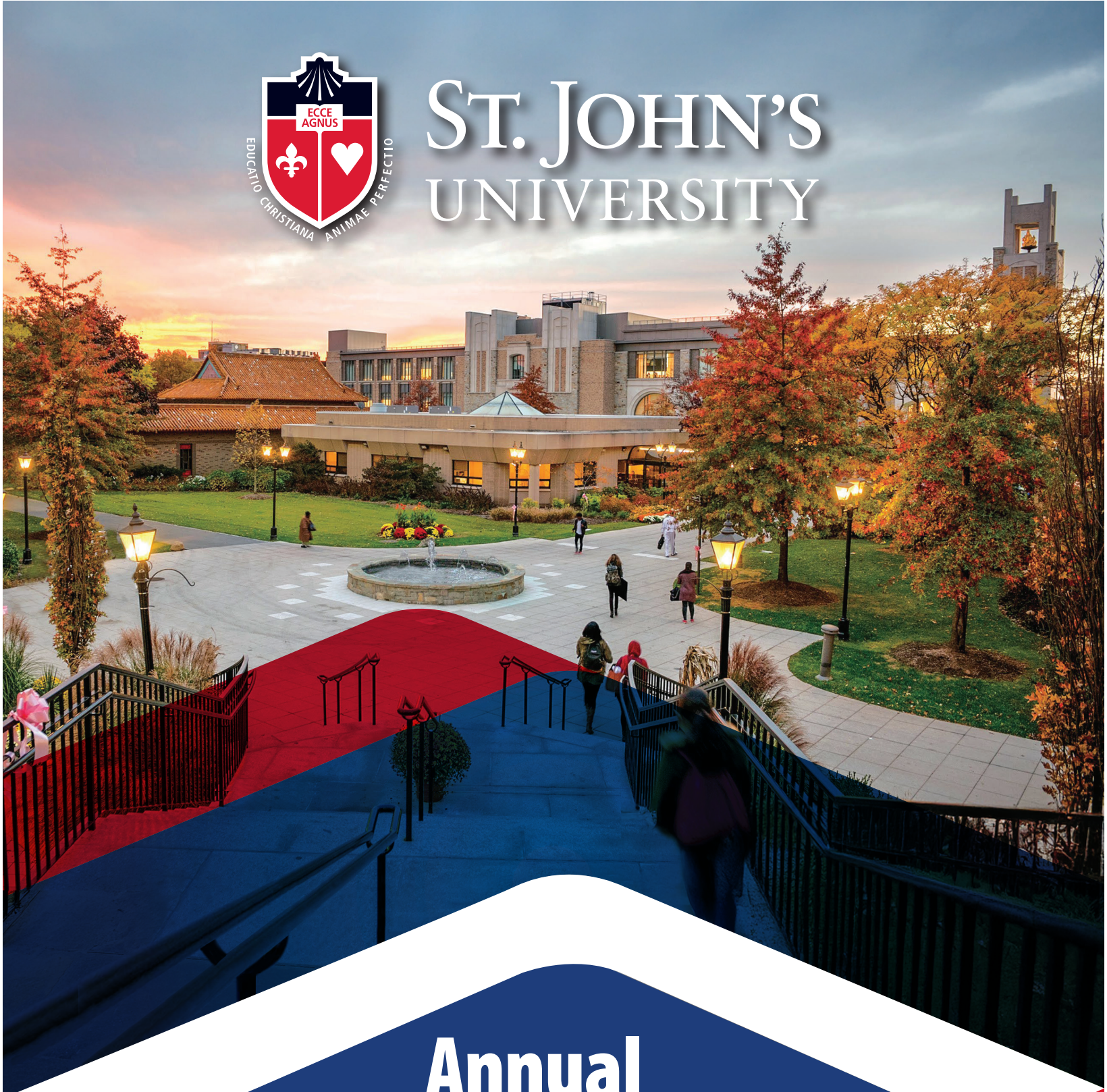

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

2026

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A Message from the Chief

Dear Members of the St. John's University Community,

I am pleased to present the University's *Annual Security and Fire Safety Report*. This report is prepared and provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (Clery Act).

Since joining St. John's, I have made it a priority to get out from behind the desk and meet the people who make this University what it is. Those conversations—with students, faculty, administrators, staff, and partners across our campuses—have reinforced something I believe strongly: Public Safety is most effective when we know our community, and when our community knows us before they need us.

This report outlines the policies, procedures, resources, and information that support our shared commitment to safety. I encourage you to review it, become familiar with the resources available to you, and promptly report concerns or suspicious activity. Of course, no report can create a safe campus on its own; that takes people looking out for one another, communicating openly, and working together.

The Department of Public Safety takes that responsibility seriously. We are committed to being visible, approachable, prepared, and ready to assist whenever we are needed. It is our privilege to serve the St. John's community.

Sincerely,

Dan Rhone
Chief of Public Safety

Introduction to the *Annual Security and Fire Safety Report*

This *Annual Security and Fire Safety Report* (ASFSR) is published in compliance with the federal Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (The Clery Act) and other federal laws. The ASFSR is intended to inform the St. John's University campus community about policies and procedures related to campus security, as well as to share statistics on the number of reported crimes and fires on our campuses, which includes the primary campus in Queens, NY; the campus in Manhattan, NY; and locations in Paris, France; Limerick, Ireland; and Rome, Italy.

The Department of Public Safety at St. John's University has been entrusted to create and maintain a safe and secure learning environment for the University community. The main campus of St. John's University is adjacent to Union Turnpike and Utopia Parkway in Queens, NY, and the Department of Public Safety Command Center is in the ROTC Building/McDonald Center.

The Command Center utilizes current video and communication technology to monitor conditions, dispatch calls for service, and communicate with the campus community. These systems operate on a continuous basis, subject to routine maintenance and unforeseen service interruptions. In the event of a Command Center disruption, monitoring and communication functions are transferred to a designated backup location to maintain operational continuity. There are additional Command Centers at the Manhattan campus.

