

ST FRANCIS COLLEGE

2026 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

INCLUDES CRIME STATISTICS FOR
2025, 2024, 2023 CALENDAR YEARS



This report includes crime safety policies and campus statistics.

EMERGENCY?

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

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REPORTING AND RESOURCES

Anyone who experiences a crime, act of violence, or sexual misconduct is encouraged to report it to the College and local law enforcement. The College will provide support, assist with law enforcement communication, and refer cases for resolution as needed. Responders can offer direct assistance or connect individuals with resources such as Health Services, mental health support, and other campus services.

Anonymous Reporting Options

The College does not have an anonymous or voluntary confidential system for reporting crimes for inclusion in the Annual Security Report. Incidents reported confidentially to the counseling center or pastoral counselors are not included in the College's crime statistics or reporting processes unless also reported to Campus Safety.

Anonymous reporting significantly limits the College's ability to investigate and address allegations of misconduct. If an incident of sexual misconduct is reported to Campus Safety, the Title IX Coordinator will be notified. The College may issue a no-contact order—mutual or one-way—to prohibit further contact, either directly or through third parties. Additionally, law enforcement and the District Attorney can assist with obtaining a court-issued restraining order.

On-Campus Reporting

RESOURCE	CONTACT
Campus Security	718-489-2100 security@sfc.edu
Title IX Coordinator	650-383-4753 ext. 158 billboerner@sfc.edu
Vice President of Facilities	718-489-5496 korourke@sfc.edu

On-Campus Resources

STUDENT RESOURCES

RESOURCE	CONTACT
Residence Life staff, Security Desk	718-489-2044 sfcreslife@sfc.edu
Assistant Vice President of Student Affairs and Dean of Students	718-489-5220 rkyriakou@sfc.edu
Assistant Dean of Student Life	718-489-2507 campuslife@sfc.edu

Confidential On-Campus

STUDENT RESOURCES

RESOURCE	CONTACT
Counseling Services	718-489-5335
Office of Mission, Ministry and Interfaith Dialogue, Brother Gregory Cellini, Director	717-337-4105

EMPLOYEE RESOURCES

RESOURCE	CONTACT
Employee Assistance Program (EAP)	General Assistance: 800-316-2796

Medical, Counseling, and Advocacy

RESOURCE	CONTACT
Emergency Department at NYU Langone Health - Cobble Hill	70 Atlantic Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11201 646-754-7900
Maimonides Medical Center Emergency Room	4802 10th Ave, Brooklyn, NY, 718-283-7222
Safe Horizon Rape and Sexual Assault Hotline	866-689-HELP (4357)
Safe Horizon Domestic Violence Hotline	800-621-HOPE (4673)
RAINN National Sexual Assault Hotline	800-656-HOPE
National Domestic Violence Hotline	800-799-SAFE
New York State Hotline for Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence	800-942-6906
New York State Office of Victim Services	800-247-8035

National Hotlines

RESOURCE	CONTACT
LGBTQ Support	
LGBT National Center	888-843-4564
The Trevor Project Dating, Domestic, and Intimate Partner Violence	866-488-7386
Violence and Sexual Assault	
National Domestic Violence Hotline	800-799-SAFE (7233) 800-787-3224 (TTY)
Human Options: Rape, Sexual Assault, Incest, and Abuse	877-854-3594
National Sexual Assault Hotline	800-656-HOPE (4673)
Sexual Abuse and Assault of Boys and Men Confidential Support for Men	1in6.org
Center for Victims of Crime	202-467-8700 info@victimsofcrime.org
Crisis Response and Prevention	
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline	Dial 988
Crisis Text Line	text "HELLO" to 741741

Disclosures and Response

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

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

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

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

Reporting a Crime to the New York Police Department

Anyone reporting a crime to Campus Safety may also report it to the NYPD by calling 911. Campus Security can explain this option and assist upon request.

The criminal process is separate from the College's. The College typically proceeds with its own resolution without waiting for law enforcement or court outcomes, except for brief delays to allow evidence collection. Law enforcement decisions do not determine whether the College charges a Respondent.

Under New York State Education Law Articles 129-A and 129-B, St. Francis College coordinates with the NYPD to investigate violent felonies. The College will immediately notify 911 and the 84th Precinct and fully cooperate.

The College can help students initiate family or civil court proceedings and obtain a New York State order of protection. Both parties may receive and review the order, have it explained, and ask questions. If the order is violated, the College can assist in contacting law enforcement. The College honors orders of protection issued in any jurisdiction and may also issue its own no-contact order.

WHAT TO EXPECT TALKING TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

When an individual speaks with law enforcement, it can be helpful to understand what the process may involve. Officers are trained to follow a survivor-centered approach and to handle these situations with care. While the process can be lengthy and sometimes uncomfortable, it is designed to gather accurate information and support survivors. Individuals have the right to privacy, breaks, and support throughout, and understanding the process can help make it more manageable.

Privacy: Conversations should take place in a private, quiet space. Individuals may request a different location if they feel uncomfortable.

Time: Reporting and interviews may take time and can occur over multiple sessions. This is a normal part of the process.

Breaks: Individuals may request breaks at any time if they feel overwhelmed or need water, food, or time to rest.

Questions: Some questions may feel personal or repetitive. This is part of the process and not a sign of disbelief. Because trauma can affect memory, officers may ask questions in different ways to help clarify details.

Sharing information: Individuals are encouraged to provide as much information as possible when speaking with investigators. Withholding details—especially out of fear—can make the case more difficult later.

Support: Individuals may choose to have a trusted person or trained advocate present for support during interactions with law enforcement.

This information has been adapted from RAINN (Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network), the nation's largest anti-sexual violence organization.

