



Annual Security Report 2023



ST FRANCIS COLLEGE

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Message from the Vice President of Student Affairs/Interim Co-Director of DEI

St. Francis College is committed to maintaining a safe and welcoming environment to work, study, live and thrive. St. Francis College students, staff, administration, and faculty play an integral role in the safety of the entire College community.

Please review this Annual Security Report 2023 as well as the 2023 Emergency Action Plan.

If you have any questions regarding safety and security on campus, please do not hesitate to contact Campus Security at (718) 489-2100 or (718) 489-2105.

Thank you.

Dr. Stanley Bazile
September 2023

Reporting A Crime or Emergency

St. Francis College encourages all students and members of the college community to be fully aware of the safety issues on campus and to take action to promptly report any illegal or inappropriate activities. Personal awareness and applying personal safety practices are the foundation of a safe community.

To report a crime in progress or an emergency, please contact 911. Then please call Campus Security at (718) 489-2100 or (718) 489-2105 or e-mail SecurityAlert@sfc.edu. Reporting crimes to the Campus Security Desk ensures inclusion in the annual crime statistics and aids in providing timely warning notices to the community, when appropriate.

In response to a call, a security guard will take action they deem appropriate; they will also log non-emergency reports that will be submitted to the Assistant Director of Campus Security who will review the reports. An internal report that involves a student, submitted by a security officer, will be forwarded to the Dean of Students. The Dean of Students or a designee is responsible for reviewing all reports and will determine whether the case will be referred for internal adjudication. If necessary, the security officer will call the New York City Police Department (NYPD) or the New York City Fire Department (FDNY) to respond to the scene. An internal report that involves an employee will be forwarded to the Executive Director of Human Resources. Campus Security is responsible for reviewing and classifying all incident reports for inclusion in the campus crime log and Annual Security Report.

As per New York Education Law, Article 129-A and 129-B, St. Francis College adopted and implemented a plan providing for the investigation of any violent felony offense occurring at or on the grounds of its campus. The plan provides for the coordination of the investigation of such crimes and reports with the NYPD. The College will immediately notify 911 and the 84th precinct. All College personnel will cooperate fully with police authorities in investigating the alleged offense. If a sexual assault or rape should occur, please follow the College's Sexual Misconduct Policy reporting procedures included in this report. It contains information about on-campus and off-campus resources.

Reporting Policies and Campus Security Authorities

All safety and security reports, including but not limited to criminal reports should be made to the Campus Security Desk, located in the lobby of 179 Livingston Street and available at (718) 489-2100 or (718) 489-2105 or SecurityAlert@sfc.edu.

The College encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to Campus Security and the appropriate police agencies. If a victim wants to or is unable to make a report, the College will submit the report on the student's behalf. For questions about reporting obligations and when a victim does not wish to report to law enforcement or Campus Security, please contact the Title IX Coordinator, Kamla Holland at (718) 489-2019 or kholland@sfc.edu. More information is listed on the College's website at <https://www.sfc.edu/student-life/safety-and-security/sexual-harassment-assault-response-and-education>.

Individuals reporting to the College who wish to file a complaint with the New York City Police Department will be provided with assistance. Crimes may also be reported to the following College officials:

- Edward Evans, Assistant Director of Campus Security, eevans3@sfc.edu, (347)-216-5436
- Ruben Gonzalez, Sr. Associate Dean & Dir Event Management, rgonzalez132@sfc.edu, (718) 916-9340 or (718) 489-5215

Students who have experienced harassment or who have friends who have been harassed may find it helpful to discuss the situation with a trained professional. Confidential counseling services are available at the Student Counseling Center at 179 Livingston Street in Room 7205. You can also email the Student Counseling Center at stuhealthservices@sfc.edu.

Students can also contact various employees at the College, file a complaint using the College's published policies and procedures, or a discrimination/harassment complaint may be filed with the New York City Human Rights Commission at 311 or (212) 416-0197 or online at <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/cchr/about/report-discrimination.page>. Students are encouraged to report hate or bias incidents.

Under the Clery Act, certain members of the faculty and staff must bring forward disclosures of Clery Act crimes to be included in the Annual Security Report, the Crime Log, and to be considered for a Timely Warning. In general, there are several types of Campus Security Authorities. Members of Campus Security, the officials listed in this Annual Security Report as those to whom you should report Clery Act crimes, and certain employees who have significant responsibility for students and campus activities. Not every employee is a Campus Security Authority, some are confidential (such as the pastoral and professional counselors described below) and others are in roles that do not qualify for the obligation.

Confidential Reporting and Policy on Counselors

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the College or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, a designee of St. Francis College can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution but do not include the identity or identifying information about victims of crimes. The Dean of Students using the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Definitions will classify reports.

Pastoral Counselor

A "pastoral counselor" is an employee of an institution, who is associated with a religious order or denomination and is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who

provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor at the College.

A priest or a brother who has a crime disclosed during sacrament of confession may not reveal anything that has been disclosed in the sacrament. The priest or brother, however, will encourage and work with the penitent to find appropriate services both on and off campus.

Pastoral counselors or brothers who have a crime disclosed to them outside of the sacrament of confession are required to report the crime in accordance with this policy.

Professional Counselor

A “professional counselor” is an employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution’s community and who is functioning within the scope of their license or certification as an employee of the College.

St. Francis College has a confidential program for students, providing individual and group counseling, focused problem solving, consultations and workshops. Counselors will work with clients to identify options and offer appropriate assistance. Referral services are available when needed.

SFC Counseling Center
179 Livingston Street, Room 7205
Brooklyn, New York 11201

Candice Abellard, LMSW
Assistant Director of Health Promotion & Wellness
Phone: (718) 489-5335, Email: cabelard@sfc.edu

Natasha Edwards, LMHC, NCC, CASAC
Assistant Dean and Director of Health Promotion & Wellness
Phone: (718) 489-2035, Email: nedwards2@sfc.edu

Confidentiality is the cornerstone of the program. *(Note there are certain exceptions to confidentiality. Exceptions include but are not limited to a court subpoena or information regarding imminent danger to self or someone else.)*

Security Personnel at St. Francis College

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.

St. Francis College has a memorandum of understanding with the New York City Police

Department (NYPD) with respect to the investigation of violent crimes.

Students who have experienced harassment or who have friends who have been harassed may find it helpful to discuss the situation with a trained professional. Confidential counseling services are available at the Student Counseling Center in Room 7205 or via phone at (718) 489-5335 or (718) 489-2035.

You can also email the Student Counseling Center at stuhealthservices@sfc.edu. Students can also contact various employees at the College, or a discrimination complaint may be filed with the New York City Human Rights Commission at 311 or (212) 416-0197 or online at <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/cchr/about/report-discrimination.page>. Students are encouraged to report hate or bias incidents.

If you or someone you know is or may be the victim of any form of sexual misconduct and/or retaliation, the College strongly urges you to seek immediate assistance. Seeking assistance promptly may be important to ensure physical safety or to obtain appropriate medical care and emotional support. It may also be necessary to preserve evidence. Assistance is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, from:

- Local Police (84th Precinct) and Emergency Assistance – Call 911
- Campus Security – (718) 489-5333 or, if on campus, extension 5333
- Safe Horizon Rape and Sexual Assault Hotline – (866) 689-HELP (4357)
- Safe Horizon Domestic Violence Hotline – (800) 621-HOPE (4673)
- Beth Israel Hospital Emergency Room*, First Avenue and 16th Street Manhattan – (212) 420-2840

The College has an MOU with Beth Israel Hospital to provide free SANE exams and counseling for survivors of sexual assault.