The department operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Public Safety team provides a variety of security and related services. The officers can be seen throughout the campus in marked and unmarked vehicles, on foot patrols, and at fixed post locations. Officers and administrators who are assigned to our Community Engagement Team provide students and employees with additional training in Active Threat Response, Safety in the City, Bystander Intervention Leadership Training, and Operation ID.

All uniformed Public Safety personnel are licensed by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services and receive more than 25 hours of annual training in various subjects including crime prevention, diversity and sensitivity awareness, customer service, fire and life safety, and best practices and protocols for security and emergency management. They also receive a working knowledge of all applicable city, state, and federal laws. Public Safety officers are certified by the American Heart Association in First Aid,

CPR, and use of an Automated External Defibrillator (AED). There are also several staff and officers who are New York State-certified Emergency Medical Technicians. All full-time officers are certified by the Fire Department of the City of New York as Fire Guards, and supervisors are certified New York City Fire Safety Directors. Many members of the department are former law enforcement officers, first responders, and emergency medical technicians.

St. John's University Department of Public Safety maintains regular contact with local law enforcement and first responders and conducts training drills with these partners. Additionally, the Department of Public Safety collaborates with various city, state, and federal agencies to ensure a safe and secure environment.

If there are any questions related to any information within the ASFSR, contact the Department of Public Safety.

Policy on Accurate and Prompt Reporting of Crimes

St. John's University strongly encourages all members of the campus community—students, faculty, administrators, and staff—to report criminal incidents promptly and accurately to the Department of Public Safety and/or local law enforcement. Prompt reporting enables the University to issue timely warnings, collect accurate crime statistics, and provide appropriate support services to victims.

The University is committed to ensuring that its crime statistics accurately reflect all reported incidents. Crimes should be reported even when: (1) the victim chooses not to pursue criminal charges or a formal University complaint; (2) the victim wishes to remain anonymous; or (3) the victim is unable to make such a report. Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) are required by federal law to report all Clery Act crimes that are reported to them in good faith, regardless of whether the victim requests formal action. Failure by a CSA to report a Clery Act crime may result in inaccurate crime statistics and failure to issue required timely warnings.

The University will protect the confidentiality of victims. Only those with a need to know the identity for purposes of investigating the crime, assisting the victim or disciplining the perpetrator will know the victim's identity.

Pursuant to the University's sexual misconduct policy, when an employee who is not a confidential resource becomes aware of alleged misconduct under that policy (including, but not limited to, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking), the employee is responsible for reporting that information, including the status of the parties if known, to the Title IX Coordinator. A victim of other types of crimes (e.g., aggravated assault, burglary, etc.) who does not want to pursue action within the University disciplinary system or the criminal justice system is nevertheless encouraged to make a confidential report to a campus security authority. Upon the victim's request, a report of the details of the incident can be filed without revealing the victim's identity. Such a confidential report complies with the victim's wishes, but still helps the Department of Public Safety take appropriate steps to ensure the safety of the victim and others. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving members of the campus community, determine where a pattern of crime may be developing, and alert the community as to any potential danger. These confidential reports are counted toward the annual crime statistics for the ASFSR.

Voluntary, confidential disclosure: The University encourages its pastoral and professional counselors, when they deem it appropriate, to inform the persons they are counseling of the option to report crimes to the University on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in annual crime statistics. Crimes disclosed solely within a sacramental confession may not be reported; however, pastoral counselors who receive disclosures outside of the sacrament of confession are required to report in accordance with University policy.

Important Campus Phone Numbers

Department of Public Safety

Emergency Number 718-990-5252
Queens Campus 718-990-6281
Manhattan Campus 212-277-5155
Confidential Tip Line 718-RED-SAFE (718-733-7233)
NYC Police Department (local law enforcement) 911

Fire Safety Director — Christopher Currenti 718-990-2587 | (For fires/emergencies, call Public Safety or 911)

International Sites

Office of International Education (Queens, NY) 718-990-6105

Rome, Italy
Security Desk ..... +39-06-393-84299

Paris, France
Security Desk ..... +33-(0)-1-7745-8901

Limerick, Ireland
Mary Immaculate College Security ..... +353-61-204300

International Local Law Enforcement ..... Dial 112

Campus Support Advisor 718-990-8484

Title IX

Title IX Coordinator, Esther Hutchinson ..... 718-990-1865, press 4 | titleix@stjohns.edu
Deputy Title IX Coordinator—David N. Gachigo, Ph.D. (Dean of Students) 718-390-4345
Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Athletics—Kristin Quinn 718-990-2643

Confidential Resources for Students

Campus Support Advisor 718-990-8484
Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)—Queens 718-990-6384
Campus Ministry—Queens 718-990-6255
Student Health Services—Queens 718-990-6360
Limerick, Ireland—Sexual Violence and Harassment Manager ..... +353 86 203 2865
Limerick, Ireland—Student Counseling ..... Email: counselling@mic.ul.ie
Drop-In: Mon–Fri, 11 a.m.–12:45 p.m., T3.11 and T3.12

Confidential Resources for Faculty, Administrators, and Staff

Employee Assistance Program (EAP) ..... (800) 833-8707 | myccaonline.com
(Code: STJOHNS)

Additional Key Offices

Vice President for Student Affairs—Jackie Lochrie, Ed.D. 718-990-6568
Director of Residence Life—Jason T. Bartlett, Ph.D. 718-990-2714
Dean of Students—David N. Gachigo, Ph.D. 718-390-4345
Assistant Dean of Students/Director of Student Conduct—Jack Flynn 718-990-5036
Office of Human Resources 718-990-1865

The Clery Act

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f), commonly known as the Clery Act, is a federal law that requires institutions of higher education participating in Title IV federal student aid programs to disclose campus crime statistics and security policy information. The statute is implemented through the Department of Education's regulations at 34 C.F.R. § 668.46.

