.

7. REPORT ALL SECURITY-RELATED MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS.

Report all security-related maintenance concerns. Campus facilities and landscaping are maintained to minimize hazardous conditions. Issues such as broken locks, malfunctioning doors or windows, inadequate lighting, or overgrown shrubbery should be reported immediately to Kevin O'Rourke, Vice President of Facilities, korourke@sfc.edu, (718) 489-5496.

8. VEHICLE SAFETY.

Park vehicles in well-lit areas and ensure they are locked. Store valuables securely in the trunk.

9. LOCK YOUR BIKE.

Secure bicycles properly. The College strongly recommends using a U-style bike lock, as properly locked bicycles are far less likely to be stolen.

10. PROTECT LAPTOPS AND YOUR OTHER DEVICES.

These high-value items should always be secured, whether in a room or a study area, to reduce the risk of theft.

11. BE AWARE OF CAMPUS CRIME TRENDS.

Crime-related information is available through Campus Security, including in the Daily Crime and Fire Log, which is described in this Annual Security Report and accessible at [Safety and Security Website](#).

12. REPORT CALLS AND MESSAGES.

Campus Security will investigate and collaborate with Information Technology to identify offenders as patterns develop.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY INFORMATION

In the State of New York convicted high risk sex offenders must register with the Sex Offender Registry. The Registry was established pursuant to Chapter 192 of the Laws of 1995. The Sex Offender Registration Act (SORA) (Correction Law Article 6-C) established a Sex Offender Registry within the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. SORA was enacted to assist local law enforcement agencies to protect communities by 1) requiring sex offenders to register with the State; and 2) providing information to the public about certain sex offenders living in their communities.

As part of the Registry, SORA requires the Division of Criminal Justice Services to maintain a Subdirectory of High-Risk (Level 3) Sex Offenders and moderate-risk (level 2) sex offenders. The Registry also contains information on low risk (level 1). This site provides public access to the Subdirectory of High-Risk level 3 and moderate-risk level 2 offenders only.

To request information, you must be at least 18 years old and must provide your name, address and telephone number. The information line is open Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; it is not open on legal holidays. There is no fee for a call.

To learn the status of an individual, a caller must have the individual's name and at least one of the following identifiers: the individual's exact address (i.e., street address and apartment number), driver's license, social security number, or date of birth.

Sex Offender Registry Information Line - 1-800-262-3257 Sex Offender Registry DCJS website: https://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/SomsSUBDirectory/search_index.jsp

Health Risks of Alcohol and Other Drugs

ALCOHOL

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

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

CANNABIS/MARIJUANA

The following information on health risks is from the [*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*](#): Marijuana is the most commonly used drug in the United States and can have a range of effects on the body and brain. About 1 in 10 users develop cannabis use disorder, rising to 1 in 6 among those who start before age 18. Frequent or high-dose use can impair attention, memory, and learning, and may cause disorientation, anxiety, paranoia, or temporary psychosis.

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

MDMA

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

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

PRESCRIPTION OPIOIDS

The following information on health risks is from the [*National Institute on Drug Abuse*](#): Prescription opioids used for pain relief are generally safe when taken for a short time and as prescribed by a doctor, but they can be misused. Opioids bind to and activate opioid receptors on cells

located in many areas of the brain, spinal cord, and other organs in the body, especially those involved in feelings of pain and pleasure. When opioids attach to these receptors, they block pain signals sent from the brain to the body and release large amounts of dopamine throughout the body. This release can strongly reinforce the act of taking the drug, making the user want to repeat the experience. In the short term, opioids can relieve pain and make people feel relaxed and happy. However, opioids can also have harmful effects, including drowsiness, confusion, nausea, constipation, euphoria, and slow breathing.

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

When someone overdoses on opioid medication, their breathing may slow or stop, reducing the amount of oxygen reaching the brain, which can lead to coma, permanent brain damage, or death. If an overdose is suspected, the most important action is to call 911 for immediate medical attention. Once medical personnel arrive, they will administer naloxone. Naloxone is a medication that can reverse an opioid overdose when given promptly. It works by

rapidly binding to opioid receptors and blocking the effects of opioid drugs. Naloxone is available as an injectable solution, a hand-held auto-injector (EVZIO®), and a nasal spray (NARCAN® Nasal Spray).

DRUG FACILITATED SEXUAL ASSAULT DRUGS

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

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

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

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



TIMELY WARNINGS AND EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS



ST FRANCIS COLLEGE

Emergency Notifications

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

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

An emergency notification will be issued utilizing SFC-Alerts, the College's emergency notification system, which may include a banner on the College homepage, text messages, phone calls, and social media posts. If any of these systems fail or the College deems it appropriate, in-person communication may be used to communicate in an emergency.

If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, the College will follow its emergency notification procedures and adequate follow-up information will be provided to the community, as needed. If the College issues an emergency notification for an incident, it may not also issue a timely warning for the same incident.

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

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

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

Where appropriate, the College will share emergency information with the local community or New York City news organizations.