- Maimonides Medical Center Emergency Rm – 4808 Fort Hamilton Pkwy, Brooklyn, NY, 11219, (718) 283-6000
- NYPD Sex Crimes Report Hotline – (212) 267-7273
- Brooklyn District Attorney's Office Special Victims Bureau – (718) 250-3170
- New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project – (212) 714-1141
- St. Luke's Hospital Crime Victim Treatment Center – (212) 523-4728
- Center Against Domestic Violence – (718) 254-9134
- New York State Office of Victim Services Toll Free Number – (800) 247-8035 *can report anonymously
- NYC SAFE (888-NYC-SAFE or NYC)
- New York State Police – (844) 845-7269
- New York State Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline, provides crisis intervention, shelter services, and referrals (800)-942-6906

Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners

Being examined as soon as possible is important in the case of sexual assault. Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SAFE) are considered the best and most appropriate medical professionals to conduct such an examination and are available at:

- The College has an MOU with Beth Israel Hospital (Manhattan)
- St. Luke's Hospital (Manhattan)
- Roosevelt Hospital (Manhattan)
- Bellevue Hospital (Manhattan)
- Mount Sinai (Manhattan)
- New York Presbyterian – Weill Cornell (Manhattan)
- Woodhull Hospital (Brooklyn)
- Coney Island (Brooklyn)
- King's County Hospital (Brooklyn)

To preserve evidence, do not shower, bathe, brush teeth, change clothing or drink liquids before going to the hospital or the police after experiencing an act of sexual assault or other misconduct. More detailed information is available in the section of this Report on response to sexual misconduct.

College Counseling Resources

Regardless of whether an individual makes a complaint or formal complaint, the following counseling options are available at the College:

SFC Counseling Center
 179 Livingston Street, Suite 7205
 Brooklyn, NY 11201
 Phone: 718-489-5335
 or if on campus, extension 5335
 Natasha Edwards
 Email: Nedwards2@sfc.edu

The Clery Act

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, more commonly known as the Clery Act, requires, among other things, colleges and universities to:

- Publish an annual report every year by October 1 that contains three years of campus crime and fire safety statistics
- Disclose certain crime statistics for the campus and public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus; and certain non-campus facilities
- Provide timely warning notices of crimes that have occurred and pose an ongoing “threat to students and employees”
- Implement emergency notification procedures if there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus
- Disclose in a public crime log any crimes that occurred within Clery geography or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus security department and is reported to the police or St. Francis College

About this Report

The St. Francis College Office of Campus Security prepares this report in compliance with the Clery Act. This report is prepared in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies surrounding our campus, the Office of Student Affairs, the Office of Special Events, the Title IX Office and the Office of Government and Community Relations. Each entity provides updated information on their educational efforts and programs.

The report contains important information and policies regarding campus security as well as statistics for certain crimes occurring at St. Francis within the Clery geography for the last three calendar years. Campus crime, arrest, and referral statistics include incidents reported to local law enforcement agencies, campus security officers, and designated campus officials, including but not limited to student life, residence life, and coaches.

St. Francis College keeps records of all reported criminal incidents, including non-Clery Act crimes, reported to the Office of Campus Security, regardless of how much time has passed since the incident occurred. A formal police report or investigation is not necessary in order for a reported crime to be included in the crime statistics in the Report. All crimes reported in any calendar year will be included in the report for that calendar year, regardless of the calendar year in which the crime actually occurred.

The Counseling Center informs their clients of the procedures to report crime to Campus Security on a voluntary or confidential basis, should they feel it is in the best interest of the client. A procedure is in place to anonymously capture crime statistics disclosed confidentially during such sessions.

Prior to October 1 of each year, the College will distribute an email notification to all students and employees alerting individuals of the availability of the report. The College will also inform prospective students and employees of the availability of the report. The College will provide a copy of the report upon request at the Office of Campus Security.

The College currently has a variety of policies and procedures, and it expressly reserves the right to modify them or adopt additional policies or procedures, in its sole and absolute discretion, at any time without notice. Such changes may appear in future issues of this report.

The statistics discussed in this report can be obtained from the St. Francis College Right to Know Report on the Safety & Security page located at <https://www.sfc.edu/student-life/safety-and-security>

Information on the College's administrative regulations and programs to educate the College community regarding security and crime prevention are also available [here](#). The U.S. Department of Education website for campus crime statistics is <http://ope.ed.gov/security>.

In addition, St. Francis maintains a daily crime log, available online at <https://www.sfc.edu/student-life/safety-and-security>, which includes a brief summary of the nature of the crime, the date and time the crime occurred, the general location of the crime, and the disposition of the complaint, if known. Daily individual incident reports are maintained in written and electronic form in the Office of Campus Security. Multiple employees are trained to

maintain the log and it is available to the public.

Required entries are, except when disclosure of such information is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim, open to public inspection within two days of the report being made. New information will also be added within two days after the information becomes available to campus security. If it may cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence, such information may be withheld until that damage is no longer likely to occur from the release of such information. The crime log for the most recent 60-day period is open to public inspection during normal business hours. Any portion of the log older than 60 days will be available within two business days of a request for public inspection.

Clery Act Geography

In accordance with the Clery Act, data included in this Report is presented to review crime on campus, in or on a non-campus building or property, and on public property. A breakdown of offenses occurring in the Found Study Residence Hall appears under the “Non-Campus Building or Property” category. The following definitions are provided:

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).

St. Francis College's on Campus building is located at 179 Livingston Street, Brooklyn NY 11201. The College opened this new campus and commenced academic instruction on or about September 7, 2022.

Public Property: All public property that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution, such as a sidewalk, a street, other thoroughfare, or parking facility, and is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution if the facility is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to the institution’s educational purposes.

The new campus at 179 Livingston Street is located between Gallatin Place and Hoyt Street in Brooklyn, New York. The new campus is situated between Hoyt Street and Jay Street subway stations within minutes of the former 180 Remsen Street campus. The College’s new home, as of Fall 2022, is even more convenient via public transit.

Non-campus Buildings and Property: (i) any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization 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.

Currently, St. Francis College’s only Non-Campus Buildings or Property is the Found Study Columbia Heights Waterfront Residence Hall, located at 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, NY.

At St. Francis, student organizations are not permitted to have off-campus facilities, and therefore, St. Francis College does not have a policy concerning the monitoring and recording, through local police agencies, of criminal activity in which students engage at off campus locations of student organizations officially recognized by the institution.

Clery Geography: includes (A) Buildings and property that are part of the institution's campus; (B) The institution's non-campus buildings and property; and (C) Public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. Prior year statistics are based on the Clery geography in place in those reporting years.

Timely Warnings - Public Safety Advisory

St. Francis issues timely warning notices, called Public Safety Advisories, whenever a Clery crime occurring within Clery geography and reported to Campus Security or a Campus Security Authority is considered to pose a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.

The Assistant Director of Security, the Title IX Coordinator, and/or the Dean of Students reviews reports that are made to Campus Security or a Campus Security Authority to determine if there is a serious or continuing threat and if a campus wide Public Safety Advisory is warranted. Under no circumstances will the advisory contain information regarding the identity of the victim of any crime. The Advisory will be issued through the College's email system to students, faculty, and staff, and will also be posted on the St. Francis College web site.

Depending on the particular circumstances of the crime, especially in situations that could pose an immediate threat to the community and individuals, the college may also issue an emergency text and voice message alert through SFC-Alerts, the College's emergency notification system. The College will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and issue the notification unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Information may also be shared with the larger community, where appropriate.

These Public Safety Advisories are intended to enhance the safety of the members of the College community and may be updated if new or more accurate information becomes available during the course of the investigation. They do not present, nor are they intended to present, a complete picture of a crime on campus. Anyone with information concerning the information set forth in a Public Safety Advisory should contact the Campus Security Desk either in person at 179 Livingston Street or via phone at (718) 489-2100 or (718) 489-2105.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The health and safety of all our students, faculty, administration, staff and visitors is of paramount concern at St. Francis College. An emergency notification system is in place to notify all students and employees of important safety information. The College recognizes the critical importance of being prepared and has designed a comprehensive program that ensures the

security of the College community in the event of a crisis. [The College's Emergency Action Plan](#) is available for review here (2023).

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. SFC requires all faculty, students, and employees to register with SFC Alerts, the College's electronic emergency notification system. This system enables College officials to reach members of the College by:

- rapidly transmitting short notifications by email to an outside email address,
- text message to a cell phone, or
- by voice message to an off-campus telephone or cell phone.

If you have not registered, please do so today at SFC Alerts: <https://www.sfc.edu/student-life/safety-and-security/sfc-alerts>

You may also be notified of mass emergency and receive status updates by:

- Call (718) 522-2300 for a recorded message
- Faculty, staff, and administrators may also check their voicemail at (718) 489-5400.
- Check www.sfc.edu.

The College tests the emergency notification system at least once per year with tests that may be announced or unannounced and publicizes its procedures in conjunction with the test, as well as documenting, for each test, the description of the exercise, the date and time, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

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 <http://www.nyc.gov/html/oem/html/home/home.shtml>.