The Clery Act has been amended and expanded several times since its original 1990 enactment, including by

- **The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013** (VAWA), Pub. L. No. 113-4, § 304, which added requirements concerning dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- **The Stop Campus Hazing Act,** Pub. L. No. 118-173 (signed into law December 23, 2024), which added hazing disclosure requirements; and
- The 2024 redesignation of the statute as the **Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act**.

Pursuant to 34 C.F.R. § 668.46, St. John's University is required to publish and distribute, by October 1 of each year, an Annual Security Report containing the following:

1. Crime statistics (34 C.F.R. § 668.46(c)) Three calendar years of statistics for Clery-reportable crimes that occurred on Clery-defined geography—on-campus property (with a separate breakdown for on-campus student housing facilities), non-campus buildings or property, and public property—that were reported to campus security authorities or local law enforcement agencies.

2. Timely warnings (34 C.F.R. § 668.46(e)) Timely warning notices to the campus community for Clery Act crimes occurring within the institution's Clery geography that are reported to campus security authorities or local police and that are considered by the institution to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.

3. Emergency notification (34 C.F.R. § 668.46(g)) Immediate notification to the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, unless issuing the notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

4. Daily crime log (34 C.F.R. § 668.46(f)) A daily crime log recording, by the date the crime was reported, all crimes occurring within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police or campus security department, open to public inspection.

5. Daily fire log and Annual Fire Safety Report (34 C.F.R. § 668.49) For institutions maintaining on-campus student housing facilities, a daily fire log and an Annual Fire Safety Report disclosing fire statistics and fire safety system information.

6. Missing student notification procedures (34 C.F.R. § 668.46(h)) Disclosure of missing student notification procedures applicable to students residing in on-campus student housing facilities, in accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008.

7. Programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking (34 C.F.R. § 668.46(j)) Primary prevention and awareness programs for incoming students and new employees, and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for all students and employees, addressing the VAWA-covered offenses.

8. Procedures for institutional disciplinary action (34 C.F.R. § 668.46(k)) Disclosure of the procedures the institution follows when a Clery-reportable VAWA offense (dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking) is reported, including the standard of evidence used, the range of possible sanctions, and the rights afforded to both the accuser and the accused.

9. Hazing disclosures (Stop Campus Hazing Act, codified at 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f)) Effective with the *2026 Annual Security Report,* statistics for hazing incidents reported to campus security authorities or local police, and publication of a *Campus Hazing Transparency Report* identifying student organizations found responsible for hazing violations.

10. Required policy statements (34 C.F.R. § 668.46(b)) Policy statements addressing, among other topics, reporting of criminal offenses, security of and access to campus facilities, campus law enforcement authority, drug and alcohol policies, sex offender registry information, and emergency response and evacuation procedures.

This report is prepared in accordance with these requirements. The remainder of this report addresses each of these areas in turn.

Preparation and Disclosure of Crime Statistics

In accordance with 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(c), the Clery Act requires institutions to disclose statistics for crimes based on: (1) the Clery geography in which the crime occurred; (2) the persons to whom the crime was reported; (3) the categories of crimes reported; and (4) the calendar year in which the crime was reported.

1. Clery Geography (34 C.F.R. § 668.46(a))

Crime statistics must be reported by the location at which the crime occurred, using the following federally defined categories:

a. On-Campus. Pursuant to 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(a), "on-campus" means: (1) 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 (2) any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area described in paragraph (1), 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).

b. On-Campus Student Housing Facility. Per 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(a), any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus. Statistics for on-campus student housing facilities are reported as a subset of, and in addition to, on-campus statistics.

c. Non-Campus Building or Property. Per 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(a): (1) any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) any building or property owned or controlled by the 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.

d. Public Property. Per 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(a), all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

e. International Loccations. The University operates international locations at which it owns or controls academic and residential space, including Rome, Italy; Paris, France; and Limerick, Ireland. The Clery-reportable geography for each international site is determined under the categories set forth above and is disclosed separately by site in Appendix E.

2. Reporting Sources and Campus Security Authorities (34 C.F.R. § 668.46(a), (c)(2))

For Clery Act purposes, a crime is "reported" when it is brought to the attention of a Campus Security Authority (CSA), the institution's police or campus safety office, or local law enforcement personnel, by a victim, witness, other third party, or the offender. The reporting party need not be affiliated with the institution. Statistics are based on reports of alleged criminal incidents; neither investigation nor a finding of guilt or responsibility is required for inclusion.

a. Identification of Campus Security Authorities. Under 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(a), a Campus Security Authority is an individual or organization with significant responsibility for student and campus activities and who is required to report Clery Act crimes reported to them in good faith. At St. John's University, CSAs include

- All members of the Department of Public Safety;
- Resident Assistants (RAs), Resident Directors (RDs), and all Residence Life professional staff;
- The Dean of Students and Assistant Dean of Students;
- The Director and Assistant Directors of Student Development and Engagement;
- Athletic coaches, directors of athletics, and team administrators;
- Advisors to recognized student organizations;
- The Title IX Coordinator and Deputy Title IX Coordinators;
- The Director of Student Conduct;
- International campus site directors and senior staff; and
- Any other University official who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

b. CSA Training. All Campus Security Authorities receive annual training on their Clery Act obligations, including: (1) what constitutes a Clery Act crime; (2) the geographic boundaries of the University's Clery Act geography; (3) the obligation to report crimes in good faith, including when a reporting party requests confidentiality; (4) how to submit a CSA crime report to the Department of Public Safety; and (5) what information is, and is not, required to be included in a CSA report. Training is administered by the Department of Public Safety in coordination with the Office of General Counsel. All CSAs are required to acknowledge completion of training annually. CSA reports are collected and reviewed by the Director of Clery, Compliance, and Professional Standards, who is responsible for incorporating all reportable offenses into the University's annual crime statistics.