Timely Warning

Timely warnings are notifications about Clery Act crimes that may have already occurred but represent an ongoing threat and apply to crimes that occur within the College Clery Act geography. Such warnings may include, but are not limited to the following information:

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

TIMELY WARNING ALERT PROCEDURES

A team of staff will assist with assessing emergency situations to determine whether there is an ongoing threat or need for a safety notice. The College will exercise discretion in determining the content of the notification and initiating the notification system to the campus. This is to ensure that the actions do not compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate an emergency.

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

- Vice President for Capital Projects & Facilities
- Title IX Coordinator
- Dean of Students

In making the determination to issue a notification, the team will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the team, compromise efforts to assist the harmed persons or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Campus Safety Alert

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

Updates regarding a prolonged and ongoing emergency, such as a health emergency (norovirus, serious illness, pandemic, etc.), can be provided via the College’s website. This website would contain specific status update information along with links to public health agencies (for example) or other relevant entities.



EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

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

THINGS TO WATCH FOR:

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

EMERGENCY PREPARATION:

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

LEAVING CAMPUS:

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

Shelter in Place Procedures

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

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

SEVERE WEATHER

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

CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION

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



ACTIVE THREAT: ACTIVE SHOOTER OR ARMED INTRUDER

The College utilizes the “run, hide, fight” protocol in circumstances where an active threat is on-campus. “Run, Hide, Fight” is a widely endorsed active threat response protocol that prioritizes survival by offering a tiered approach to emergency situations.



RUN:

Individuals should evacuate the area only if it is safe to do so. They should know their exits, have an escape plan, leave belongings behind, and keep their hands visible. If gunfire is heard, movement should only occur when it is certain to be safe.

HIDE:

If evacuation is not possible, individuals should close and lock exterior doors, turn off lights, and remain quiet. If the room cannot be locked, they should identify a nearby secure location that can be reached safely. Windows should be blocked, or individuals should stay out of sight, remaining low to the floor or behind furniture. Cell phones should be set to silent mode (vibrate off) to avoid drawing attention.

If the threat is nearby, individuals should call 911, provide specific details about the situation and their location, and remain on the line until instructed to hang up. Fire alarms should not be activated, as this may cause others to unknowingly enter danger.

FIGHT:

As a last resort, and only when life is in imminent danger, individuals should attempt to incapacitate the shooter using physical aggression and improvised weapons, committing fully to their actions.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

The health and safety of all students, faculty, administration, staff, and visitors are of paramount concern at St. Francis College. The College maintains an emergency notification system to provide important safety information to all students and employees. Recognizing the importance of preparedness, the College has developed a comprehensive program to ensure community security in the event of a crisis. The [College's Emergency Action Plan is available for review](#).

If an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurs on campus, the College will implement its emergency notification procedures. St. Francis College requires all faculty, students, and employees to register with SFC Alerts, the electronic emergency notification system. This system enables College officials to communicate by:

- Rapidly transmitting short notifications by email,
- Sending text messages to cell phones, or
- Delivering voice messages to off-campus telephones or cell phones.

Individuals who have not registered are strongly encouraged to do so on the [SFC Alerts webpage](#).

Mass emergency notifications and status updates may also be obtained by:

- Calling (718) 522-2300 for a recorded message,
- Checking faculty, staff, and administrator voicemail at (718) 489-5400, or
- Visiting www.sfc.edu

New York City Office of Emergency Management

To ensure St. Francis College is aware of potential hazardous or emergency situations that may affect the College community within the New York City area, the College maintains direct contact with the New York City Office of Emergency Management as well as the New York City Police and Fire Departments.

The New York City Office of Emergency Management also supplies a wide range of emergency and preparedness-related topics at <https://www.nyc.gov/site/em/index.page>

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM TESTING

The College tests the emergency notification system at least once per year, either announced or unannounced. Each test is documented, including the description, date and time, and whether it was announced or unannounced, and procedures are publicized in conjunction with the test.



CAMPUS SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION



ST FRANCIS COLLEGE

Campus Safety Authority

St. Francis College employs contracted security officers with the authority to ask for identification and remove individuals who do not have lawful business at St. Francis College. Security officers do not possess arrest power. The jurisdiction of the security officers is to secure, report and deter crimes on campus and its adjacent property. Criminal incidents are referred to the local police who have jurisdiction on the campus.

Working Relationships with Local and State Law Enforcement Agencies

Campus Safety maintains a close working relationship with the New York City Police Department and other local law enforcement agencies. Collaborative meetings and training sessions are occasionally held to review issues and incidents occurring within the multiple local jurisdictions.

WRITTEN MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING WITH LOCAL POLICE

St. Francis College has a memorandum of understanding with the New York City Police Department (NYPD) with respect to the investigation of violent crimes, investigation of alleged criminal incidents or for any other reason.

Safety and Access Policies

The College campus is for the use of the students, faculty, staff and their invited guests and those on official business.

The entrance of St. Francis College is located at 179 Livingston Street. All students, staff, and faculty members of the College community must swipe their identification card at the bollards upon arrival. Keys are only issued to authorized faculty, staff and students.

All guests, including former employees and alumni, must present a valid license and register with Campus Security. Guests accompanied by a student, staff, and faculty can access the building. Additionally, security cameras monitor all exits and entrances in addition to other areas on campus.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS FOR MAINTENANCE

Safety inspections of buildings are conducted regularly. Campus Security personnel and College employees make note of damage or threats to safety and notify Facilities Services when something needs to be addressed.