Policy for Bias Related/Hate Crimes

The College believes that all members of the College should be part of a Franciscan campus environment that respects differences of culture, gender, religion, race, age, lifestyle, or ability. These expectations are communicated in our creed, Living the Franciscan Spirit. In accordance with this spirit, the College has established policies and procedures for preventing and adjudicating bias related crimes occurring on the College's property, including student occupied housing, or any other property on which a college activity takes place.

Federal Law

Under the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act

(the Clery Act), 20 U.S.C. §1092(f), the College is required to disclose, in its Annual Security Report, all bias related/hate crimes. These statistics can be found on the College's Safety and Security webpage located here: <https://www.sfc.edu/studentlife/safety>.

The corresponding regulations to the Clery Act define hate crimes as criminal offenses “that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator’s bias against the victim. For purposes of this section, the categories of bias include the victim’s actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.” 34 CFR 668.46(a).

Reporting Hate Crimes

A member of the College community who feels that they have been the victim of a hate crime, or may have witnessed such an incident, should contact the College’s Security Desk located in the lobby of 179 Livingston Street and available at (718) 489-2100 or (718) 489-2105. In all cases where a hate crime is alleged to have occurred on the College’s property, including student occupied housing, or any other property on which a college activity takes place, the College will investigate the matter and, if necessary, facilitate or initiate the process of reporting the incident to the New York City Police Department’s 84th Precinct. All College personnel will cooperate fully with police authorities in investigating the alleged offense.

Additionally, any reported allegations of a hate crime against a student will be investigated promptly, thoroughly, and impartially by the Dean of Students or designee. The investigation may include individual interviews with the parties involved and, where necessary, with individuals who may have observed the alleged conduct or may have other relevant knowledge. Students charged with committing a hate crime will be subject to the disciplinary sanctions and procedures outlined in The Code under Sanctions for Misconduct.

Availability of Counseling

Victims of or witnesses to a hate crime can obtain counseling and support services by contacting the College’s **Counseling Center** at (718) 489-5335 or (718) 489-2035. Additionally, victims and witnesses may seek assistance through community resources, including but not limited to:

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| Ambulance / Police / Fire Department | Call 911 |
| Emergency Medical Service | 718-416-7000 |
| Emergency Dental Service | 212-582-4065 |
| The Brooklyn Hospital Center | 718-250-8000 |
| Brookdale University Hospital and Medical Center | 718-240-5000 |
| SUNY Downstate Medical Center | 718-270-1000 |
| New York Methodist Hospital | 718-780-3000 |
| New York Presbyterian Hospital | 212-746-5454 |
| Brooklyn’s Women’s Services | 718-748-1234 |

For updates concerning security procedures, students should refer to the College’s Emergency

Action Plan, Annual Security Report, SFCAlerts, or the College's Safety and Security webpage.

Identification Requirements

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.

All guests, including former employees and alumni, must present a valid license and register with our Security and Concierge Team. Guests accompanied by a student, staff, and faculty can access the building. The Security Team covers the front desk, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Additionally, security cameras monitor all exits and entrances in addition to other areas on campus.

Facilities Emergency

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:

- Call Campus Security at 718-489-2100 or 718-489-2105
- Call Facilities Management at 718-489-5203

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

- Director of Operations, Denise Vieni: 718-489-5275/646-369-8997
- VP for Capital Projects & Facilities, Kevin O'Rourke: 718-489-5203/646-369-8995

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

- Administrative Coordinator, Christeen Barnes, 718-489-5203

Policies and Procedures for Safe Access to Buildings

Keys are only issued to authorized faculty, staff and students.

Problems in buildings after hours should be reported to Campus Security immediately at extension 718-489-2100 or 718-489-2105.

Sex Offender Registry and Access to Related Information

St. Francis College is required to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice, as required under State law, of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student.

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

Policies Concerning Law Enforcement

Security staff are New York State certified Security Officers, not sworn peace officers.

Campus Security works closely with the New York City Police Department, and State and Federal law enforcement agencies to track and respond to campus criminal activity. Annually, the Assistant Director of Security formally requests crime statistics from the 84 Precinct (NYPD) in preparation for submission to the United States Department of Education. The statistics will then be included in the Annual Security Report.

Report all crime immediately: All criminal activity on campus should be reported. immediately to Campus Security and the New York City Police Department (911).

- The College will assist in completing criminal reports.

- The College will accept third-party reports in certain cases, like sex offenses. The College prefers to receive reports from the victim because the details from the victim are often more accurate.
- You may report criminal activity or crime conditions occurring on campus on a voluntary confidential basis. In general, while Clery Act reportable crimes will be included in the Annual Security Report and Crime Log, specific details and identifying information will not be included unless otherwise required by law.
- Such confidential reports can be called into Campus Security 718-489-2100 or (718) 489-2105, during business hours, 9AM to 5PM, Monday through Friday (excluding holiday schedules).

Report as much detail as possible. If you are a victim of a crime, your immediate recall is often the best. Write down as much information as you can after a crime or type or voice record the information into your phone.

If there is a criminal case stemming from these notes, they may need to be turned over to the prosecution and or defense. If you cannot identify the perpetrator by name, list as many details as possible, including:

- Gender
- Approximate age
- Height
- Weight/build
- Description of face including eye color, hair color, hair style (short, curly, etc.), nose
- Dress/clothing
- Facial hair
- Glasses
- Distinguishing walk
- Voice

Programs To Educate the College Community Regarding Security and Inform the College Community About Preventing Crime

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. 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.

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and interpersonal violence, if they witness violence or harm and distract, delegate, or directly intervene to stop or reduce the harm. The College wants to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. We may not always know what to do even if we want to help. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

While the College does not believe that the occurrence of any crime is the fault of the person victimized by the crime and believes that crimes are the fault of the person committing the crime, there are certain steps we can all take that reduce our likelihood of experiencing certain crimes. These include the Personal Security Recommendations listed above. In the areas of sexual and interpersonal violence, going out in groups with people you trust, pouring your own drink or drinking out of a bottle or can you open, having cash or a ride share application available to get you to a location safely, and making sure you and your friends know each other's locations and status can reduce the risk of harm.

Personal Security Recommendations

Campus security is available to assist, but you are in the best position to protect yourself by being aware of your surroundings and taking appropriate steps to prevent crime.

Security staff normally patrol the building 24 hours a day. The Campus Security Desk, available at (718) 489-2100 and (718) 489- 2105, is located in the lobby at 179 Livingston Street. Security staff also monitor the fifth, sixth and seventh floors at 179 Livingston Street.

Protect your room or office

- Lock your door – even if you are only going out for a short time or only going a short distance. It only takes 8 seconds to walk into your room to steal your valuables.
- Do not prop open locked doors. These doors are locked for your protection.
- Never open doors for strangers or nonresidents. Always escort your guests to and from the main entrance.
- Do not loan your keys to anyone – even classmates or friends. They may not be careful and may misplace them, giving the wrong person access.
- Do not leave your keys in public places or in your jacket pocket when you are not wearing it.
- Do not put your name or address on key rings; this may give the wrong person access to your room.

Protect your property

- Personal property (purses, briefcases, phones, laptops, etc.) should never be left unattended. Take them with you when leaving the office, classroom or residence hall room.
- Lock your door whenever you leave your room or office. Always lock your door when sleeping. Always lock your car doors.

- Never open doors to strangers or non-residents. Always escort your guests to and from the main entrance.
- Protect all valuables in your room or office. Do not leave valuables in plain view.
- Take valuables home with you during vacations.
- You are encouraged to open a saving or checking account rather than having large sums of money in your room. If you have a checking account, remember the number of the last check written. Theft of a check can go undetected until you receive the bank statement.

Protect yourself at night:

- Do not walk alone.
- Do not take shortcuts; walk where there is plenty of light and traffic.

Protect yourself walking and jogging:

- Do not walk or jog alone after dark.
- Walk along well-lit routes.
- Be aware of your surroundings. If you think you are being followed, go in a different direction or to the other side of the street and yell for help. Quickly go to a lighted area or to a group of people.
- Have your keys ready when returning to your room and keep your personal or valuable items concealed and close to your body.

Help us protect you:

- Watch for suspicious persons in and around buildings and parking lots. Do not pursue them; call Security immediately.

Suspicious activity: If you see any suspicious activity or people on or near campus, call Campus Security immediately. Do not assume the person is a visitor or College staff member.