Preparation and Disclosure of Crime Statistics (continued)

c. Pastoral and Professional Counselor Exemption. Under 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(a) and (c)(2)(ii), pastoral counselors and professional counselors functioning within the scope of their licensure or recognized counseling role are not Campus Security Authorities for Clery reporting purposes. A priest who has a crime disclosed during the sacrament of confession may not reveal anything disclosed within the sacrament. Pastoral counselors who have a crime disclosed outside the sacrament of confession are required to report in accordance with this policy. Professional counselors employed by Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) and other licensed counseling staff working within the counseling relationship are exempt from mandatory CSA reporting. Consistent with the regulation, the University encourages such counselors, when they deem it appropriate, to inform the persons they are counseling of the option to voluntarily and confidentially report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

3. Categories of Reportable Crimes (34 C.F.R. § 668.46(c)(1))

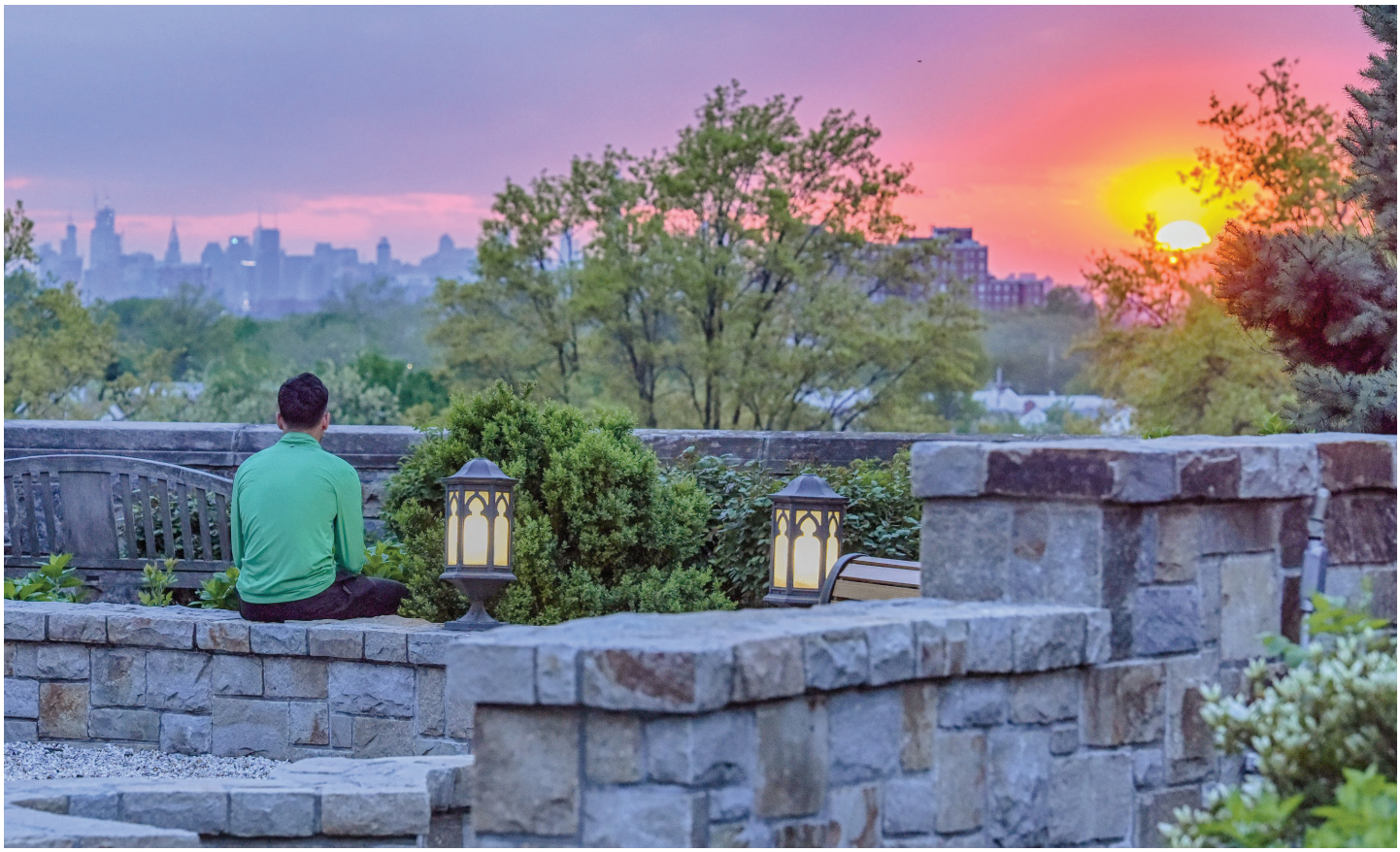
The Clery Act requires disclosure of statistics for the following categories:

a. Criminal Offenses: Criminal Homicide (Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, and Manslaughter by Negligence); Sexual Assault (Rape, Fondling, Incest, and Statutory Rape, as defined in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program); Robbery; Aggravated Assault; Burglary; Motor Vehicle Theft; and Arson.

b. Hate Crimes (34 C.F.R. § 668.46(c)(4)): Any criminal offense listed in subsection (a) above, and any incidents of Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, or Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property, that were motivated by the offender's bias against the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability. Manslaughter by Negligence is not included in the definition of hate crimes.

c. VAWA Offenses (34 C.F.R. § 668.46(c)(1)(ii)): Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking, as defined by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (34 U.S.C. § 12291).

d. Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action (34 C.F.R. § 668.46(c)(1)(iii)): Weapons Law Violations (carrying, possessing, etc.); Drug Abuse Violations; and Liquor Law Violations.