Students, faculty, staff and visitors are encouraged to report needed repairs that relate to security or safety to the Facilities Department.

An emergency involving the building may include power failure, water outage, HVAC failure, elevator failure, broken doors, broken windows, smoke or gas smell, water or other slipping hazard on the floor, an active water leak from any source, exposed electrical wires, possible bed bug sighting, and other issues or hazards that impede the safe occupancy and/or operation of the Campus. Prompt detection and reporting of the emergency is vital to containing the risk and mitigating damages.

Report facilities emergencies as follows:

- Campus Security:
718-489-2100 or 718-489-2105
- Facilities Management:
718-489-5496

If unavailable, call the following in descending order until notification is made:

- Director of Operations:
718-489-5275
- VP for Capital Projects & Facilities:
718-489-5496

MONITORING AND RECORDING CRIME ACTIVITY AT NON CAMPUS LOCATIONS OF STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

CRIME LOG

St. Francis College maintains a daily campus Crime Log, [which is available online.](#)

The Crime Log is used to record crimes reported to the College by incident number, reported date, date of crime, time of occurrence, nature of crime, general location, and disposition (if known).

All reports of crimes received by Campus Security that occurred within the required geographic locations and within the Community Safety patrol jurisdiction are entered into the Crime Log, except where such disclosures are prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim.

Such information may also be withheld if there was clear and convincing evidence that the release of the information would cause the suspect to flee or result in the destruction of evidence, however once the adverse effect described above is no longer likely to occur the information required will be disclosed in the log.

Entries or a change in a complaint's disposition will be recorded within two business days of receipt. The crime log is accessible to public view for the most recent 60-day period during normal business hours. The institution will make available any portion of the log older than 60 days within two business days of such request for inspection.



An aerial photograph of New York City, showing the Manhattan Bridge spanning the East River, with Central Park and surrounding skyscrapers visible. The image is partially obscured by a blue overlay on the right side.

CAMPUS POLICIES AND GOVERNING LAWS



ST FRANCIS COLLEGE

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG POLICIES

Student and Employee Alcohol Policy

Possession, use, sale, manufacturing, or distribution of alcoholic beverages except as permitted by law and expressly permitted by College policy, is prohibited.

Alcoholic beverages may not, under any circumstances, be used by, possessed by, or distributed or sold to any person under twenty-one (21) years of age.

College employees may not engage in the unlawful use, possession, sale, distribution, or furnishing of alcohol. Further, employees may not be intoxicated during working hours.

Student and Employee Other Drug Policy

The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and prescription medication by students and employees is prohibited on the College's property, student-occupied housing, or any other property on which a College activity takes place, or as part of any of the College's activities.

STUDENT DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS FOR ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

Student violations of the policies and guidelines pertaining to alcohol and other drugs will result in sanctions appropriate to the degree of the violation. Sanctions will increase in severity for repeated violations. Student sanctions will include, but are not limited to, warnings, education, referrals for counseling, community

service, conduct probation, loss of privileges, residence hall relocation / separation, suspension, or expulsion from the College.

EMPLOYEE DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS FOR ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

Employees in violation of Alcohol and Other Drug Policies are subject to disciplinary procedures of the College ranging from a reprimand through termination of employment, according to procedures set out in the employee handbooks for staff employees, administrative employees, and faculty.

Smoke-free Campus

To maintain a healthy environment, smoking and usage of cannabis and any tobacco product is prohibited by all persons in and/or around any and all College facilities (whether academic, residential, or other). Tobacco products include but are not limited to cigarettes, cigars, pipes, smoking devices including but not limited to e-cigarettes and vapes, chewing tobacco, and other smoking paraphernalia, as well as tobacco-related promotion and advertising.

New York Alcohol and Other Drug Laws: ABC (Alcohol Beverage Control) Law

SECTION 65.1 PROHIBITED SALE:

No person shall sell, deliver or give away or cause or permit or procure to be sold, delivered or given away any alcoholic beverage to any person, actually or apparently, under the age of twenty-one years.

SECTION 65-A- PROCURING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES FOR PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS

It is a criminal offense to misrepresent the age of a person under twenty-one years to induce the sale of any alcoholic beverage.

Penalty - \$200.00 fine and /or five days in jail

SECTION 65-B OFFENSE FOR ONE UNDER THE AGE OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS TO PURCHASE OR ATTEMPT TO PURCHASE AN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE THROUGH FRAUDULENT MEANS

It is an offense for one under age of twenty-one years to purchase or attempt to purchase an alcoholic beverage through fraudulent means.

Penalties:

First violation: Fine up to \$100.00, and/or up to 30 hours of community service, and/or completion of an alcohol awareness program. In addition, if a New York State driver's license was used as identification, the court may suspend your license for three months.

Second violation: Fine between \$50.00 and \$350.00 and/or up to 30 hours of community service, and/or completion of an alcohol awareness program. In addition, if a New York State driver's license was

used as identification, the court may suspend your license for six months.

Third and subsequent violations: Fine between \$50.00 and \$750.00 and/or up to 30 hours of community service, and/or evaluation by an appropriate agency to determine whether the person suffers from alcoholism or alcohol abuse. In addition, if a New York State driver's license was used as identification, the court may suspend your license for one year or until you reach twenty-one.