Suspicious people may be:

- Loitering about at unusual hours and locations; running, especially if something of value is being carried.
- Exhibiting unusual mental or physical symptoms. Person(s) could be under the influence of drugs or may need medical or psychiatric assistance.
- Carrying property that might be suspicious, depending on the circumstances, going from room to room trying door handles.

Door-to-door soliciting is not permitted in Educational Housing Services housing. Rule violations should be reported to a Resident Advisor immediately.

Report all thefts and property losses immediately to Campus Security. Always be security conscious.

Policies Regarding Illegality of Alcohol and Drugs on Campus

Drug Free Policy and Resources

The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs, prescription medication, and alcohol by students and employees of St. Francis College 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. Allegations of any violation of this standard by a St. Francis College student shall be dealt with in accordance with the Student Code of Conduct. The student is advised that violations may result in disciplinary sanctions which include but are not limited to expulsion from the College. All members of the College community are further advised that the College may, in addition to imposing its own penalties, refer to appropriate authorities any case involving a violation of the standard of conduct pertaining to drug and alcohol abuse, wherein a finding of responsibility is rendered.

Smoke-Free Campus Policy 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.

Drug and Alcohol Counseling

Treatment and Rehabilitation Programs Available to Employees and Students. The resources listed below are agencies with which the College has developed a good working relationship. Students who believe that they might benefit from any of the services provided below should contact these third parties directly.

Daytop Village
500 8th Avenue
New York, NY 10018
(212)904-1500

Services:

- Counseling, treatment, and rehabilitation for abusers of all drugs. (nonmethadone).
- In- and out-patient treatment.
- Job training.

Alcoholics Anonymous
1425 Kings Hwy, New York NY 11229
Hotline: (718) 339-4777

Neighborhood Counseling Center
7701 13th Ave (Dyker Heights)
(718) 232-1351

Community Affairs Liaison

84th Precinct, NYPD (718) 875-6850

SAFE Horizon

2 Lafayette Street, New York, New York - (212) 577-7700

Hotline (24 hours a day) – (212) 577-7777

Additional Resources

For additional information, please contact The National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline, 1-800-662-4357, an information and referral service that distributes Department of Education publications about drug and alcohol prevention programs.

In addition, the College's Counseling Center, 718-489-5335, and 718-489-2035, maintains literature and other materials concerning drug and alcohol abuse treatment resources frequently used by students in the vicinity of the College. Students are encouraged to take advantage of this valuable in-house resource.

Legal Sanctions Concerning Alcohol and Drugs

In addition to any sanctions imposed by the College, violations of the Drug and Alcohol Policy may subject students to criminal sanctions under federal, state, and/or local law. Additionally, students found to violate these laws may also forfeit their eligibility for various financial aid programs. A brief overview of some drug and alcohol laws is provided here for convenience. However, students are required to follow all federal, state, and local laws regardless of whether they are explicitly mentioned here. The federal Controlled Substances Act (CSA) prohibits the knowing, intentional, and unauthorized manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of any controlled substance or the possession of any controlled substance with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense it. Controlled substances include, but are not limited to, heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, ecstasy, LSD, PCP, and marijuana. The CSA also prohibits the knowing, intentional, and unauthorized creation, distribution, dispensing, or possession with intent to distribute or dispense a "counterfeit substance" as well as the knowing, intentional, and unauthorized possession of a controlled substance. Information regarding federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Trafficking and Possession of a Controlled Substance can be found in the Controlled Substance Act. New York State Law prohibits the use, possession, and sale of controlled substances. The specific criminal sanctions are set forth in Article 220 of the New York State Penal Law and the severity of each offense varies depending on the 33 types and quantity of the illegal substance as well as the intent of the holder, such as personal use or distribution. Additionally, the New York State Alcoholic Beverage Control law addresses offenses regarding alcohol. Violation of New York State law may subject the violator to legal penalties such as suspension of one's driver's license, fine, or imprisonment.

Health Risks Concerning Alcohol and Drugs

Drugs and alcohol are toxic to the human body and can have catastrophic health consequences if

abused. Some drugs are so toxic that even one use can be fatal. St. Francis College does not seek to give specific medical advice by providing the information below but offers the following information solely for its educational value.

Alcohol:

The following information on health risks is from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Drinking too much can harm your health. Excessive alcohol use led to approximately 95,000 deaths and 2.8 million years of potential life lost (YPLL) each year in the United States from 2011 – 2015, shortening the lives of those who died by an average of 29 years. Further, excessive drinking was responsible for 1 in 10 deaths among working-age adults aged 20-64 years. The economic costs of excessive alcohol consumption in 2010 were estimated at \$249 billion, or \$2.05 a drink. The Dietary Guidelines for Americans defines moderate drinking as up to 1 drink per day for women and up to 2 drinks per day for men. In addition, the Dietary Guidelines do not recommend that individuals who do not drink alcohol start drinking for any reason. Excessive alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions. Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases and other serious problems including: High blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, and digestive problems; cancer of the breast, mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, and colon; learning and memory problems, including dementia and poor school performance; mental health challenges, including depression and anxiety; social problems, including lost productivity, family problems, and unemployment; alcohol dependence, or alcoholism. By not drinking too much, you can reduce the risk of these short- and long-term health risks.

Cannabis/Marijuana:

The following information on health risks is from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Marijuana is the most commonly used illegal drug in the United States, and marijuana use may have a wide range of health effects on the body and brain. About 1 in 10 marijuana users may experience some form of addiction. For people who begin using before the age of 18, that number rises to 1 in 6. People who are addicted to marijuana may also be at a higher risk of other negative consequences of using the drug, such as problems with attention, memory, and learning. Some people who are addicted may need to smoke more and more marijuana to get the same high. It is also important to be aware that the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in marijuana (i.e., marijuana potency or strength) has increased over the past few decades. The higher the THC content, the stronger the effects on the brain. In addition, some methods of using marijuana (e.g., dabbing, edibles) may deliver very high levels of THC to the user. In many cases, marijuana is smoked in the form of hand-rolled cigarettes (joints), in pipes or water pipes (bongs), in bowls, or in blunts—emptied cigars that have been partly or completely refilled with marijuana. Smoked marijuana, in any form, can harm lung tissues and cause scarring and damage to small blood vessels. Smoke from marijuana contains many of the same toxins, irritants, and carcinogens as tobacco smoke. Smoking marijuana can also lead to a greater risk of bronchitis, cough, and phlegm production. These symptoms generally improve when marijuana smokers quit. Marijuana use, especially frequent (daily or near daily) use and use in high doses, can cause disorientation, and sometimes cause unpleasant thoughts or feelings of anxiety and paranoia. Marijuana use is associated with temporary

psychosis (not knowing what is real, hallucinations and paranoia) and long-lasting mental health challenges, including schizophrenia (a type of mental illness where people might see or hear things that aren't really there). Marijuana use has also been linked to depression and anxiety, and suicide among teens. However, it is not known whether this is a causal relationship or simply an association.

MDMA:

The following information on health risks is from the National Institute on Drug Abuse: People who use MDMA usually take it as a capsule or tablet, though some swallow it in liquid form or snort the powder. The popular nickname Molly (slang for “molecular”) often refers to the supposedly “pure” crystalline powder form of MDMA, usually sold in capsules. However, people who purchase powder or capsules sold as Molly often actually get other drugs such as synthetic cathinones (“bath salts”) instead. Some people take MDMA in combination with other drugs such as alcohol or marijuana. MDMA increases the activity of three brain chemicals:

- Dopamine- produces increased energy/activity and acts in the reward system to reinforce behaviors.
- Norepinephrine- increases heart rate and blood pressure, which are particularly risky for people with heart and blood vessel problems.
- Serotonin- affects mood, appetite, sleep, and other functions. It also triggers hormones that affect sexual arousal and trust. The release of large amounts of serotonin likely causes the emotional closeness, elevated mood, and empathy felt by those who use MDMA. MDMA's effects last about three to six hours, although many users take a second dose as the effects of the first dose begin to fade. Over the course of the week following moderate use of the drug, a person may experience irritability, impulsiveness and aggression, depression, sleep problems, anxiety, memory, and attention problems, decreased appetite, and decreased interest in and pleasure from sex. It's possible that some of these effects may be due to the combined use of MDMA with other drugs, especially marijuana. High doses of MDMA can affect the body's ability to regulate temperature. This can lead to a spike in body temperature that can occasionally result in liver, kidney, or heart failure, or even death.