Preservation of Evidence

Preserving evidence can support criminal investigations and campus disciplinary actions. Evidence may be time-sensitive and degrade if not properly safeguarded, so individuals are encouraged to preserve it even if they are unsure about reporting immediately.

When sexual misconduct or violence is reported, the Title IX Coordinator is notified promptly. The College may provide supportive measures, such as no-contact directives, and law enforcement or the District Attorney's Office can assist with court-issued restraining orders if requested.

PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE

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

Forensic Medical Examinations (SART/Rape Kit) are most effective within 72–120 hours but may still collect useful evidence after that time. Bring any clothing or items involved to the exam, or store them separately in paper bags or a cardboard box (not plastic).

The closest hospital to campus is:

Emergency Department at NYU Langone Health - Cobble Hill

70 Atlantic Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11201

646-754-7900

DIGITAL AND ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE

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

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

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

WITNESS ACCOUNTS

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

THEFT, VANDALISM, BURGLARY

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

What is a Campus Security Authority?

The term Campus Security Authority (CSA) describes the College officials required to bring forward to Campus Security the report of Clery Act crimes that occur within the College Clery geography. Not every College employee is a CSA. Some are confidential employees (such as pastoral and professional counselors) exempt from providing this information.

WHO IS A CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITY?

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

St. Francis encourages anyone who experiences, witnesses, or learns of a crime, or who seeks guidance on whether an incident constitutes a crime, to contact Campus Security. These offices are staffed Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m.-10 p.m., and Saturday 8:00 a.m.-5 p.m., trained in crime response, and coordinate with other College offices. Individuals experiencing sexual or interpersonal violence or harassment should contact the Title IX Office.

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

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

Resources Exempt from Reporting Under the Clery Act

The Clery Act exempts pastoral and professional counselors from reporting information about Clery Act crimes disclosed to them in their roles, unless an exception applies (such as a threat of future violence). A pastoral counselor is an employee affiliated with a religious order or denomination and recognized by that organization as providing confidential counseling. A professional counselor is an employee whose official duties include providing psychological counseling to members of the St. Francis community.

While they may decline to report a crime in accordance with their obligations, the College encourages pastoral and professional counselors, when appropriate, to inform individuals they are counseling about voluntary, confidential reporting options that allow the incident to be included in Clery Act statistics. Note that such reports may be anonymous and may not contain sufficient information for investigation.

EMERGENCIES INVOLVING DRUGS OR ALCOHOL

Call for Help

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

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

How to Help

[The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism](#)

advises anyone providing support to someone impacted by substance use to be ready to give responders key details, including how much and what type of substance was consumed and relevant health information (such as medications, allergies, or medical conditions).

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

Student Amnesty

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

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

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

This amnesty does not apply to individuals who sell drugs or use substances to facilitate misconduct. While personal use or possession will not result in student conduct charges, the College may refer individuals for substance use assessment, education, or treatment, as appropriate.

Amnesty applies only to College policies, not to federal, state, or local laws. The College also reserves the right to refer Complainants, Respondents, witnesses, and others involved in a grievance process for substance use assessment, education, and/or treatment.

PREVENTION AND EDUCATION



BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

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

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

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

The College aims to foster a culture of community accountability and encourages bystanders to intervene if the situation is safe to do so.

How to be an Active Bystander

If someone appears to be in immediate danger, call 911. Your safety matters—only intervene in ways that feel safe for you. If it is safe to do so, consider these options:

DIRECT

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

Example: “Are you okay?” “Let’s step outside.” “That’s not cool.”

DELEGATE

Ask someone else to help.

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

DISTRACT

Interrupt the situation without direct confrontation.

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

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Prevention and Education Programs for Students

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



Referral Programs

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

St. Francis College Student Counseling Center

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

Daytop Village

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

National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline

Phone: 301-460-2600

Alcoholics Anonymous

Phone: 212-647-1680
Visit: <https://www.nyintergroup.org/>

Narcotics Anonymous

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

New York City Al Anon

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

HEALTH RISKS OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

Alcohol

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

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

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

Cannabis/Marijuana

The following information on health risks is from the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#): Marijuana is the most commonly used drug in the United States and can have a range of effects on the body and brain. About 3 in 10 users develop a cannabis use disorder. The risk of developing cannabis use disorder is greater for people who begin to use cannabis before 18. Frequent or high-dose use can impair attention, memory, and learning, and may cause disorientation, anxiety, paranoia, or temporary psychosis.

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

MDMA

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

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

Prescription Opioids

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

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

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

Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Drugs

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

[Rohypnol®](#): (flunitrazepam) is not approved in the United States but is prescribed as a sleep aid in some other countries. It usually comes as a tablet, taken orally or dissolved in a drink. Short-term effects include drowsiness, sedation, sleep, amnesia, impaired judgment and coordination, confusion, slurred speech, slowed breathing and heart rate, and, in some cases, aggression or excitability. When combined with alcohol, it can cause severe sedation, unconsciousness, dangerously slowed breathing and heart rate, and even death. Rohypnol® can remain in the body for 36-72

hours, and its long-term health effects are not well understood.