SECTION 65-C UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF AN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE WITH INTENT TO CONSUME BY PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS

No person under the age of twenty-one years shall possess any alcoholic beverage with the intent to consume such beverage, with a few exceptions.

Penalty – Fine up to \$50.00 and /or five days in jail, and/or up to 30 hours of community service, and/or completion of an alcohol awareness program.

FEDERAL PENALTIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Substance/ Schedule	Quantity	Penalty - First Offense	Penalty - Second Offense
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants	Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

St. Francis College recognizes the worth and dignity of all people and the limitless value of their potential. Harassment and discrimination in all forms, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are antithetical to the values of the College, violations of College policy, and, in some instances, violations of state and/or federal law. All members of the College community are expected to refrain from engaging in harassment and discrimination. When the College learns that discrimination has occurred, the College is committed to remedying the discrimination and its effects.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for the oversight of the investigation and resolution of all reports of sexual harassment, responsible for monitoring compliance with procedural requirements, recordkeeping and timeframes outlined in this Policy, and responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures and any remedies.

Title IX Coordinator

Dr. Bill Boerner
billboerner@sfc.edu
(650) 383-4753 ext. 158

St. Francis Policy

The Discrimination, Harassment, And Sexual Misconduct Policy addresses Prohibited Conduct and applies to all members of the St. Francis College community, including students, student organizations, faculty, administrators, staff, and third parties such as guests, visitors, volunteers, invitees, and alumni when on campus or participating in College-sponsored activities.

For Title IX Sexual Harassment, the College's program or activity includes: (1) all on-campus premises; (2) off-campus premises over which the College has substantial control; (3) off-campus programs such as field trips, performances, or academic competitions; and (4) use of College-controlled networks, digital platforms, or technology.

The Policy may also apply to off-campus conduct that affects a substantial College interest, including access to programs, campus safety and security, compliance with law, or fulfillment of the College's educational mission. Any community member, guest, or visitor who denies or limits educational or employment opportunities on the basis of a protected characteristic violates this Policy.

Respondents who are not students, faculty, administrators, or staff are considered third parties. The College's ability to act against third parties may be limited by their relationship to the College; in such cases, the Title IX Coordinator may refer matters to the appropriate office. Available resources and remedies may vary depending on a party's status.

Disclosure and Resources

Those who report sexual misconduct will be given a written copy of the sexual misconduct policy. They will also receive written explanations of their rights and options, regardless of whether the offense occurred on or off campus. They will receive written notice about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community.

The College encourages individuals who experience, witness or become aware of alleged sexual misconduct to report the incident to the Title IX Coordinator. The College will assist individuals in contacting law enforcement, if desired. The College also provides individuals the opportunity to discuss alleged incidents with a trained professional on campus with the assurance that the discussion will be confidential.

Immediate Needs Following a Sexual Assault and Related Violence

Individuals impacted by sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, on or off campus, receive written information on evidence preservation, reporting options, involvement of law enforcement or campus authorities, and institutional responsibilities regarding protective measures such as no-contact orders or orders of protection.

At the hospital, survivors remain in control of their treatment and may seek care for visible or hidden injuries, preventive medications, or pregnancy prevention. Adults (18+) may receive a 7-day supply of HIV PEP at no cost; minors receive the full regimen. These medications must be taken within three days of exposure.

Evidence can be collected at no cost through a Sexual Offense Evidence Collection Kit, though reporting to police is not required. Providers in New York retain these kits for 20 years. Survivors are encouraged to avoid showering, brushing teeth, or changing clothes before medical care; evidence is strongest within four days. Exams are voluntary, and survivors may decline any portion.

Free, confidential advocates can accompany survivors at the hospital, explain reporting options, assist with paperwork, and provide ongoing services such as counseling, support, and guidance on law enforcement or campus processes.

Forensic rape exam–related services are free in New York, regardless of insurance status. Survivors may request that providers bill the Office of Victim Services (OVS) directly for exam-related costs, which include medical care, preventive medications, and evidence collection kits. OVS may also assist with additional expenses such as extended HIV PEP, counseling, lost wages, court transportation, or moving costs. A police report is not required to access compensation.

More information is available at ovs.ny.gov. The OVS Resource Connect tool (ovs.ny.gov/connect) helps survivors locate resources by concern, keyword, or location.

HOTLINE AND ONLINE SUPPORT (24/7):

NYS Domestic and Sexual Violence
Hotline: 1-800-942-6906 (multi-
language); NYC: 1-800-621-HOPE (4673)
or 311

Deaf/Hard of Hearing: 711 or TDD
1-800-810-7444

Text: 844-997-2121

Chat: <https://opdv.ny.gov/chat.html>

Supportive Measures

The College provides students and employees who report domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking—on or off campus—with written information on supportive measures. These non-disciplinary, non-punitive services are free to both Complainants and Respondents, regardless of whether a Formal Complaint is filed or law enforcement is involved.

The Title IX Coordinator coordinates supportive measures, which are kept confidential to the extent possible while allowing implementation. The College does not disclose personally identifying information, and while crime statistics are reported in the Annual Security Report under the Clery Act, individual identities are excluded.