Prescription Opioids:

The following information on 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 slowed breathing.

Opioid misuse can cause slowed breathing, which can cause hypoxia, a condition that results

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

When people overdose on an opioid medication, their breathing often slows or stops. This can decrease the amount of oxygen that reaches the brain, which can result in coma, permanent brain damage, or death. If you suspect someone has overdosed, the most important step to take is to call 911 so they can receive immediate medical attention. Once medical personnel arrive, they will administer naloxone. Naloxone is a medicine that can treat an opioid overdose when given right away. It works by rapidly binding to opioid receptors and blocking the effects of opioid drugs. Naloxone is available as an injectable (needle) solution, a hand-held auto-injector (EVZIO®), and a nasal spray (NARCAN® Nasal Spray).

Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Drugs:

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

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

Ketamine

Ketamine is a dissociative drug used as a surgical anesthetic, an anesthetic in veterinary practice, and as a prescription for treatment resistant depression under strict medical supervision. It is most commonly found in liquid or white powder and is consumed through swallowing, smoking, snorting, or injections. The possible short-term health effects include problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion; loss of memory; raised blood pressure, unconsciousness; and dangerously slowed breathing. If ketamine is consumed with alcohol there is a risk of adverse effects. 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.

Click the Following Links for Additional Information:

Alcohol <https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm>

Drugs <https://www.cdc.gov/pwid/addiction.html>

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Policy

The purpose of this policy is to set forth the College's policy regarding alcohol and other drug use, including unlawful drug use or abuse in the workplace in accordance with the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690, Title V, Subtitle D) and the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Public Law 101-226). The College recognizes the existence of chemical dependency and is aware of its occasional presence in the College community. Counseling and prevention programs are provided to the College community.

The Dean of Students is the adjudication authority for any violation of the drug and alcohol rules and procedures, or any infraction committed by students. Human Resources is the adjudication authority for violation of drug and alcohol rules by employees.

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- Wellness Center
179 Livingston Street, Room 7205
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)
In and outpatient treatment
Job training

National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline
301-460-2600

Alcoholics Anonymous

What Is Provided: Support for people with alcoholism

For Whom: Anyone who wants to stop drinking

Contact: Call (212) 647-1680 or visit www.alcoholics-anonymous.org

Narcotics Anonymous

What Is Provided: Support for people with drug problems

For Whom: Anyone who wants to stop using drugs

Contact: Call (212) 929-6262 or visit www.na.org

New York City Al Anon

What Is Provided: Support for individuals and families whose loved ones have alcoholism

Contact: Call (212) 941-0094 or visit www.nycalanon.org/

Sexual Misconduct Policy

If you are a victim of a sexual assault, your first priority should be to get to a place of safety. You should then obtain the necessary medical treatment. It is strongly recommended that a victim of sexual assault report the incident in a timely manner. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. An assault should be reported directly to the New York City Police Department and/or Campus Security officer. Relevant contact information is included at the top of this Annual Security Report.

Evidence Preservation and Rights in New York State

Those impacted by sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, whether occurring on or off campus, will be provided written information about evidence preservation, how and to whom to report these crimes, options about involvement of law enforcement and campus authorities, and assistance in notifying law enforcement if the victim chooses, as well as the option to decline to notify authorities. Victims will also be provided information, in writing, about rights and institutional responsibilities regarding no contact orders, orders of protection, or other available applicable options.

Once at the hospital, victims/survivors are in control of their treatment and what happens next. They may wish to seek medical attention to treat any possible injuries, to check for injuries they may not be able to see, and to access medications to prevent sexually transmitted infections and/or pregnancy.

Preventative Medications: If you are over 18 years old, you are eligible to receive a 7-day dose of medication to prevent HIV after a possible exposure (referred to as HIV Pep) at no cost while in the emergency room. Survivors younger than 18 are provided the full regimen of HIV PEP at this time. These medications are not effective more than 3 days following a potential exposure.

Evidence Collection: You may wish to have evidence collected at no cost using a Sexual Offense Evidence Collection Kit (sometimes referred to as a rape kit) but it is not required. The kit collects and preserves DNA evidence from your body and clothing (or other personal items), which can assist law enforcement if you decide to report the crime. Reporting to police is not mandatory, however, and should never prevent someone from seeking medical care. New York providers are required to retain sexual offense evidence collection kits for 20 years.

It is best to avoid showering, bathing, douching, or brushing your teeth until after you have received medical attention. Avoid changing your clothes or save all clothing from the time of the assault in a paper bag. Evidence collection is strongest within the first 4 days following an assault.

You can skip any portion of the exam or stop at any time during the process if you feel uncomfortable. You do not need to file a police report to have an exam conducted and evidence preserved, but the process gives you the chance to safely store evidence should you decide to report at a later time. New York providers are required to retain sexual offense evidence collection kits for 20 years.

Advocates offer free, confidential services. The hospital will inform you of available services through a local rape crisis or victim assistance organization and, with your consent, will contact them to have an advocate meet you at the hospital to accompany you through the entire process. An advocate can also explain reporting options, serve as a resource for completing necessary paperwork, and help you understand processes and procedures so that you can make the most informed decisions for your care now and in the future. Rape crisis and victim service organizations may also be able to provide services beyond your immediate needs including counseling, support services, accompanying you to report to law enforcement, or (when relevant) campus reporting procedures.

Regardless of whether or not you have medical insurance, you have the right to receive forensic rape exam related services in New York State at no cost. You have the option to request that your medical provider bill the Office of Victim Services directly for forensic rape exam related services if you do not have private health insurance or do not want to use your private health insurance for privacy reasons. This includes medical care for the assault, preventative medications and treatments for pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, and Sexual Offense Evidence Collection Kits.

Reimbursement For Additional Medical and Personal Expenses: The New York State Office of Victim Services may be able to assist with other expenses beyond just the initial exam including additional medical expenses, HIV PEP beyond the 7-day supply, loss of earnings, counseling expenses, loss of essential property, reasonable court-transportation expenses in connection with the prosecution, and moving expenses. An advocate will be able to help walk you through the process or direct you to the proper resources to explain which expenses are and which expenses are not eligible to be reimbursed.

In New York a sexual assault victim who receives a sexual assault forensic exam does not need a police report to request additional compensation from the NYS Office of Victim Services.

The New York State Office of Victim Services (OVS) is available to help in a number of ways if you, a family member, or friend have been victim to a crime. Visit: ovs.ny.gov

The OVS Resource Connect (ovs.ny.gov/connect) is a concern-based online search engine connecting users with potential crime victim resources in New York State. It features enhanced search functionalities and allows users seeking crime victim services and information to search for resources by concerns, keywords (i.e. “advocate,” “safe housing,” etc.) as well as geographic location. This new search engine immediately returns information provided by Victim Assistance Programs (VAPs), who can provide help to crime victims and offer additional services that are not directly offered by OVS.

Confidential Hotline (24/7): The New York State Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline can provide you with information on resources in your community.

Chat Line: Chat confidentially (available 24/7) with a trained professional who can help, <https://opdv.ny.gov/chat.html>

Text Line: Text a trained professional (available (24/7) who can help. Texts are secure and confidential: Text: 844-997-2121; Call: 1-800-942-6906 (English & Español/Multi-language Accessibility); Deaf or Hard of Hearing: 711; New York City: 1-800-621-HOPE (4673) or 311 TDD: 1-800-810-7444

Filing a Police Report:

Promptly filing a police report will:

- ensure that a victim of sexual assault receives the necessary medical treatment and tests, at no expense to the victim.
- provide the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later.
- assure the victim has access to free confidential counseling specifically trained in the area of sexual assault crisis intervention.

When a sexual assault victim contacts the NYPD, the New York City Police Sex Crimes Unit will be notified as well. The victim of a sexual assault may choose for the investigation to be pursued through the criminal justice system and or the College's judicial system; there could be a victim who declines to participate in the College process but who may want to notify the NYPD as an option. A College representative will guide the victim through the available options and support the victim in their decision. The Title IX Coordinator will be accessible to the reporting victim. Various counseling options are available from the College's Wellness Counseling Center. Counseling and support services outside the College system can be obtained through the Sex Crimes Report Line at 212-267-7273.