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

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

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

CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY EDUCATION

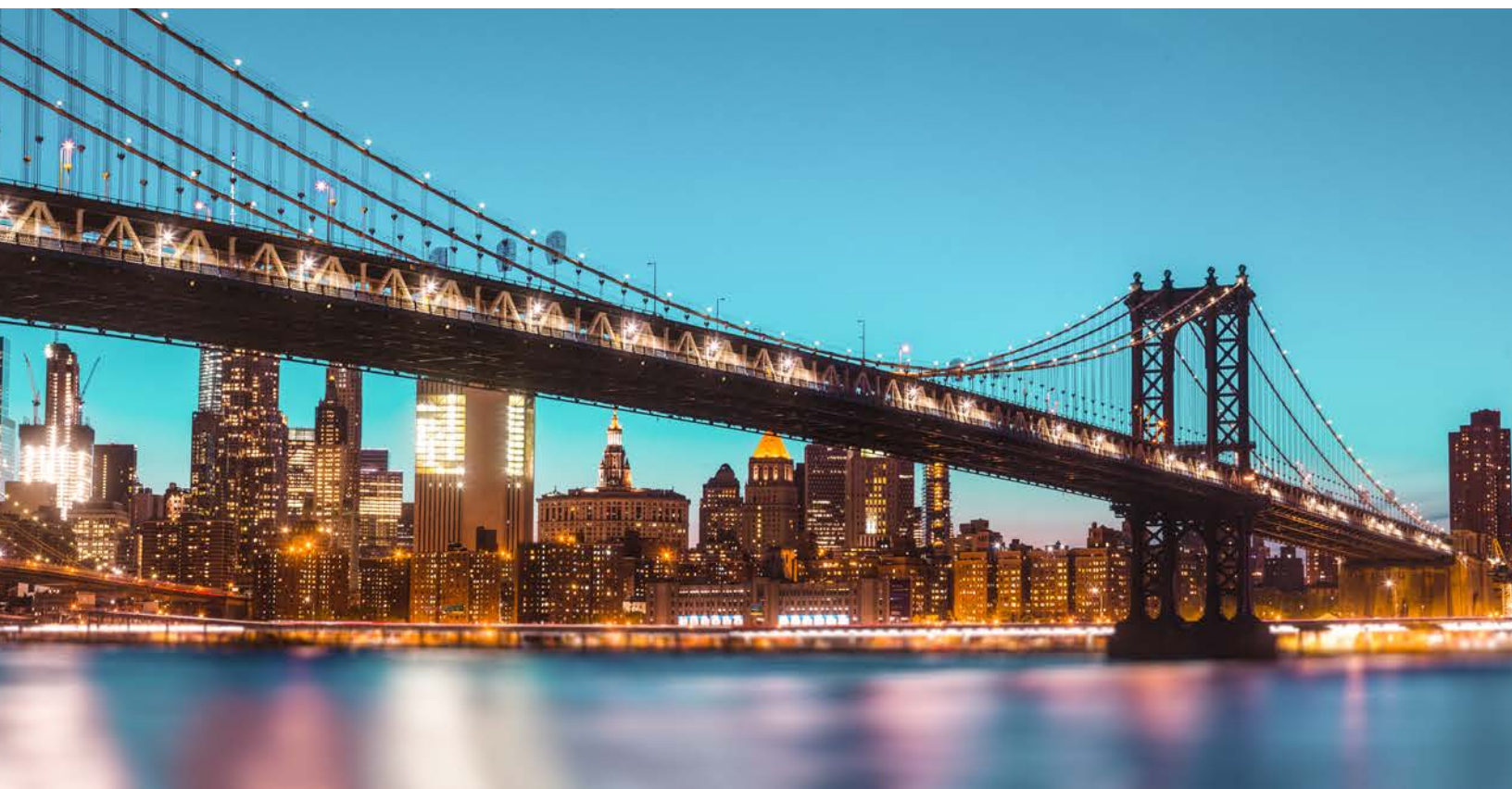
Prevention and Education Programs

ORIENTATION

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

EMPLOYEE TRAINING

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



CRIME RISK REDUCTION

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

1. Travel With Others When Possible

When feasible, walk with others, share your plans with someone you trust, and plan your route in advance.

2. Use Well-Lit, Populated Routes

Stick to active streets and know your destination before you leave.

3. Practice Subway Safety

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

4. Lock Doors

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

5. Do Not Prop Doors

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

6. Secure Valuables

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

7. Be Alert to Scams

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

8. Safeguard Personal Information

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

9. Report Behaviors

Call Campus Security or 911 to report any suspicious activity or criminal acts immediately.

Prompt reporting increases the chances of gathering critical evidence, recovering stolen property, and prosecuting offenders, particularly in cases involving sex offenses. Reporting to the police also ensures access to available victim support services.

10. Stay Informed

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

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PREVENTION

Preventing Sexual Misconduct

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

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

Sex Offender Registry Information

In accordance with the Sex Offender Registration Act (SORA), the State of New York maintains a public registry of sex offenders. Information about registered sex offenders is available through the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services.

Sex Offender Registry Information Line -
1-800-262-3257 [Sex Offender Registry DCJS website](#).

WHEN ENGAGING IN AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP



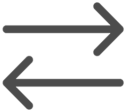
Respect personal boundaries.

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



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

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



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

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



PREVENTION AND EDUCATION ON-CAMPUS

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

- All first-year students are required to complete a training module online as part of their first year experience course. The topics covered include understanding the Title IX/Discrimination Policy, how to report, supportive measures, resolution procedures, risk reduction and safety strategies, bystander intervention, and understanding consent.
- All students are provided an online module and are encouraged to complete it each academic year. The topics covered include understanding the Title IX/Discrimination Policy, how to report, supportive measures, resolution procedures, risk reduction and safety strategies, bystander intervention, resources, and understanding consent.
- All employees are provided an online module and are encouraged to complete it each academic year. The topics covered include understanding Title IX/Discrimination Policy, how to report, supporting a student during a disclosure, supportive measures, resources, and resolution procedures.
- Training is provided for all student leaders, including RA staff.

For additional information on training and prevention programs, please contact the Title IX Coordinator.