Supportive measures are designed to ensure equal access to College programs, protect safety, and prevent harassment. They may include:

- Providing campus escort services;
- Modifications to work or class schedules;
- Extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments;
- Changes to work, housing, living, transportation, or other applicable situations including changes in residence hall assignments or office locations;
- Providing counseling and academic support services, such as tutoring;
- Referral to counseling, medical and/or other healthcare services;
- Providing course-related adjustments such as extensions of deadlines;
- Providing leaves of absence;
- Providing increased security, supervision or monitoring of certain areas of the campus;
- Establishing restrictions on contact (no-contact orders) between the Parties; and
- Other similar measures or any other actions the Title IX Coordinator deems appropriate.

How to File a Complaint

A Complainant or anyone else who is aware of the occurrence of an incident covered by this Policy is encouraged to report the incident as soon as possible to the Title IX Coordinator(s) and/or to Campus Security.

Reports can be made in person, by mail, by telephone, or by electronic mail, using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator(s).

To file a Title IX Formal Complaint, a Complainant must provide the Title IX Coordinator with a written signed

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

ANONYMOUS REPORTING

Counseling Services and the campus Chaplain acting on behalf of the College are confidential resources and are not required to report incidents. They only share information with Official On-Campus Resources if requested by the individual, though they are encouraged to inform individuals about reporting to Campus Security.

Students may ask the Counseling Center to submit an anonymous report with limited details (date, time, location, and type of incident) for inclusion in the College's Annual Security Report. Anonymous reporting is not available through other offices.

COLLEGE PROCEDURES FOR ADDRESSING REPORTS OF PROHIBITED CONDUCT

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

College officials handling these cases receive annual training on dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. They conduct proceedings without bias or conflicts of interest, including bias

for or against complainants or respondents, prioritizing safety and accountability.

Resolution Processes

Reports of Prohibited Conduct are addressed by different procedures depending on the allegations:

- **Support Based Resolution:** A formal complaint is not required for a support-based resolution. A support-based resolution is an option for a complainant who does not wish the College to take any further steps to address their concern, and when the Title IX Coordinator determines that another form of resolution, or further action, is not required.
- **Agreement-based Resolution:** An alternative to the investigation and hearing procedures where the parties each voluntarily agree to resolve the formal complaint in a way that may not include any finding of responsibility.
- **Process A:** Investigation & Decision-making Procedures for All Prohibited Conduct Except Title IX Sexual Harassment.
- **Resolution Process B:** Investigation & Decision-making Procedures in Cases of Title IX Sexual Harassment.

The Title IX Coordinator determines the appropriate resolution approach based on the nature of the report, campus safety, and the Complainant's preference. Informal Resolution is not available in cases where an employee is accused of sexually harassing a student or when there is a potential risk of harm to others.

Advisor Participation

Both the Complainant and Respondent may have an advisor of their choice present at any disciplinary proceeding or related meeting. Any participation restrictions will apply equally to both parties. The role of the advisor may vary depending on the Resolution Process being utilized.

Initiating a Resolution Process

Following receipt of a report alleging a potential violation of this Policy, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the complainant to meet with the Title IX Coordinator (or their designee) for an initial intake and assessment meeting. The initial assessment will be completed promptly and seeks to gather information about the nature and circumstances of the report to determine whether this College policy applies to the report and, if so, which resolution process may be appropriate, as well as which section of the grievance procedures apply based on the conduct and the status of the parties.

Informal Resolution Process and Timeline

If all parties are willing to explore Agreement-Based Resolution, the Title IX Coordinator will then meet separately with each party to discuss the Agreement-Based Resolution process and facilitate an agreement. If an agreement cannot be reached, either because the parties do not agree, determine they no longer wish to participate in the Agreement-Based Resolution process, or the Title IX Coordinator does not believe that the terms of the agreement or continuing the Agreement-Based Resolution process is appropriate, the Title IX Coordinator may decide that the reported conduct will instead be addressed through the Formal

Resolution process as appropriate. The Title IX Coordinator will inform the parties of such decision, in writing.

The Agreement-Based Resolution process is generally expected to be completed within thirty (30) days and may be extended by the Title IX Coordinator as appropriate. All parties will be notified, in writing, of any extension and the reason for the extension.

Investigation and Hearing Timeline: Process A and B

Upon receipt of a Formal Complaint, the College aims to complete the grievance process within 90 days, with extensions for good cause provided in writing. Parties receive periodic status updates and written notice of the Formal Complaint, allegations, and alleged policy violations. All parties may participate in the investigation and/or hearing and have equal rights throughout the process.

A trained investigator conducts a prompt, adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation, interviewing parties and relevant witnesses and collecting directly related evidence. Interviews may be in person or via video conference.

Process A (No Hearing): The investigator also serves as the Decision-maker, evaluating evidence, determining whether a Policy violation occurred, and, if applicable, recommending sanctions. Sanctions for faculty and unionized staff follow applicable agreements and policies. The Title IX Coordinator determines and implements remedies for the complainant and any impacted parties.