Whenever sexual violence occurs, be it on or off campus, it is strongly recommended that the victims report the incident to the police and to Campus Security. Victims are advised that the College will assist and support them in reporting the incident to the police. At the direction of the police, the College will assist in obtaining, securing and maintaining evidence. The victim can report an incident to the police even if they do not wish to have charges filed. If the accused is a member of the campus community, the College may investigate the complaint and initiate appropriate disciplinary action against the accused, even in cases also being handled by authorities. The College will also, at the victim's request, if available and feasible, offer alternative College housing and alternative classes.

College representatives are also 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 (as described below) issue a no contact order between the parties as part of its Policy.

Timing is a critical factor in collecting and preserving evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged misconduct occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection or restraining order. College representatives are available to assist you in notifying law enforcement of an incident of sexual misconduct and in contacting law enforcement or legal service organizations. You may also decline to notify law enforcement.

Reporting to the College:

The process for reporting the incident to the College and the procedures for institutional disciplinary action are discussed in the Sexual Misconduct Policy. A full copy of the Policy may be found here, while the elements of the policy that are responsive to Clery Act requirements are collected in this section and in other parts of this Annual Security Report:
https://assets.sfc.edu/content/uploads/SFC_Sexual_Misconduct_Policy_September-2022.pdf. Reports should be made to the Title IX Coordinator using the contact information included at the beginning of this Report. The proceedings under the Policy will provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution.

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.

College employees have varying levels of responsibility to maintain confidentiality. However, even College offices and employees who cannot guarantee confidentiality will maintain an individual's privacy to the greatest extent possible. The information provided to non-confidential resources will be relayed only as necessary to the Title IX Coordinator for purposes of investigation and/or resolution. Confidentiality and Privacy are defined in the Policy.

All complaints or information about sexual harassment may be investigated, whether that information was reported in verbal or written form. Investigations will be conducted in a timely manner and will be confidential to the extent possible.

If a Complainant wants a report to remain confidential, such that the Complainant's identity will not be disclosed to the Respondent and chooses not to file a complaint or formal complaint, the Complainant may receive supportive measures without an investigation, or formal grievance process or resolution process being conducted. A Complainant may also report the alleged incident for the purpose of receiving supportive measures, and later decide to file a complaint of sexual misconduct or formal complaint of Title IX sexual harassment.

If the Complainant does not wish to pursue formal resolution or informal resolution, and either requests that their complaint remain confidential, or refuses to participate in the initial intake meeting with the Title IX Coordinator, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the Complainant that the College's ability to respond may be limited. In such scenarios, the College will nonetheless evaluate the Complainant's request(s) for no action in the context of the College's commitment to provide a reasonably safe and non-discriminatory environment for the entire College community.

If the College determines that an investigation is required, it shall notify the Complainant and take immediate action as necessary to protect and assist them. As indicated in the Policy, the College will seek the Complainant's consent prior to initiating an investigation and the Complainant's decline to consent will be honored unless the College determines in good faith that failure to investigate does not adequately mitigate a potential risk of harm to the Complainant or other members of the St. Francis community.

The College will confidentially maintain the identities of reporting individuals, Complainants, individuals who have been alleged to be perpetrators of sexual misconduct, including Respondents, and witnesses, except as may be permitted by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA") and its implementing regulations, as required by law, or as necessary to conduct proceedings under this Policy. To the extent possible, information reported to the Title IX Coordinator will be shared only with individuals responsible for handling the College's response to the report. The Title IX Coordinator will not share information with law enforcement without the Complainant's consent, except as required by law, the information involves suspected abuse of a minor under the age of 18, or the incident poses a safety risk to the College community.

The College will maintain confidentiality as established by the Policy even as it completes publicly available recordkeeping under the Clery Act. Supportive measures and accommodations provided under the Policy are maintained as confidential, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality does not impair the ability of the College to provide the supportive measure or accommodation.

Supportive Measures and Emergency Removal

All who report will receive written information regarding supportive measures, including available assistance in (as well as how to request and change) academic, living, transportation, and working environments. These are available if requested and reasonably available regardless of whether the person reporting chooses to report the incident to Campus Security or the NYPD.

Supportive measures are non-disciplinary and non-punitive, individualized services to a party, which are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the College's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all Parties or the College's educational environment, or deter sexual misconduct under this Policy. Supportive measures can range from referral to supportive services such as counseling or medical services to class/housing/office modifications, withdrawals, leaves of absence, and no-contact orders.

Provided it has notice, before or after a complaint or formal complaint is filed, or where no complaint or formal complaint has been filed, the College (through the Title IX Coordinator) will provide supportive measures to all Parties. When offering supportive measures, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the Complainant, in writing, that they may file a complaint or formal complaint at any time.

The determination of appropriate supportive measures must be based on the facts and circumstances of that situation. Supportive measures, include but are not limited to:

- 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.

Upon written request and in accordance with College policies, a student may seek prompt review of the need for or terms of supportive measures to the extent the relevant supportive measure has a direct impact on them. This request should include the basis for the request and any supporting evidence. A student may also ask for review of a request for additional supportive measures and submit evidence in support of the request. Such requests should be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator. The other party will have the right to respond to the request for review to the extent the relevant supportive measure has a direct impact on them.

If the Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with other College administrators, based on an individualized safety and risk analysis, determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any individual justifies removal, including but not limited to an interim suspension, then the College will remove such Respondent from its education program or activity on an emergency basis. In determining whether an interim suspension is appropriate, the College will consider, *inter alia*, the following factors:

- Whether there have been other sexual misconduct reports, complaints, or formal complaints about the same Respondent;
- Whether the incident involves a weapon or violence;
- Whether the Respondent has a history of arrests or disciplinary records;
- Whether the incident represents an escalation in and unlawful conduct on behalf of the Respondent from previously noted behavior; and
- Whether there is an increased risk that the Respondent will commit additional acts of violence.

The College will provide the Respondent with written notice and an opportunity to challenge the College's decision immediately following the removal. The Parties may request a review of the need for, and terms of, an emergency removal, reasonable under the circumstances, including potential modification, and may submit evidence in support of their request to the Title IX Coordinator. Upon receipt of such a request, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the other party of the request and allow the other party to respond in writing and submit relevant evidence.

The Title IX Coordinator has sole discretion to implement or stay an emergency removal and to determine the conditions and duration, if the emergency removal is to end before a determination is made by the Hearing Officer. Violation of an emergency removal under this Policy will be grounds for discipline under the Code for students and the Employee Handbook for employees, including but not limited to expulsion/termination from the College. The College may also place a non-student employee Respondent on administrative leave at its discretion and/or in accordance with federal and state laws.

Saint Francis College prohibits sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Those violations are defined in the policy and included below.

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. The existence of such a relationship is determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) the length of the relationship, (ii) the type of the relationship, and (iii) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic violence: felony or misdemeanor crimes 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 jurisdiction receiving grant monies, 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.

Rape: 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. This definition includes either gender of victim or offender. This definition also includes instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (including due to the influence of drugs or alcohol) or because of age. Physical resistance is not required on the part of the victim to demonstrate lack of consent.

Fondling: the touching of the private body 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 or physical 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. There is no force or coercion used in statutory rape; the act is not an attack.

Stalking: a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for their safety or the safety of others; or (2) suffer substantial emotional distress.

All persons must obtain affirmative consent to engage in sexual activity. Under New York State law, the College defines 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.

Retaliation by an employee or student of the College for making a report or participating in the process is prohibited.

The College maintains one Policy, but because of the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Clery Act as amended by the Violence Against Women Act, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, New York State Human Rights Law, and New York State Education Law Article 129-b, the Policy has two Processes, Process A and Process B. In brief, Process A is the Process that is utilized when a reported violation meets all of the elements of coverage of Title IX. That is to say it is alleged to have been committed by a member of the College community (student, faculty, or staff) over which there is jurisdiction, against a person participating in or attempting to participate in the College's programs, it is alleged to have occurred within the programs and activities of the College, it meets one of the definitions under the Title IX Regulations of quid pro quo harassment by an employee, a VAWA crime (defined above) or is unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the College's education program or activities, and it is made via a formal report of the person impacted or the Title IX Coordinator. If an incident does not meet any or all of these requirements, it is addressed

through Process B. There are both formal processes and an informal option described in the Policy.