BUILDING A CULTURE OF COMMUNITY CARE

Everyone can have a critical role in preventing sexual and relationship violence. The College is committed to fostering a culture of community care in which community members actively and safely intervene to prevent harm without causing further injury. While many individuals want to help, they may not always know what to do.

If an intervention does not feel safe, or if someone appears to be in immediate danger or requires urgent medical attention, call 911.

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

Respect their choices and autonomy whenever possible.

Remember

SAFETY FIRST

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

OFFER SUPPORT

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

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

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

How to Help

LOOK OUT FOR OTHERS

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

Check in if someone appears uncomfortable, distressed, or isolated.

SPEAK UP

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

INTERRUPT HARMFUL BEHAVIOR

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

BELIEVE AND SUPPORT

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

CONNECT TO RESOURCES

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

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT RISK REDUCTION

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

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

1

Know the resources.

Identify whom to contact for help and where to go. Be aware of the locations of emergency phones on campus and store the phone numbers and app in a cell phone for quick access.

2

Be cautious about posting location.

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

3

Think ahead. Have a plan.

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

4

Stay alert.

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

5

Allow others to earn trust.

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

6

Prioritize security.

Always lock doors and windows when sleeping or leaving the room. If others frequently prop open exterior doors, report the behavior to Campus Security. Never allow anyone to “tailgate” (follow) into a building without proper access.

7

Plan.

When attending parties, some people choose to go with trusted friends and look out for one another. Groups may plan to arrive and leave together, and check in if plans change. Staying connected with friends can help everyone make sure others get home safely.

8

Be mindful of limits.

Keeping track of personal consumption and staying aware of others' behavior can help people look out for themselves and their friends. If someone suddenly feels more tired or intoxicated than expected, it may help to step away and seek support.

9

Be a supportive friend.

Trust instincts. If something feels wrong, it likely is. Learn how to protect friends in social situations and promote safety in shared environments (RAINN).

10

Stay Aware.

In social settings, some people choose to keep their drinks with them and avoid leaving them unattended. If they need to step away, they may take the drink with them or discard it. Some individuals also prefer unopened containers or choose to watch their drinks being prepared. Paying attention to one's own drink and checking in on friends can be one way people support each other's safety.

11

Safety First.

If someone needs to leave a situation quickly and worries about causing conflict or discomfort, it's okay to make an excuse. No one is obligated to stay in a situation that feels uncomfortable, pressured, or unsafe. The same applies to helping a friend leave a potentially risky situation. Offering a simple reason, like an urgent call or another commitment, can help them get out safely.

12

Know how to help.

If a friend has experienced sexual misconduct. Know how to help.

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

HAZING PREVENTION



Community Building without Hazing

The College is committed to fostering a campus environment free from hazing. The safety and well-being of all students is a top priority. Hazing in all its forms by any member of the community is strictly prohibited. The College policy defines prohibited behaviors, outlines enforcement procedures and outcomes, and provides clear guidance for reporting. All members of the community are required to report known or suspected hazing promptly.

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The College has developed a comprehensive research-informed prevention education program to inform the community about the importance of building relationships in a productive manner free from hazing.

Hazing Prevention Training

The College offers annual hazing prevention training:

- All first-year students are required to complete a training module online as part of their FY experience course.
- All students are provided an online module and are encouraged to complete the course each academic year.
- All employees are provided an online module and are encouraged to complete it each academic year.

Hazing Transparency Report

The College maintains a Campus Hazing Transparency Report (CHTR) to help students and families make informed decisions. Updated at least twice a year, it lists each student organization found responsible for hazing, key dates, a description of the incident, and any sanctions imposed.

Reporting Hazing

The person reporting does not need to be the harmed person. All reports are reviewed to determine if they fall under this Policy or related policies. Anyone can report hazing to the College through the Title IX Coordinator by:

- Mail: 179 Livingston St, Brooklyn, NY 11201-9902
- Phone: 650-383-4753 ext. 158
- Email: titleix@sfc.edu
- In person: schedule an appointment via email
- Online: [Report Incident](#)
- Other means: any method that communicates the disclosure to the Responsible Authority

Policy Information

INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Upon receipt of a report, the Student Conduct Office (SCO) will conduct an initial review to determine if reasonable grounds exist to believe a violation occurred. Based on this review, the SCO may dismiss the complaint, refer it to another authority, or proceed with an investigation.

Students notified of conduct allegations will receive written notice, including the alleged violation(s), a summary of the conduct, student rights, and information on resolution procedures. Students are presumed not responsible until a determination is made.

The SCO may schedule meetings with the Respondent(s) to review allegations, provide procedural guidance, and allow input from the student and witnesses. If a student does not participate, the process continues without their input.

The SCO has discretion to determine the appropriate resolution pathway, including referral to Formal Resolution following the completion of an investigation.

Definition of Hazing

INSTITUTIONAL POLICY

Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that—

1. is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
2. causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization, of physical or psychological injury including—
 - a. whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
 - a. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
 - b. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
 - c. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
 - d. any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
 - e. any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and
 - f. any activity that induces, causes or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

NEW YORK STATE LAW

§ 120.16 Hazing in the first degree.

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

Hazing in the first degree is a class A misdemeanor.

§ 120.17 Hazing in the second degree.

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

Hazing in the second degree is a violation.

TIMELY WARNINGS AND EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS



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

The College will promptly assess the nature and scope of the threat to determine which individuals or groups should receive an emergency notification. Factors considered include the type of incident, its location, and the potential impact on community members. Notifications may be campus-wide or limited to those most likely to be affected. For example, a hazardous materials incident may require notification only to occupants of the affected area, while a severe weather event may trigger a College-wide alert.