Preparation and Disclosure of Crime Statistics (continued)

e. Hazing Incidents (Stop Campus Hazing Act). Beginning with the 2026 Annual Security Report, hazing incidents reported to Campus Security Authorities or local police agencies, as required under the Stop Campus Hazing Act.

4. Year of Report (34 C.F.R. § 668.46(c)(5))

Crime statistics are reported by the calendar year in which the crime was reported to a Campus Security Authority or local law enforcement, which may differ from the year in which the crime occurred.

Report Preparation and Distribution

This report is prepared by the St. John's University Department of Public Safety in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies surrounding the University's campuses, the Division of Student Affairs, the Office of General Counsel, the Title IX Office, and Business Affairs. Each contributing office provides updated information on educational efforts and programs in support of Clery Act compliance. Campus crime, arrest, and disciplinary referral statistics include reports made to the Department of Public Safety, Campus Security Authorities, and local law enforcement agencies. The University has procedures in place to anonymously capture crime statistics disclosed confidentially to Student Health Services, the Campus Support Advisor for Students, and during professional counseling sessions.

Each year, an email notification is sent to all enrolled students and employees providing a direct link to this report, which is posted on the Department of Public Safety website. Copies of the report are also available at the Department of Public Safety on each campus. Prospective employees may obtain a copy from the Office of Human Resources, and the website address is included in the automated email response to all job applicants. Crime statistics for the University are also available through the US Department of Education at http://ope.ed.gov/security.

Daily Crime Log and Fire Log

In accordance with 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(f), the Department of Public Safety maintains a daily crime log on each campus recording, by the date the crime was reported, all crimes occurring within the patrol jurisdiction of the Department of Public Safety. The daily crime log includes all criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents required by state law, in addition to crimes reportable under the Clery Act. Information published in the daily crime log does not include personally identifiable information about victims.

In accordance with 34 C.F.R. § 668.49(d), the Department of Public Safety also maintains a daily fire log on each campus with on-campus student housing facilities. The fire log records, by the date reported, any fire that occurred in an on-campus student housing facility.

The most recent 60 days of each log is open to the public for inspection during normal business hours. Portions of the logs older than 60 days are made available for inspection within two business days of a request. To arrange an inspection of either log, contact the Director or Clery, Compliance, and Professional Standards at Public Safety.

Timely Warning

Timely Warning Policy

In accordance with 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(e), St. John's University issues timely warnings to the campus community for crimes reportable under the Clery Act that occur within the University's Clery geography, are reported to the Department of Public Safety or local law enforcement, and are considered by the institution to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.

The Chief of Public Safety, or designee, is responsible for determining whether a reported incident meets the criteria for a timely warning. This determination is made on a case-by-case basis, considering factors including the nature of the crime, the continuing danger to the campus community, and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts. Timely warnings are issued as soon as pertinent information is available, so that the warning can promote safety and aid in the prevention of similar crimes.

The University encourages all employees, students, and visitors to promptly report criminal activity or activity that may pose a continuing threat to the Department of Public Safety so that the Chief of Public Safety, or designee, may assess whether a timely warning is warranted.

Crimes Subject to Timely Warning

Pursuant to 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(e), a timely warning will be considered for any Clery-reportable crime occurring within the University's Clery geography that represents a serious or continuing threat. Clery-reportable crimes for this purpose include

- Criminal Homicide (Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, and Manslaughter by Negligence);
- Sexual Assault (Rape, Fondling, Incest, and Statutory Rape);
- Robbery;
- Aggravated Assault;
- Burglary;
- Motor Vehicle Theft;
- Arson;
- Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking (VAWA offenses); and
- Hate Crimes involving any of the above offenses, or any incidents of Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, or Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property motivated by bias.
- Manslaughter by Negligence is not included in the definition of hate crimes.

The Chief of Public Safety, or designee, may also issue a timely warning for incidents that fall outside Clery geography or for non-Clery offenses when, in the institution's judgment, the circumstances present a serious or continuing threat to the campus community.

Confidentiality

Consistent with 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(e)(2), timely warnings will withhold the names of victims as confidential and will be issued in a manner that does not compromise the law enforcement response to the incident. Incidents reported solely to a pastoral counselor or professional counselor functioning within the scope of that role are exempt from the timely warning requirement, in accordance with 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(a) and (c)(2)(ii).

Method of Notification

Timely warnings are titled "Public Safety Alerts" and are issued to the affected campus community by University email. Alerts are sent to students, faculty, administrators, and staff and are also posted on the Department of Public Safety website.

Relationship to Emergency Notifications

A timely warning under 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(e) is distinct from an emergency notification under 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(g). Timely warnings address Clery-reportable crimes that represent a serious or continuing threat. Emergency notifications address any significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus. In some circumstances, a single incident may give rise to both a timely warning and an emergency notification. The University's emergency notification policy and procedures are described in the following section.

International Locations

The University's Clery geography includes its international locations. When a Clery-reportable crime that may represent a serious or continuing threat occurs at an international location, the on-site senior member and the Office of International Education's on-call team will escalate the incident to the Department of Public Safety without delay. The Chief of Public Safety, or designee, in coordination with the Office of General Counsel and Marketing and Communications, will determine whether a timely warning is warranted and, if so, its content and the segment or segments of the international location community to receive it. Timely warnings issued for an international location are delivered to the affected location community by University email and, as appropriate, through the on-site senior member.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Emergency Response

In accordance with 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(g), St. John's University maintains an Emergency Preparedness Operating Plan addressing the University's response to a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus. The Plan includes information about Campus Emergency Operations Teams, the University's emergency operating structure and emergency levels, and shelter-in-place and evacuation guidelines.

Public Safety officers and supervisors are trained in Incident Command and in responding to critical incidents on campus. When a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campus community, Department of Public Safety personnel are typically the first responders to the scene. Depending on the nature of the incident, other University departments and local, state, or federal agencies may also be involved in the response.