Whether in Process A or Process B, the steps of the Policy are generally the following (a detailed description may be found in the Policy):

- Report to the College, which may be a Formal Complaint.
- Notification to the Parties.
- Initial Assessment.
- Consideration of Emergency Removal or Administrative Leave, No Contact Orders, and Other Supportive Measures
- Formal or Informal Grievance Process
- Investigation and Review of Evidence and Report(s) by the Parties
- Hearing
- Appeal

Promptness, Notice, and Timeframes

The College will promptly resolve all reports, complaints, formal complaints, investigations, grievance and resolution processes, excluding appeal, within 60 to 90 business days of the filing of a report, complaint, or formal complaint of sexual misconduct with the Title IX Coordinator, unless the College has good cause for any temporary delays or limited extensions. Good cause may include, but is not limited to, absence of a party, advisor, or witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities. In the case of any delays past the timeframes set forth in this Policy, the College will provide written notice to the Parties of the delay, the cause of the delay, and a calculation of the additional time that the College expects is necessary resulting from the delay.

The College will provide clear written notice to the Parties before every interview or other meeting they are invited or expected to attend, including the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of the investigative interview, hearing or meeting, whose participation is invited or expected, including the Complainant and Respondent. Through the notice, the College will provide sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.

Advisor of Choice

The Parties may have an advisor present during any grievance process or resolution process, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting, interview, or hearing by the advisor of their choice who may advise and assist the Parties. A party's advisor of choice may be, but is not required to be, an attorney. Each party is permitted one advisor who must sign an advisor acknowledgement form and comply with the College's advisor rules.

Throughout the process, the role of the advisor is narrow: they may attend meetings or interviews at which the party is entitled to be present, and may help the party prepare for each meeting, however, the Parties should anticipate asking and responding to questions on their own account. Except for cross-examination during a hearing in Process A advisors cannot actively participate or speak on behalf of the Parties or act as a proxy for any party, though, as reasonably needed,

they may confer privately with the party during the proceedings.

Accommodations, including scheduling of interviews or reviews, generally will not be made for any advisors if they unduly delay the process, as determined by the Title IX Coordinator. The College reserves the right to take appropriate action regarding any advisor who disrupts the process, or who does not abide by the restrictions on their participation as determined in the sole discretion of the Title IX Coordinator.

Conflicts of Interest, Bias, and Training

The College's Title IX Coordinator, Investigators, Hearing Officers, Appeal Panel members, and any person who facilitates an informal process, are trained to serve impartially and must be free from conflicts of interest and bias against Complainants or Respondents generally or an individual Complainant or Respondent. These individuals also receive training on, *inter alia*, topics set forth in New York State Article 129-B, the Clery Act, and Title IX (34 C.F.R. § 106.45 (b)(1)(iii)).

At St. Francis College, the officials who conduct the process under the sexual misconduct policy receive, at minimum, annual training on issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault. They also receive at minimum annual training on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that promotes accountability and protects the safety of victims and all parties, along with other specific training obligations required by law.

The standard for decisions under the Policy is a preponderance of the evidence, meaning that it is more likely than not that a violation of this Policy occurred. There is a presumption that a Respondent is not responsible for the alleged sexual misconduct until a determination of responsibility is made. The burdens of proof and of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rests on the College and not the Parties.

Sanctions

The sanctions available for students or employees who have been found responsible under a Policy of the College are limited to the following:

Sexual Assault:

- 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.

Domestic Violence:

- 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.

Dating Violence:

- 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.

Stalking:

- 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 addition, the College reserves the right to withhold a student's diploma where a report of sexual misconduct is pending. It may also revoke any degree awarded for an individual who is found to have engaged in sexual misconduct prior to conferral of the degree.

In determining appropriate disciplinary sanctions, the Hearing Officer may consider any record of past violations of College policies, including the nature and severity of such past violation(s). Previous disciplinary action of any kind involving the Respondent may be considered in determining an appropriate disciplinary sanction upon a determination of responsibility. This information is only considered at the disciplinary sanction stage of the process. As part of the deliberations, the Hearing Officer will also consider whether the Respondent poses a continued risk to the Complainant and/or the College community. The College will implement disciplinary sanctions and remedies when the determination of responsibility becomes a final determination, as defined above.

Transcript Notations

If a 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 reporting

requirements pursuant to the federal Clery Act established in 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f)(1)(F)(i)(I)-(VIII), 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.”

For more information, please see the College’s Transcript Notation Policy.

Under Process A or Process B, the College will provide simultaneous written notification to parties of the determination regarding responsibility. The determination will include the rationale and, if sanctions are assigned, there will also be a rationale for the sanctions. The determination will note the rights and timelines for appeal, where relevant, if no appeal is filed, the determination becomes final when the time for appeal has passed.

Either party may appeal a determination regarding responsibility reached under Process A or Process B, a dismissal of a complaint or formal complaint, or any allegations therein, on any of the following bases: (1) a procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter; (2) new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made that could affect the outcome of the matter; and/or (3) the Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, and/or Hearing Officer had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

Within 5 business days of the delivery of the written determination of responsibility or from dismissal of the complaint or formal complaint or any allegations therein, the Respondent and/or Complainant may file a notice of intent to appeal. The notice of intent to appeal must be submitted in writing (either email or hard copy) to the Title IX Coordinator. The notice of intent to appeal must contain the party’s grounds for the appeal. The Title IX Coordinator will notify the non-appealing party about the notice of intent to appeal in writing and will implement appeal procedures equally to the Parties.

If the appeal is accepted, within 7 business days of filing a notice of intent to appeal, the party’s formal appeal must be filed with the Title IX Coordinator stating why the party requesting the appeal believes the dismissal, or determination of responsibility were inappropriate. The appealing party must set forth, in detail, the grounds for review and must attach all materials that they wish to have considered in the appeal process. The Title IX Coordinator will notify the non-appealing party of the appeal in writing and that party will have 7 business days from the date of notification to submit a written statement.

An Appeals Committee will review the formal appeal. The Appeals Committee shall not include the Title IX Coordinator, the Hearing Officer, or Investigator. The Appeals Committee shall be fair and impartial and will not have any conflicts of interest. The Appeals Committee will simultaneously issue a written decision to the Parties describing the result of the appeal and the

rationale for the result within 20 business days of receipt of receipt of the complete record, including the Parties' written submissions. This decision is final.

St. Francis College Identification Card

Your St. Francis College Identification Card:

- Allows you recognition as a St. Francis College student, faculty member, administrator, or staff member.
- Serves as your library card.
- Provides access to College facilities, events, and activities.
- Must be presented when asked for by Security personnel or any other college official