Process B (Hearing): The College aims to complete the investigation within 60 days of the Notice of Investigation and the hearing within 60 days of the Notice of Hearing. After the live hearing, the Decision-maker issues a written determination of responsibility, provided simultaneously to both parties. The determination becomes final either upon completion of any appeal or when the time to file an appeal expires.

Procedural Transparency

All proceedings will be conducted in alignment with College policies and ensure timely and equal access to relevant information for both parties.

College proceedings are independent of New York's criminal legal process. Cases under this policy may proceed before, during, or after any civil or criminal proceedings. Decisions by law enforcement or courts do not determine whether a College policy violation has occurred.

Outcome Notification

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

Standard of Evidence

The standard of evidence used to determine responsibility under this Policy is the preponderance of the evidence standard. This standard of evidence is applied to all matters within the scope of

this Policy. Preponderance of the evidence means it is more likely than not that the Respondent is responsible for a violation of this Policy.

TRANSCRIPT NOTATIONS

If a student Respondent is found responsible through the College's conduct process for crime(s) of violence, including, but not limited to sexual violence, defined as crimes that meet the Primary Crimes reporting requirements pursuant to the federal Clery Act, the College will make one of the following notations on the transcript of such student:

- “Suspended after a finding of responsibility for a code of conduct violation”; or
- “Expelled after a finding of responsibility for a code of conduct violation”; or

If a student withdraws from the College while such conduct charge(s) is pending and declines to complete the disciplinary process, the College will note on the student's transcript that they “withdrew with conduct charges pending.”

DISCLOSURE TO VICTIM OR NEXT OF KIN

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

SANCTIONS

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

- Expulsion or Termination.
- Suspension for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters or for employees for a designated period of time.
- Removing the Respondent from student housing.
- Restricting the Respondent's access to College facilities or activities.
- Dismissal from or restricting reassignment of College employment.
- Assignment of educational program and/or training.

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

- Expulsion or Termination.
- Suspension for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters or for employees for a designated period of time.
- Removing the Respondent from student housing.
- Restricting the Respondent's access to College facilities or activities.
- Dismissal from or restricting reassignment of College employment.
- Assignment of educational program and/or training.
- Disciplinary probation.

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

- Expulsion or Termination.
- Suspension for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters or for employees for a designated period of time.
- Removing the Respondent from student housing.
- Restricting the Respondent's access to College facilities or activities.
- Dismissal from or restricting reassignment of College employment.
- Assignment of educational program and/or training.
- Disciplinary probation.

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

- Expulsion or Termination.
- Suspension for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters or for employees for a designated period of time.
- Removing the Respondent from student housing.
- Restricting the Respondent's access to College facilities or activities.
- Dismissal from or restricting reassignment of College employment.
- Assignment of educational program and/or training.
- Disciplinary probation.

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

APPEAL OPTIONS

Each party may appeal (1) the dismissal of a Formal Complaint or any included allegations, or (2) a determination of responsibility in Formal Resolution (Process A or B). Appeals must be in writing, submitted to the Title IX Coordinator within ten (10) business days of the outcome letter, who will refer the appeal to the Appeals Panel for final determination.

Appeals may be based on:

- **Actual Conflict of Interest or Bias:** Conflict or bias by the Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker affecting the outcome.
- **Procedural Error:** A significant procedural error that prevented a fair presentation of the case.
- **New Information:** Relevant evidence unavailable during the investigation that could affect the outcome.

If no appeal is filed, the determination is final after the filing period expires. When an appeal is filed, the other party is notified within one (1) business day and has five (5) business days to respond. Failure to respond is not evidence of agreement with the appeal.

Within three (3) business days of Appeals Panel assignment, parties may object in writing to any panel member for actual bias or conflict of interest, submitted to the Title IX Coordinator. If bias or conflict is confirmed, a new panel member will be appointed.

New York State Laws

Penal Law §130.20 Sexual Misconduct

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Penal Law §130.52 Forcible Touching

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

on a bus, train, or subway. Class A Misdemeanor.

Penal Law §130.53 Persistent Sexual Abuse

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aggravated Sexual Abuse Third Degree includes inserting a foreign object or finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum, or anus of another person by forcible

compulsion or who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless or who is less than eleven years old or who is less than thirteen years old and the actor is eighteen years old or more or the same action causing physical injury if the person is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. Class D Felony.

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

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

Penal Law §130.95 Predatory Sexual Assault

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

Penal Law §130.96 Predatory Sexual Assault Against a Child

Predatory Sexual Assault Against a Child includes, when at least 18, the crime of Rape, Aggravated Sexual Abuse First Degree, or Course of Sexual Conduct

Against a Child First Degree, and the victim is less than 13. Class A-II Felony.

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

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

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

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

Dating Violence

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

Domestic Violence: Social Services Law §459-A Domestic Violence Definitions

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

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

regardless of whether such persons have lived together at any time; or (g) any other category of individuals deemed to be a victim of

domestic violence as defined by the office of children and family services in regulation.