Confirmation and Notification of an Immediate Threat

Pursuant to 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(g)(1), the University will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus. The University is not required to issue a notification if doing so would, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The Department of Public Safety receives information regarding potential emergencies from various University offices and departments, including Facilities Services and Environmental Health and Safety. To confirm that a significant emergency or dangerous situation exists, the Chief of Public Safety, or designee, will consult with University administrators, first responders, and other officials as necessary.

Upon confirming an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the University community, the Chief of Public Safety, or designee, will consult with other appropriate University officials to determine the appropriate segment or segments of the community to be notified and the content of the notification. Notifications may be segmented to a particular building, campus, or population when the threat is localized.

Depending on the segment or segments being notified, the content of the notification may differ and, where appropriate, will be determined in consultation with the Office of General Counsel, Marketing and Communications, and local authorities; where appropriate, the notification will also advise recipients whether to shelter in place or to evacuate. The Chief of Public Safety, or designee, directs the issuance of the emergency notification and the initiation of the notification system.

In the event the emergency or dangerous situation involves an international location, the Chief of Public Safety serves as the University's Incident Commander and the on-site senior member serves as the on-scene incident commander in coordination with host-country authorities. To confirm the emergency, the Chief of Public Safety, or designee, may communicate with the on-site senior member, who reports through the Office of International Education's on-call team. The Chief of Public Safety, or designee, in consultation with the onsite senior member, the Office of General Counsel, and Marketing and Communications, directs the issuance of the emergency notification and determines its content and the segment or segments of the affected international location community to be notified. The on-site senior member also has the authority to confirm an emergency at the site and to issue an emergency notification to the affected community once the emergency has been confirmed.

Method of Notification

Consistent with 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(g)(2), the University maintains multiple systems for delivering emergency notifications to the campus community. Communication resources that may be used include:

- The Emergency Notification Messaging System, which delivers text and voice messages to enrolled members of the University community;
- Voicemail broadcasts;
- The public address system on campus;
- Designated electronic bulletin boards; and
- Classroom telephones.

All members of the University community are encouraged to enroll in the Emergency Notification Messaging System. To enroll, members of the community must log in at signon.stjohns.edu, select the UIS tab, and click "Update your emergency information for Instant Messaging System" on the Personal Information Menu.

The University will also post updates during a critical incident on the University website at stjohns.edu, and the Campus Emergency Information Hotline at 718-990-2000 will be staffed with essential personnel as needed. All decisions regarding external communication are coordinated through Marketing and Communications and the Associate Vice Presdent of University Relations.

Testing of Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

In accordance with 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(g)(4) and (g)(5), the

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures (continued)

University tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures on at least an annual basis. Tests may be announced or unannounced and may include tabletop exercises, field exercises, and tests of the Emergency Notification System. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

For on-campus student housing facilities, the Department of Fire Safety coordinates an evacuation drill each semester. An additional drill is conducted after sunset during the fall semester. As a result, emergency response and evacuation procedures for on-campus housing are tested at least three times each calendar year.

In conjunction with at least one annual test, the University publicizes its emergency response and evacuation procedures through the University email system. The University maintains a record of each test and exercise, including the date, time, description of the exercise, and whether it was announced or unannounced, in accordance with 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(g)(5).

Reporting Crime or Other Emergencies on Campus

If you witness or become the victim of a crime, accident, medical emergency, fire, or suspicious or threatening circumstance on any St. John's University campus, call 911 or the Department of Public Safety emergency number immediately.

To report a crime for purposes of Clery Act compliance, contact the Department of Public Safety directly, in person or by telephone. Reports may also be made to the Dean of Students or to any campus security authority (CSA), who will forward the report to Public Safety. The Queens campus has Public Safety/Security Officers on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Manhattan campus is staffed Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. and Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. International location security desks are staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The Department of Public Safety has established an automated 24-hour confidential tip line: 718-733-7233 (718-RED-SAFE). No attempt will be made by Public Safety to identify callers.

- **Department of Public Safety Emergency: 718-990-5252**
- **Dean of Students: 718-390-4345**
- **NYC Police (any New York campus): 911**
- **International locations: 112**

St. John's University does not officially recognize any noncampus residences of fraternities, sororities, or other student organizations, and no recognized student organization maintains a University-recognized noncampus housing facility. The Department of Public Safety maintains a close working relationship with local law enforcement agencies in the jurisdictions surrounding its campuses and is routinely notified by those agencies regarding violations of federal, state, or local law.

LiveSafe®

Community Sourced Risk Intelligence

Disclosure of the Outcome of a Crime of Violence or Sex Offense

Upon written request, the University will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a nonforcible sex offense the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of that crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, the University will provide the results to the victim's next of kin upon written request. In any disciplinary proceeding arising from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the University will simultaneously notify the accuser and the accused, in writing, of the result of the proceeding; the University's procedures to appeal the result, where available; any change to the result; and when the result becomes final. In these cases, no written request is required.

Access Policy

Queens Campus

As the utilization of a building diminishes during the day or evening, the Department of Public Safety locks the building. These buildings are patrolled throughout the night on a random basis to ensure the safety and security of the campus. Exterior door access to a locked building is granted only on a limited basis of proven need. Public Safety is prepared to escort anyone to and from a building during non-business hours.

Students, faculty, administrators, staff, and guests are required to show a valid St. John's StormCard to gain entrance to all resident halls on the Queens campus, Henley Road Apartments, and Seton Apartments. After 7 p.m., all persons entering the St. Augustine Library are required to show a valid StormCard or valid identification. All buildings on the Queens campus are monitored remotely by Public Safety via closed-circuit television (CCTV).

Access to the campus can be obtained daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. Gate 7 is currently closed other than for large-scale events. The turnstile near Gate 7 is available from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. each day. Access can be obtained 24/7 via Gate 6 or through Gate 1B (walk-in only). Students, faculty, administrators, staff, and guests may be asked to show a valid StormCard or valid identification to gain entrance to the campus after 11 p.m.