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

Timely Warning

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

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

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

The College will issue Timely Warnings for Clery Act crimes reported to a Campus Security Authority or local law enforcement that pose an ongoing threat to students or employees. Warnings are sent promptly, maintain victim confidentiality, and aim to prevent similar incidents.

Timely Warnings may not be issued for crimes reported to pastoral or professional counselors acting in those capacities. Additionally, if the College issues an Emergency Notification for a criminal incident that poses an immediate threat to health or safety, a

separate Timely Warning may not be issued for the same incident. However, follow-up information may be provided as appropriate.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

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

1. Type of emergency
2. Date, time, and location of crime/incident
3. Immediate action being recommended
4. Public safety reminders

Emergency notifications are issued through SFC-Alerts, the College’s emergency notification system, which may include banners on the College homepage, text messages, phone calls, and social media posts. If necessary, in-person communication may also be used.

When there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees, the College will follow its emergency notification procedures and provide adequate follow-up information as needed. If an emergency notification is issued for an incident, a timely warning for the same incident may not be issued.

Campus Safety Alert

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

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

ALERT PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

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

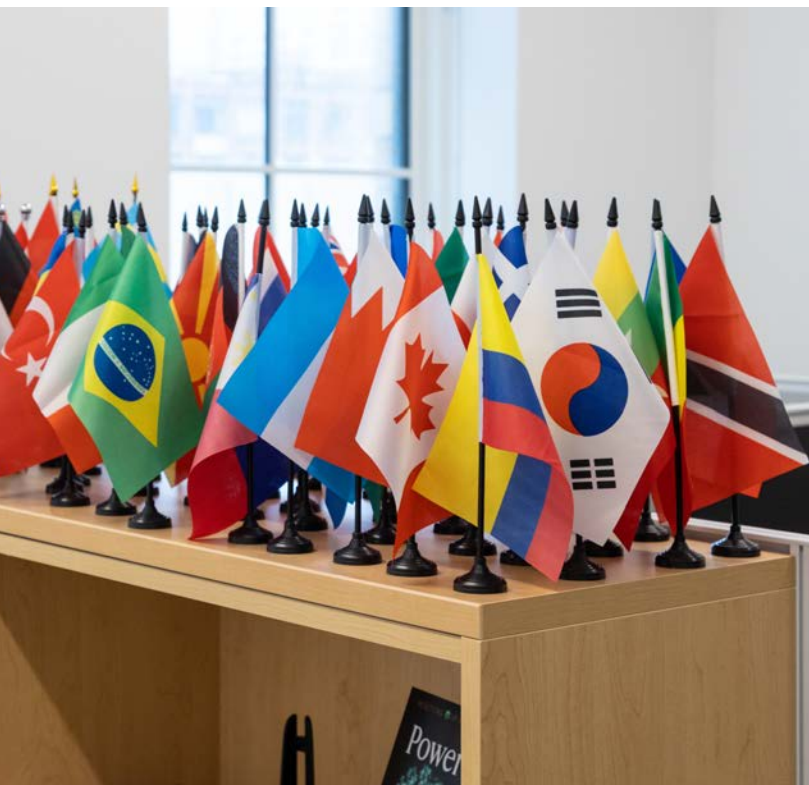
Preparing for Emergencies

Watch for people who may need assistance, particularly those with limited mobility or physical disabilities.

An alarm should be activated if instructed to do so by police or emergency personnel. Everyone should remain at the designated emergency assembly point. A head count may be conducted, and emergency responders may provide additional instructions. No one should re-enter a building until firefighters, police, or campus officials declare it safe to do so.

Individuals should be familiar with the building's floor plan, including the locations of stairways, fire extinguishers, and emergency exits. For locations visited frequently within a building, individuals should become familiar with the number of doors passed along the evacuation route before reaching the nearest exit.

When evacuating in smoky conditions, individuals should keep a hand on the wall and crawl to the nearest exit. Awareness of more than one exit route and the number of doors between the room and the exit should be maintained at all times.



Leaving Campus

In the event of a campus evacuation or relocation, steps should be taken to ensure that everyone is informed of the plan, including the route, transportation arrangements, and estimated arrival time.

Individuals with access to a vehicle should ensure it is in good working condition and maintain at least half a tank of fuel or sufficient electric charge to travel approximately 50–100 miles. If a personal vehicle is not available, alternative transportation should be arranged.

An emergency kit should be brought when evacuating, if possible.

A note indicating the time of departure and destination should be left in a visible location for others to see.

Campus identification and vehicle registration should be kept accessible, as access to campus facilities may be restricted.

Shelter in Place Procedures

Shelter in place means remaining indoors in a designated safe location when it is unsafe to go outside. Choose a small, interior room whenever possible, ideally one with few or no windows, and remain there until it is safe to move.

Sheltering in place may be required during severe weather, hazardous contamination, or an active threat on campus. Use good judgment when deciding whether to remain in place. If there is a fire or hazardous contamination inside the building, evacuate immediately.

SEVERE WEATHER

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

CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION

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



ACTIVE THREAT: ACTIVE SHOOTER OR ARMED INTRUDER

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



RUN

Individuals should evacuate only if it is safe. They are advised to know their exits, have an escape plan, leave belongings behind, and keep their hands visible. Movement should occur only when safety can be ensured, especially if gunfire is present.



HIDE

If evacuation is not possible, individuals should secure themselves in a safe location by locking doors, turning off lights, and remaining quiet. If a door cannot be locked, they should identify a nearby secure area. They should stay out of sight—low to the floor or behind furniture—and block windows if possible. Cell phones should be silenced completely.

If the threat is nearby, they should call 911, provide clear details about their location and the situation, and remain on the line. Fire alarms should not be activated, as this may put others at risk.