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

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

Third Degree includes committing Stalking in the Fourth Degree against three or more persons, in three or more separate transactions, for which they have not been previously convicted; committing Stalking in the Fourth Degree having previously been convicted of a related crime against this person or an immediate family member in the last 10 years; with intent to harass, annoy or alarm a specific person, intentionally engages in a course of

conduct directed at such person which is likely to cause such person to reasonably fear physical injury or serious physical injury, the commission of a sex offense against, or the kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment or death of such person or a member of such person's immediate family; or committing Stalking in the Fourth Degree having previously been convicted of Stalking in the Fourth Degree in the last 10 years. Class A Misdemeanor.

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

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

Consent

Education Law §6441 Affirmative Consent

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

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

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

Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time.

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

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

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

WEAPONS POLICY

The College is committed to maintaining a safe and secure environment for our community and our guests. In support of this commitment, SFC strictly prohibits the use or possession of any Weapon or Simulated Weapon by any person in and/or around any and all College facilities (whether academic, residential, or other) regardless of whether the bearer or possessor is licensed to carry that weapon. Weapons or Simulated Weapons include but are not limited to instruments used to inflict physical harm, which are intended to inflict harm, or that could reasonably cause fear of infliction of harm, and any item that may be deemed weapons under applicable law and by College security.

SFC is a “weapon free zone”. With regard to the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision, which struck down a New York State law governing the carrying of firearms outside the home, we want to assure the campus community that the ruling has no impact on the College’s own rules, which prohibit the presence of firearms and other weapons on campus. As a private educational institution, the College reiterates that firearms and all other Weapons or Simulated Weapons, as defined herein, are strictly prohibited on campus and/or around any and all College facilities (whether academic, residential, or other).

All bags are subject to random security checks to ensure compliance with this policy.



REPORT PREPARATION AND CRIME STATISTICS



ST FRANCIS COLLEGE

PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

The St. Francis College Office of Campus Security prepares this report in compliance with the Clery Act, in collaboration with local law enforcement and various campus offices, including Student Affairs, Special Events, Title IX, and Government and Community Relations. These partners contribute updates on safety programs and educational initiatives.

The report includes campus security policies and crime statistics for incidents occurring within the Clery-defined geography over the past three calendar years. Statistics reflect reports from local law enforcement, campus security, and designated campus officials such as Student Life, Residence Life, and Athletics.

The College maintains records of all reported criminal incidents—Clery and non-Clery—regardless of when the incident occurred or whether a formal police report was filed. All crimes reported in a given calendar year are included in that year's statistics.

The Counseling Center advises clients on how to report crimes confidentially or anonymously to Campus Security. A procedure is in place to document such reports while maintaining confidentiality.

By October 1 each year, the College notifies all students and employees via email about the report's availability and provides access to prospective students and employees. Printed copies are available upon request at the Office of Campus Security.

Crime statistics and the full report can be accessed on the College's Safety & Security page: <https://www.sfc.edu/student-life/safety-andsecurity>.

Incidents that Occur Outside Clery Geography

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

Reporting Geography

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

ON CAMPUS

- i. Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and
- ii. Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (i) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor)

NON-CAMPUS

- i. Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or
- ii. Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

PUBLIC PROPERTY

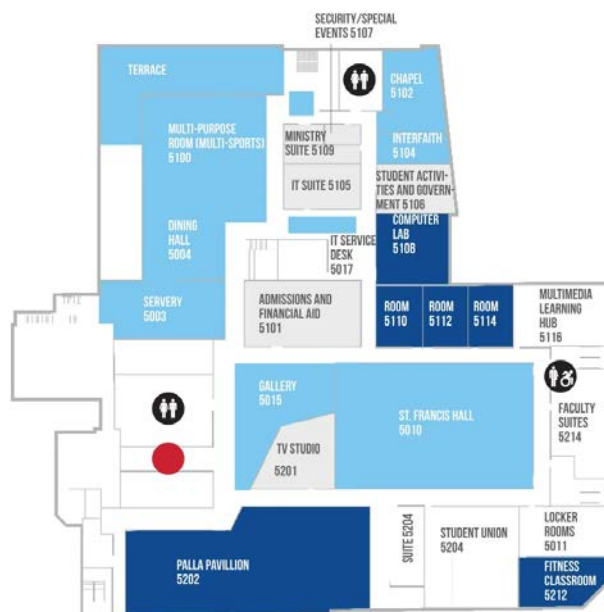
All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

St. Francis College Geography

St. Francis College is located on 3 floors at 179 Livingston Street Brooklyn, NY 11201-9902

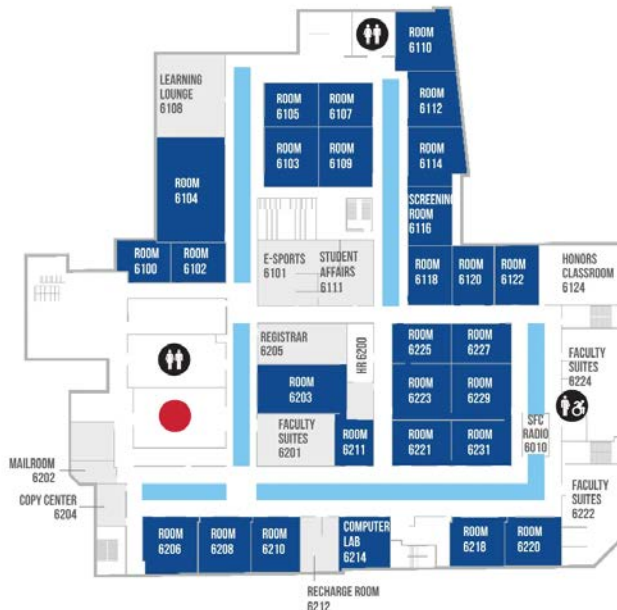
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ADMISSIONS AND FINANCIAL AID
AUDITORIUM
CHAPEL AND INTERFAITH
DINING HALL
FACULTY SUITE
FITNESS AND LOCKER ROOM
IT SERVICE DESK
MULTIMEDIA LEARNING HUB
MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM (MULTI-SPORTS)
PALLA PAVILLION
(GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE ACADEMIC AFFAIRS, SFC GLOBAL, OIEA, THE INNOVATION FACTORY)
STUDENT ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNANCE
STUDENT UNION
TERRACE
TV-STUDIO