Manhattan Campus

This campus is staffed with a Public Safety officer who monitors access from the building's lobby Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. and on Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. The campus is closed on Sundays. There are no residence halls on this campus.

International Locations

Rome, Italy
Access is granted through the main lobby. A security guard is assigned to the lobby of the building at all times. Students, faculty, administrators, staff, and guests are required to show a valid StormCard or valid identification to gain entrance. This location is equipped with CCTV monitors that Public Safety in New York can monitor remotely.

Paris, France
Access is granted through an external gate, with a second point of check-in in the main lobby. A security guard is assigned to the lobby at all times. This campus is equipped with CCTV monitors that Public Safety in New York can monitor remotely.

Limerick, Ireland
Students attend class on the Mary Immaculate College (MIC) campus. This campus is patrolled by MIC security personnel at all times. Students reside at the Courtbrack Student Accommodation, which is owned and controlled by Mary Immaculate College.

Security Considerations in Facility Maintenance

St. John's University incorporates security into the routine maintenance of its campus facilities through ongoing inspection and prompt repair of security-related systems. During daily vertical patrols of residence halls, academic, and administrative buildings, Public Safety officers verify lighting, secured entrances and exits, and the working order of life-safety and access-control equipment (i.e., fire panels, alarms, exit signage, panic alarms, intercoms, CCTV, and electronic card-access (StormCard) systems) and report any deficiency to the Command Center for referral to the responsible department for repair. These patrols are supplemented by a weekly survey of all outdoor campus lighting, which records outages, damage, and any landscaping that should be pruned to preserve illumination. Additionally, a monthly survey is completed of classroom telephones, panic alarms, and duress buttons.

Authority and Jurisdiction of the Department of Public Safety

The Department of Public Safety's primary role at St. John's is to protect life and property and to deter crime. Public Safety officers are not sworn law enforcement officers. Their arrest authority is equivalent to that of any other citizen. Public Safety officers have the right to detain an individual until police arrive to make a formal arrest.

St. John's Department of Public Safety maintains frequent contact with local police departments: the 107th Precinct in Queens and 9th Precinct in Manhattan. Agreements are in place with the New York City Police Department for them to investigate all crimes listed in NYS Penal Law section 70.02, and reports of students missing from a University-owned residence hall.

Public Safety officers engage in routine motorized and foot patrols on a 24-hour basis on the Queens campus and provide lobby coverage from 7 a.m. until 11 p.m. on the Manhattan campus.

The international campuses are patrolled by administrators, staff, and receptionist/security personnel. They do not have arrest authority. St. John's University and the Office of International Education maintain a relationship with local law enforcement in Rome (Carabinieri); Paris (Police Nationale); and Limerick (An Garda Síochána).

Campus Safety Programs

As an essential part of creating an atmosphere for learning, St. John's University is committed to ensuring a safe and secure University environment. St. John's University provides programs for students, parents, faculty, administrators, and staff addressing safety issues on campus.

Public Safety Escort

If, at any time, a person on campus is uncomfortable going from one campus point to another, or to their car, Public Safety provides escort services on the Queens campus 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Vehicle Lockout and Battery Boosts

Public Safety is available to assist in situations when keys have been locked in a vehicle or when the vehicle will not start. Assistance may also be provided in situations concerning flat tires.

Public Safety Shuttle Service

Public Safety operates a shuttle van service during the fall and spring semester when classes are in session. The shuttle van operates from 7 a.m. to 3 a.m. Monday through Friday and 6 p.m. to 3 a.m. Saturday and Sunday, doing a continuous loop of the Queens campus.

Emergency Phone Service

Clearly marked emergency phones are located throughout the Queens campus. A person can summon the Department of Public Safety, which will respond immediately. Phones are for emergency use only.

LiveSafe App

St. John's University uses the LiveSafe mobile safety app that allows people to report tips to Public Safety, virtually escort friends in real-time on a map, place emergency calls, and access safety resources. The mobile app can be downloaded for free at stjohns.edu/my-st-johns/public-safety/livesafe.

CCTV Surveillance

Public Safety monitors numerous locations, inside and outside, on its campuses through the use of cameras, which are monitored by personnel at each campus and by personnel on the Queens campus. Camera monitoring is maintained on a continuous basis, subject to routine maintenance and unforeseen service interruptions, during which Public Safety continues to rely on patrol operations and established reporting channels.

Bicycle Locks

To safeguard the St. John's University community cycling property, the Department of Public Safety offers heavy duty kryptonite bicycle locks at a reduced price and enlists the etching and registration services of the local police department.

Emergency Notification Messaging System

All members of the University community are encouraged to enroll in the Emergency Notification Messaging System. This alert system issues both text and voice messages when a significant emergency occurs on our campuses. To enroll, log in to signon.stjohns.edu and choose the UIS tab; on the Campus Resources card, select "Update your emergency information for Instant Messaging System."

Campus Safety Programs (continued)

Fire Drills

Routine fire drills are conducted in each building once a semester on all campuses. In addition, all buildings have a public address system to be used in case of emergency. Fire drills are conducted three times a year in on-campus housing facilities on the Queens campus. The international campuses conduct fire alarms between two and four times per year.