FIGHT

As a last resort, when life is in imminent danger, individuals should attempt to incapacitate the attacker using physical aggression and improvised weapons. They should commit fully to their actions to maximize the chance of survival.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM TESTING

The College conducted two unannounced tests of the SFC Alert Notification system to test the system's effectiveness in reaching the campus community. The first occurring on August 4, 2025 at 5:09 p.m and the second on December 23, 2025 at 12:08 p.m.

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](#).

CAMPUS SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION



Campus Safety Authority

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

Working Relationships with Local and State Law Enforcement Agencies

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

WRITTEN MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING WITH LOCAL POLICE

St. Francis College has a memorandum of understanding with the New York City Police Department (NYPD) with respect to the investigation of violent crimes.

Safety and Access Policies

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

The entrance of St. Francis College is located at 179 Livingston St, Brooklyn, NY 11201. All students, staff, and faculty members of the College community must swipe their identification card at the bollards upon arrival. Keys are only issued to authorized faculty, staff and students.

All student guest must be approved by the Dean of Students. All staff guests must be approved by their respective cabinet member.

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

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS FOR MAINTENANCE

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

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

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

Report facilities emergencies as follows:

- Campus Security:
718-489-2100 or 718-489-2105

- Facilities Management: 718-489-5496

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

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

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

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

CRIME LOG

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

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

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

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

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



CAMPUS POLICIES AND GOVERNING LAWS



ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG POLICIES

Student and Employee Alcohol Policy

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

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

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

Student and Employee Other Drug Policy

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

STUDENT DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS FOR ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

Student violations of the policies and guidelines pertaining to alcohol and other drugs will result in sanctions appropriate to the degree of the violation. Sanctions will increase in severity for repeated violations. Student sanctions will include, but are not limited to, warnings, education, referrals for counseling, community service, conduct probation, loss of privileges, residence hall relocation / separation, suspension, or expulsion from the College.

EMPLOYEE DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS FOR ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

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

Smoke-free Campus

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

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

SECTION 65.1 PROHIBITED SALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Penalties:

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

Second violation: Fine between \$50.00 and \$350.00 and/or up to 30 hours of community service, and/or completion of an alcohol awareness program. In addition, if a New York State driver's license was used as identification, the court may suspend your license for six months.

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

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

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

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

FEDERAL PENALTIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEXUAL VIOLENCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Immediate Needs Following a Sexual Assault and Related Violence

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

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

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

MEDICAL CARE AND FORENSIC EXAMS

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

Exams may include treatment for injuries and access to medications:

- Emergency contraception
- HIV PEP
- Hepatitis vaccines
- Medications for bacterial infections, pain, and nausea. Medications are most effective soon after an assault.

Forensic Exam Rights

A person receiving an exam has the right to:

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

PRESERVING EVIDENCE

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

Save clothing in a paper bag or cardboard box.

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

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

IMMEDIATE HELP

Call 911 if in immediate danger.

Access 24/7 medical care:

Emergency Department at NYU Langone Health - Cobble Hill

70 Atlantic Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11201

646-754-7900

HOTLINE AND ONLINE SUPPORT (24/7):

NYS Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline:

1-800-942-6906 (multi-language); NYC: 1-800-621-HOPE (4673) or 311

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

Text: 844-997-2121

St. Francis Policy

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

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

Title IX Coordinator

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

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

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

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

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

Disclosure and Resources

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

Supportive Measures

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

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

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

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

How to File a Complaint

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

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

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

ANONYMOUS REPORTING

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

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

COLLEGE PROCEDURES FOR ADDRESSING REPORTS OF PROHIBITED CONDUCT

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

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

Resolution Processes

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

- **Support Based Resolution:** A Formal Complaint is not required for a support-based resolution. A support-based resolution is an option for a Complainant who does not wish the College to take any further steps to address their concern, and when the Title IX Coordinator determines that another form of resolution, or further action, is not required.
- **Agreement-based Resolution:** An alternative to the investigation and hearing procedures where the parties each voluntarily agree to resolve the Formal Complaint in a way that may not include any finding of responsibility.

- **Process A:** Investigation and Decision-making Procedures for All Prohibited Conduct Except Title IX Sexual Harassment.
- **Resolution Process B:** Investigation and Decision-making Procedures in Cases of Title IX Sexual Harassment.

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

Advisor Participation

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

Initiating a Resolution Process

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

Informal Resolution Process and Timeline

If all parties are willing to explore Agreement-Based Resolution, the Title IX Coordinator will then meet separately with each party to discuss the Agreement-Based Resolution process and facilitate an agreement. If an agreement cannot be reached, either because the parties do not agree, determine they no longer wish to participate in the Agreement-Based Resolution process, or the Title IX Coordinator does not believe

that the terms of the agreement or continuing the Agreement-Based Resolution process is appropriate, the Title IX Coordinator may decide that the reported conduct will instead be addressed through the Formal Resolution process as appropriate. The Title IX Coordinator will inform the parties of such decision, in writing.

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

Investigation and Hearing Timeline: Process A and B

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

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

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

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

Procedural Transparency

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

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

Outcome Notification

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

Standard of Evidence

The standard of evidence used to determine responsibility under this Policy is the preponderance of the evidence standard. This standard of evidence is applied to all matters within the scope of this Policy. Preponderance of the evidence means it is more likely than not that the Respondent is responsible for a violation of this Policy.

TRANSCRIPT NOTATIONS

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

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

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

DISCLOSURE TO VICTIM OR NEXT OF KIN

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

SANCTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Assignment of educational program and/or training.
- Disciplinary probation.

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

APPEAL OPTIONS

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

Appeals may be based on:

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

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

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

New York State Law

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Below please find New York State definitions for crimes that are comparable to the Violence Against Women Act crimes of the Clery Act. In addition, consent is defined under New York State law and included below.