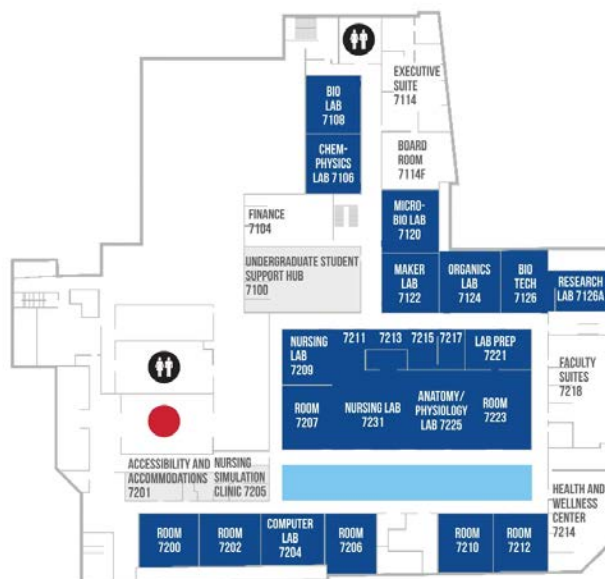
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E-SPORTS
FACULTY SUITES
HONORS CLASSROOM
HUMAN RESOURCES
MAILROOM/COPY CENTER
RECHARGE ROOM
REGISTRAR
SFC RADIO
STUDENT AFFAIRS
LEARNING LOUNGE



7

ACCESSIBILITY AND ACCOMMODATIONS
EXECUTIVE SUITE
FACULTY SUITES
HEALTH AND WELLNESS CENTER
FINANCE
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT SUPPORT HUB



- Elevator
- Ⓘ Restrooms
- Stairs
- Student Support Centers and Services
- Student Collaboration, Study, and Social Spaces
- Classrooms, Labs, and Academic Spaces

CLERY ACT CRIME

DEFINITIONS

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

Primary Crimes

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

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

MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

SEX OFFENSES

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

RAPE

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

FONDLING

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

INCEST

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

STATUTORY RAPE

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

ROBBERY

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

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

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

BURGLARY

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

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Motor vehicle theft is classified as any case where an automobile is taken by a person not having lawful access, even if the vehicle is later abandoned, including joy riding.

ARSON

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

Drug, Alcohol, and Weapons Violations

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

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

DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

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

WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS

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

Hate/Bias-Related Crime

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

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

LARCENY-THEFT

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

SIMPLE ASSAULT

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

INTIMIDATION

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

DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/VANDALISM OF PROPERTY

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

VAWA Crimes

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

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

DATING VIOLENCE

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

1. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition:
 - Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
- Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

STALKING

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

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

For the purposes of this definition:

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts that the stalker directly, indirectly or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person or interferes with a person's property.

CRIME STATISTICS

CRIME STATISTICS

Offense	2022: On Campus	2023: On Campus	2024: On Campus	2022: On Campus, Residential	2023: On Campus, Residential	2024: On Campus, Residential	2022: Non Campus	2023 : Non Campus	2024: Non Campus	2022: Public Property	2023: Public Property	2024: Public Property
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fondling	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS

Arrests	2022: On Campus	2023: On Campus	2024: On Campus	2022: On Campus, Residential	2023: On Campus, Residential	2024: On Campus, Residential	2022: Non Campus	2023 : Non Campus	2024: Non Campus	2022: Public Property	2023: Public Property	2024: Public Property
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

REFERRALS

Referrals	2022: On Campus	2023: On Campus	2024: On Campus	2022: On Campus, Residential	2023: On Campus, Residential	2024: On Campus, Residential	2022: Non Campus	2023 : Non Campus	2024: Non Campus	2022: Public Property	2023: Public Property	2024: Public Property
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	3	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES

Offense	2022: On Campus	2023: On Campus	2024: On Campus	2022: On Campus, Residential	2023: On Campus, Residential	2024: On Campus, Residential	2022: Non Campus	2023 : Non Campus	2024: Non Campus	2022: Public Property	2023: Public Property	2024: Public Property
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dating Violence	0	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	3	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES

2024: No reported hate crimes.

2023: 1 simple assault.

2022: No reported hate crimes.

UNFOUNDED CRIMES

2024: No crimes unfounded.

2023: No crimes unfounded.

2022: No crimes unfounded.