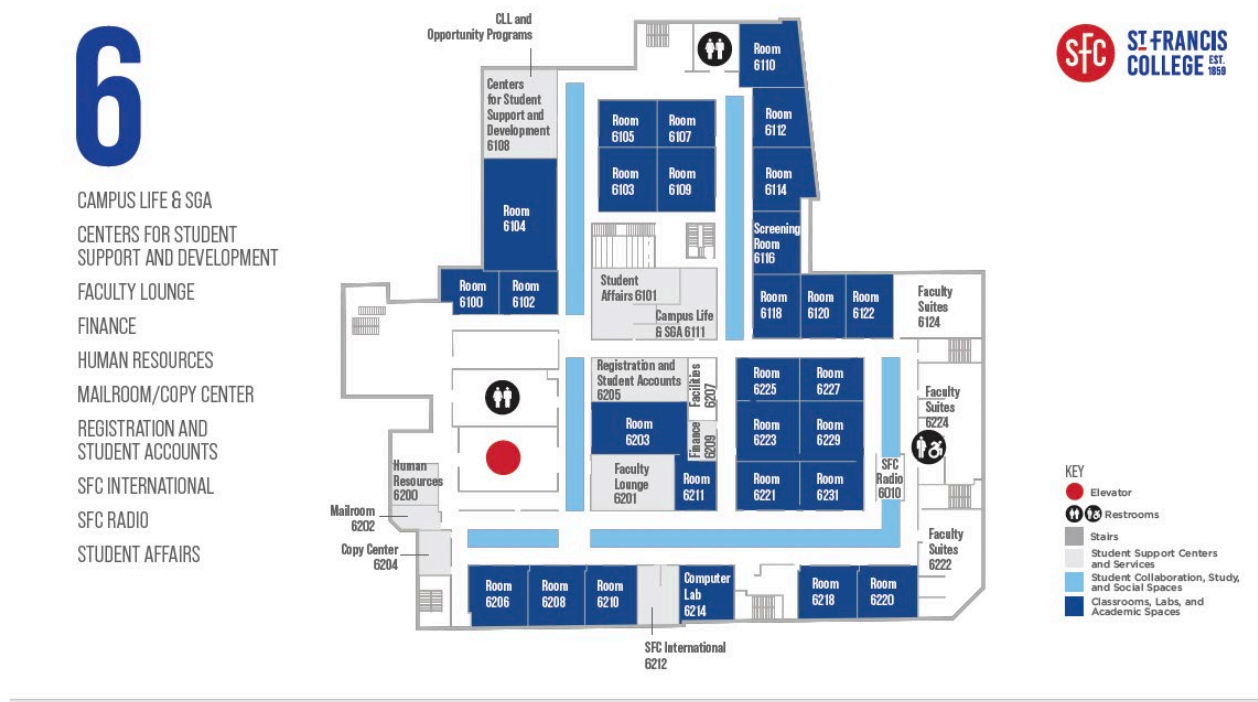
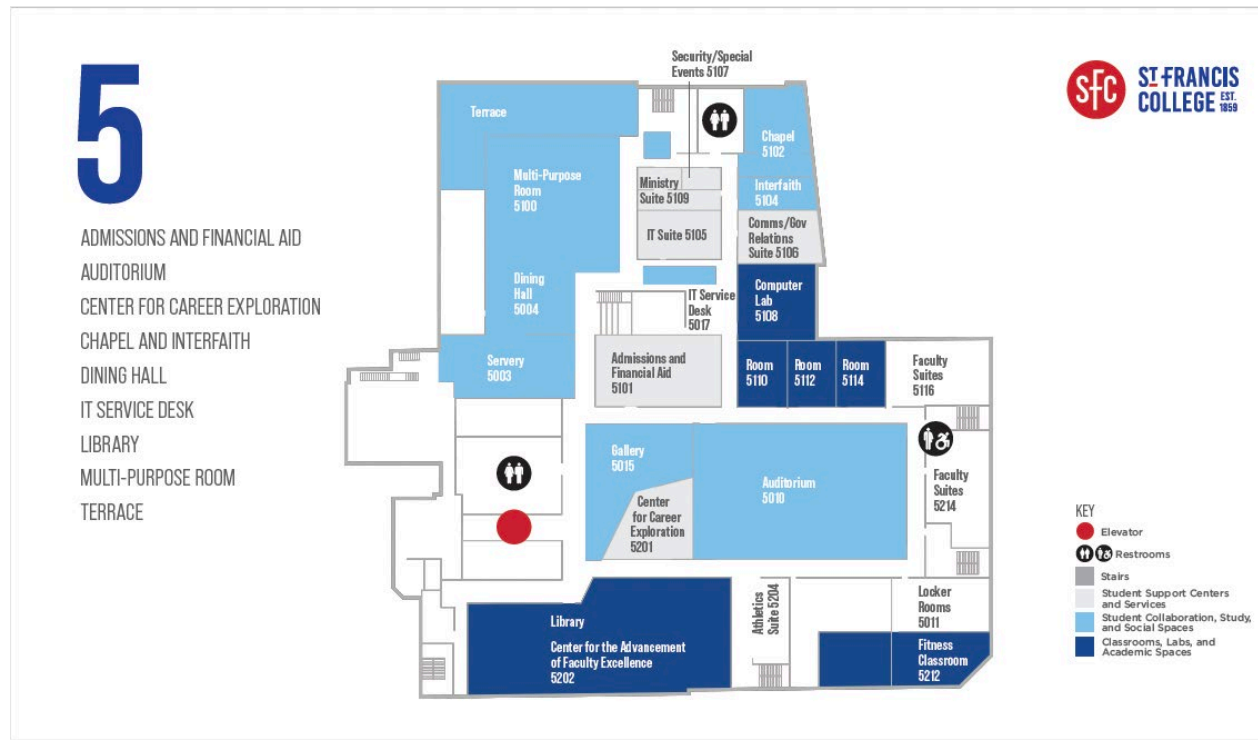
To obtain your picture ID Card, please go to the office of Student Activities.

Fire Safety and Missing Persons

St. Francis College does not maintain on campus student housing facilities. The College contracts with an external provider, Found Study, for off campus housing available to students. Although the College is not under an obligation under the Clery Act to maintain a fire log, conduct a fire report, or maintain a missing persons policy, the College proactively maintains policies analogous to these Clery Act requirements for these locations. Copies of relevant documents and policies for off campus student housing facilities may be obtained at the Campus Security Office. The off-campus housing at Found Study is included as Non-Campus property for Clery Act purposes.

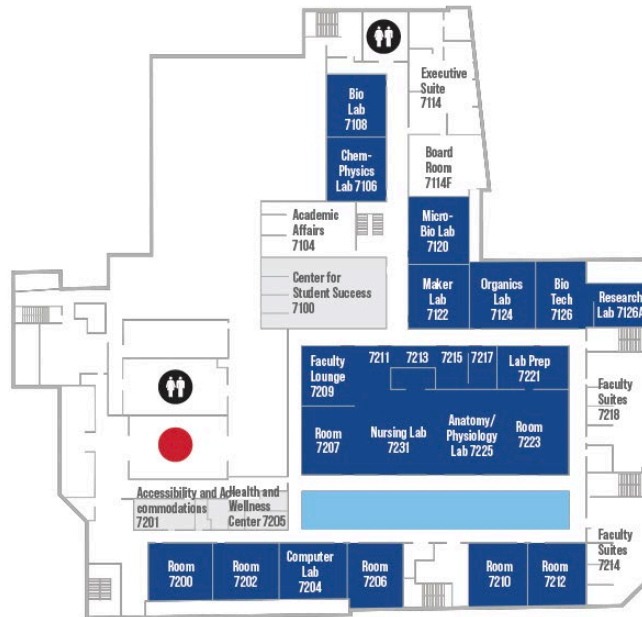
Campus Maps

The following campus maps provide detailed information about St. Francis College on Campus property:



7

ACADEMIC AFFAIRS
ACCESSIBILITY AND
ACCOMMODATIONS
CENTER FOR STUDENT SUCCESS
EXECUTIVE SUITE
HEALTH AND
WELLNESS CENTER



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

APPENDIX A: Crime Statistics: 2020, 2021, 2022

| Crime Statistic s 2020, 2021, 2022 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|------|--------|--|--|------|----|----|--|------|----|----|
| OC = On - Campus | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NC = Non - Campus | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PP = Public Propert y | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | O C | NC | P P | | | OC | NC | PP | | OC | NC | PP |
| Crimina l Offense s | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder/ Non- negligen t manslau ghter | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslau ghter by Neglige nce | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Fondling | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutor y Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | 0 | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggrava ted Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[illegible]

| Crimes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| Total Unfound ed Crimes | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

The statistics listed in this Annual Security Report represent crimes reported to a variety of sources at St. Francis College and the New York City Police Department. Crimes reported to Campus Security, or a Campus Security Authority of the College are included, and in developing this Report, Campus Security works with other offices, including Title IX and Student Conduct, to gather and review statistics of crimes, violations, arrests, and referrals of discipline, as relevant. The College also reaches out to the NYPD to request statistics of Clery Act crimes and relevant arrests within covered geography of the College. Any statistics provided by the NYPD are also included with the statistics of the College in this Report.

APPENDIX B: Emergency Action Plan

St. Francis College (the “College” or “SFC”) is dedicated to maintaining a safe and welcoming environment to work, study, live and thrive. Emergency preparedness, together with calm and thoughtful action, helps mitigate risk to life and property during an emergency.

Each building in which SFC operates has a tailored Emergency Action Plan dedicated to ensuring the safety of its faculty, staff, students, and visitors. These plans should be reviewed and studied by each occupant before the beginning of each semester to maximize individual safety and overall preparedness.

The 2023 Emergency Action Plan for 179 Livingston Street is located here:

<https://assets.sfc.edu/content/uploads/2023%20EMERGENCY%20ACTION%20PLAN%20-%20FINAL.docx.pdf>.

The 2023 Emergency Action Plan for 97 Columbia Heights (Residence Hall) is located here:

<https://www.sfc.edu/student-life/safety-and-security>