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

[Penal Law §130.20 Sexual Misconduct](#)

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

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

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

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

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

[Penal Law §130.52 Forcible Touching](#)

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

[Penal Law §130.53 Persistent Sexual Abuse](#)

Forcible Touching, sexual abuse in the third, or second degree where someone was in the past 10 years incarcerated, convicted twice or more of these offenses or any other offense in this section of the penal law. Class E Felony.

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

Sexual Abuse Third Degree includes sexual contact without consent (it is an affirmative defense that (a) such other person's lack of consent was due solely to incapacity to consent by reason of being less than seventeen years old, and (b) such other person was more than fourteen years old, and (c) the defendant was less than five years older than such other person.). Class B Misdemeanor.

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

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

Aggravated Sexual Abuse Fourth Degree includes inserting a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person and the other person

is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old; or inserting a finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person and such person is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old. Class E Felony.

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

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

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

[Penal Law §130.95 Predatory Sexual Assault](#)

Predatory Sexual Assault includes the crime of Rape, Aggravated Sexual Abuse First Degree, or Course of Sexual Conduct Against a Child First Degree where in the course they cause serious physical injury, use or threaten immediate use of a dangerous instrument or the perpetrator has a prior conviction for felony defined in §130, incest, or use of a child in a sexual performance. Class A-II Felony.

[Penal Law §130.96 Predatory Sexual Assault Against a Child](#)

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

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

[Penal Law §255.25/255.26/255.27 Incest in the Third Degree, Second Degree, First Degree](#)

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

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

First Degree includes specific subdivisions of §130.35 in the First Degree against a person that they know to be related to them, through marriage or not, as ancestor, descendent, or sibling (including half-sibling), uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece. Class B Felony.

DATING VIOLENCE

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

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Social Services Law §459-A Domestic Violence Definitions

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

resulted in actual physical or emotional injury or have created a substantial risk of physical or emotional harm to such person or such person's child; and are alleged to have been committed by a family or household member.

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

STALKING

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

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

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

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

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

CONSENT

Education Law §6441 Affirmative Consent

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

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

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

Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time.

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

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

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

REPORT PREPARATION AND CRIME STATISTICS



PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

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

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

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

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

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

Crime statistics and the full report can be accessed on the [Safety and Security Website](#).

Incidents that Occur Outside Clery Geography

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

Reporting Geography

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

ON CAMPUS

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

NON-CAMPUS

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

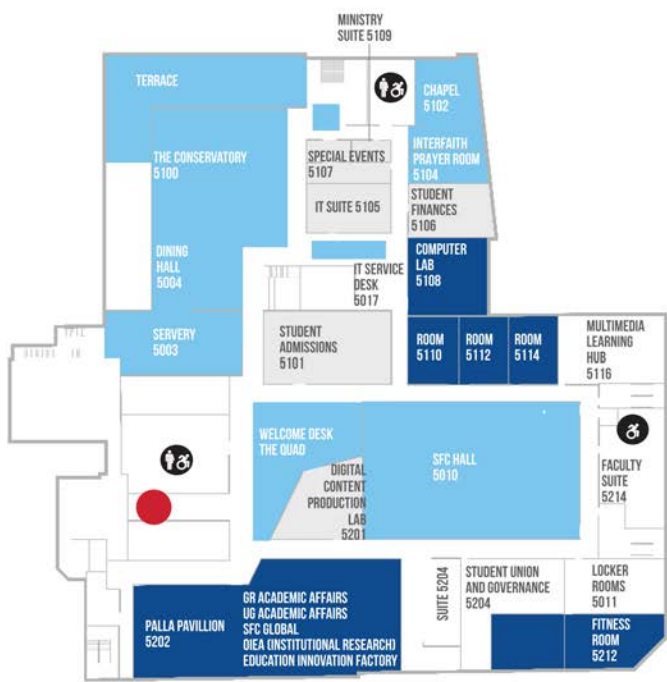
PUBLIC PROPERTY

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

St. Francis College Geography

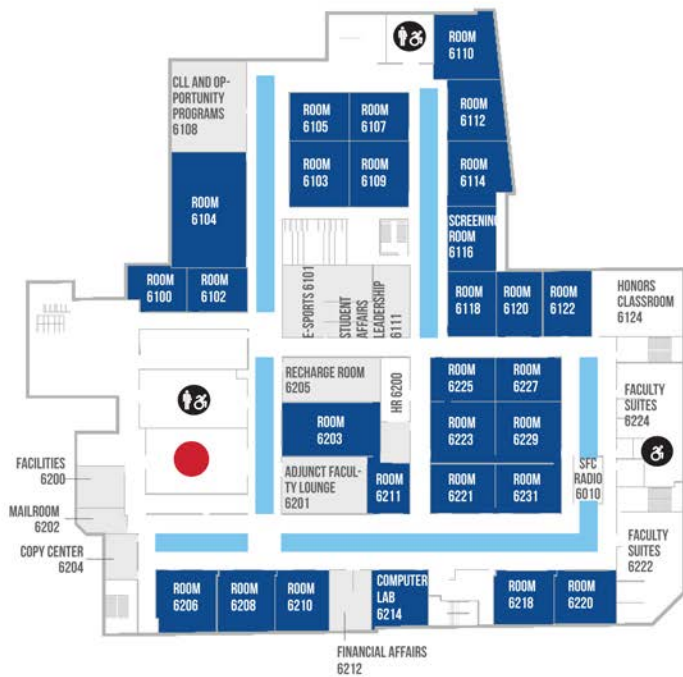
St. Francis College is located on 3 floors at 179 Livingston St. Brooklyn, NY 11201

- CHAPEL
- THE CONSERVATORY
- DINING HALL
- EDUCATION INNOVATION FACTORY
- FACULTY SUITE
- FITNESS ROOM AND LOCKER ROOMS
- FRANCIS HALL
- GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE AFFAIRS
- INTERFAITH PRAYER ROOM
- IT SERVICE DESK
- MINISTRY SUITE
- MULTIMEDIA LEARNING HUB
- OIEA (INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH)
- THE QUAD
- SPECIAL EVENTS
- STUDENT ADMISSIONS AND STUDENT FINANCES
- STUDENT UNION AND GOVERNANCE
- TERRACE
- DIGITAL CONTENT PRODUCTION LAB
- WELCOME DESK



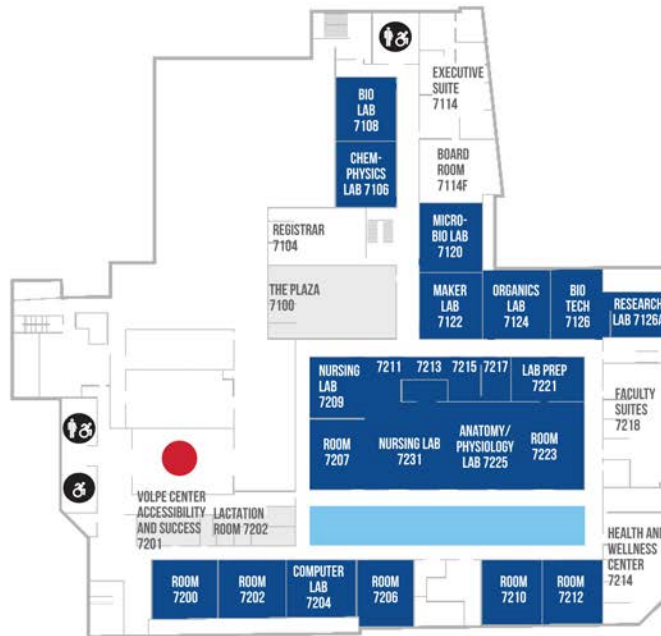
5

- ADJUNCT FACULTY LOUNGE
- CLL AND OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS
- E-SPORTS
- FACILITIES
- FACULTY SUITES
- FINANCIAL AFFAIRS
- HONORS CLASSROOM
- HUMAN RESOURCES
- MAILROOM/COPY CENTER
- RECHARGE ROOM
- SFC RADIO
- STUDENT AFFAIRS LEADERSHIP



6

EXECUTIVE SUITE
 FACULTY SUITES
 HEALTH AND WELLNESS CENTER
 LACTATION ROOM
 REGISTRAR
 THE PLAZA
 VOLPE CENTER OF ACCOMMODATIONS AND
 SUCCESS



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



7

CLERY ACT CRIME DEFINITIONS

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

Primary Crimes

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

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

MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

SEX OFFENSES

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

RAPE

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

FONDLING

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

INCEST

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

STATUTORY RAPE

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

ROBBERY

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

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

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

BURGLARY

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

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

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

ARSON

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

Drug, Alcohol, and Weapons Violations

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

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

DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

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

WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS

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

Hate/Bias-Related Crime

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

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

Hate/Bias crimes that are reportable under the Clery Reporting Requirements:

LARCENY-THEFT

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

SIMPLE ASSAULT

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

INTIMIDATION

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

DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/VANDALISM OF PROPERTY

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

VAWA Crimes

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

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

DATING VIOLENCE

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

1. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition:
 - Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

STALKING

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

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

For the purposes of this definition:

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts that the stalker directly, indirectly or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person or interferes with a person's property.
- Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Stop Campus Hazing Act

HAZING

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

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

STUDENT ORGANIZATION

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

CRIME STATISTICS

CRIME STATISTICS

Offense	2023: On Campus	2024: On Campus	2025: On Campus	2023: On Campus, Residential	2024: On Campus, Residential	2025: On Campus, Residential	2023 : Non Campus	2024: Non Campus	2025: Non Campus	2023: Public Property	2024: Public Property	2025: Public Property
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	1	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS

Arrests	2023: On Campus	2024: On Campus	2025: On Campus	2023: On Campus, Residential	2024: On Campus, Residential	2025: On Campus, Residential	2023 : Non Campus	2024: Non Campus	2025: Non Campus	2023: Public Property	2024: Public Property	2025: Public Property
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

REFERRALS

Referrals	2023: On Campus	2024: On Campus	2025: On Campus	2023: On Campus, Residential	2024: On Campus, Residential	2025: On Campus, Residential	2023 : Non Campus	2024: Non Campus	2025: Non Campus	2023: Public Property	2024: Public Property	2025: Public Property
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	3	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	2	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES

Offense	2023: On Campus	2024: On Campus	2025: On Campus	2023: On Campus, Residential	2024: On Campus, Residential	2025: On Campus, Residential	2023 : Non Campus	2024: Non Campus	2025: Non Campus	2023: Public Property	2024: Public Property	2025: Public Property
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dating Violence	2	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	3	5	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

Stop Campus Hazing Act

Offense	2023: On Campus	2024: On Campus	2025: On Campus	2023: On Campus, Residential	2024: On Campus, Residential	2025: On Campus, Residential	2023 : Non Campus	2024: Non Campus	2025: Non Campus	2023: Public Property	2024: Public Property	2025: Public Property
Hazing	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0

HATE CRIMES

2025: No reported hate crimes.

2024: No reported hate crimes.

2023: 1 simple assault.

UNFOUNDED CRIMES

2025: No crimes unfounded.

2024: No crimes unfounded.

2023: No crimes unfounded.