Student Orientation

During new student orientation, the Department of Public Safety provides important safety information for new students through online modules and their families via an in-person presentation. Information covered includes

- An overview of the security components the University has in place.
- Phone numbers for the Department of Public Safety.
- Information on anonymous reporting including confidential phone numbers in case individuals are apprehensive about getting involved in a matter but wish to inform the Department of Public Safety about safety matters.
- Surveillance systems utilized by the department.
- Encouraging students to introduce themselves to Public Safety officers to develop a rapport with members of the Department of Public Safety. It is everyone's responsibility to help keep each other and the campus safe and to establish a relationship and comfort level, as "we are one community and family" with an obligation to help each other stay safe.
- Remaining alert and aware of one's surroundings. In addition, it is advised that whenever possible, particularly at night, students try to walk in groups.
- Advising students to call the Department of Public Safety at any time, whether on or off campus, for help or support. The ability to respond may be limited by the department's limited jurisdiction for off campus matters.
- Advising students that they should opt-in as soon as possible to the University's Emergency Notification System.
- Information on the StormCard and detail how the card is key to both safety and information.
- Advising students on how to maintain safety in the residence halls and other locations by using the access system and that access will not be granted without proper presentation of the StormCard.

Crime Prevention Programs

Crime prevention programs on personal safety and theft prevention are sponsored by various campus organizations throughout the year. Public Safety personnel facilitate programs providing educational strategies and tips on how to protect oneself. The Queens campus has more than 50 residence safety monitors—trained student leaders who help maintain safety at on-campus housing facilities between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. daily. There are Public Safety officers at each residence entrance between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. daily.

The Queens campus also has cameras that are monitored on a 24-hour basis. Public Safety personnel, upon request, are available to discuss safety tips with individual students, faculty, administrators, and staff.

Violence in the Workplace—Policy 708

Scope: This policy applies to all members of the University community. For the purpose of this policy, the University community includes, but is not limited to, all faculty, administrators, staff (including student workers, teaching and research fellows, doctoral and graduate assistants, tutors, interns and any other students who perform work related functions for the University), students, alumni, interns, members of the Board of Trustees, and members of University-sponsored advisory committees. Visitors to the University, vendors, and service providers also may be subject to this policy.

Policy: St. John's University has a zero-tolerance policy for violence in the workplace. Any form of violent behavior, from the seemingly insignificant to the significant, is inherently destructive to the fabric of our University community and will not be tolerated. Employees have a responsibility to report promptly to their immediate supervisor all threats or incidents of workplace violence, whether they are directed at the employee or at another member of the University community. The supervisor, the Department of Public Safety, and the Office of Human Resources will coordinate an appropriate response. In crisis situations, or in any case where there is a concern about an immediate threat of violence or if a situation continues to escalate, employees should call 911 and contact the Department of Public Safety immediately. All campus phones can dial 911 directly.

Prohibited Behaviors: St. John's University prohibits threatening or violent behaviors, directed at an individual, group of individuals, class of individuals, or relatives of those individuals. The University policy applies to any threats or acts of violence related to the University workplace. Prohibited behaviors include, but are not limited to

- Threats or acts of violence made directly or indirectly by words, gestures, or symbols.
- Threats or acts of violence that are targeted at any specific class of individuals.
- Intimidating threats or acts in any manner or form that intimidate, coerce, or cause fear of harm.
- Other crimes that intimidate, interrupt departmental productivity, or cause fear of harm.
- The use of physical force with the intent to commit harm.

Campus Safety Programs (continued)

Violations of the University's policy on Violence in the Workplace may result in corrective action, up to and including termination of employment. Students may be referred to the Office of Student Conduct.

Prohibition of Weapons on University Property

The University expressly prohibits on University-owned or -controlled property or at University sponsored functions the possession, display, use, storage, or distribution of any weapon to include, but not limited to, any firearm, pistol, revolver, rifle, assault weapon, shotgun, air gun, pellet gun, BB gun, ammunition, explosive, firework, stun gun, switchblade and other automatic knife, and other deadly or dangerous weapons, such as are defined in NY Penal Law Article 265.

This prohibition extends to imitation of firearms and other objects that can be construed or used as weapons, and to items that pose a potential hazard to the safety or health of others, unauthorized hazardous materials or chemicals. Any use of gun replicas for educational, filming, or theatrical acting purposes must be approved through the Department of Public Safety prior to being used for the specified purpose.

Exceptions to this policy include on-duty law enforcement officers who are legally permitted to carry weapons on campus and individuals who have received specific, written authorization from the Chief of Public Safety. Off-duty law enforcement personnel who are armed on University-owned or -controlled property or at University-sponsored functions are required to check in with Public Safety upon arrival to present proper identification and to secure authorization. Violations, as well as any potentially dangerous situations, should be immediately reported to the Department of Public Safety.

Drug and Alcohol Policy

Students and Employees:

St. John's University is committed to an educational community that is free of illegal drug use and alcohol abuse. Therefore, the University strictly prohibits the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol on its property or as part of its activities. The St. John's University Department of Student Wellness publishes and distributes annually the *Drug-Free Campus Guidelines*. These guidelines contain important information concerning drugs and alcohol that the University is legally obligated to communicate to its employees and students.

The guidelines include detailed information on legal sanctions, federal trafficking penalties, health risks, and effects of using illicit drugs. They also contain hotline numbers and contact information for available New York City programs for detoxification, outpatient rehabilitation, inpatient rehabilitation, and re-entry programs. Employees and students receive this information each year. It is also available on the University's website.

This information, which was communicated to its employees and students October 10, 2023, states that any employee or student found to possess, use, or distribute alcohol or controlled substances on University property or at a University activity, in violation of law or University policy, is subject to University disciplinary action as well as possible referral for criminal prosecution. Such violations of the standards of conduct will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis, with the imposition of discipline being appropriate to the severity of the violation. Disciplinary action ranges from, but is not limited to, professional counseling to termination of employment, and referral for prosecution. To maintain a safe environment, the University enforces its policies and applicable laws concerning the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs.

Controlled Substances

St. John's University enforces the federal and New York State drug laws. Federal law makes it a criminal offense to manufacture, distribute, and/or dispense a controlled substance. The New York Penal Law makes it a criminal offense to possess, possess with intent to sell, and/or sell various drugs. The drugs to which this law applies include marijuana. The possible sanctions for violation of federal and state and local law involving controlled substances and drugs depend upon the offense violated. The various offenses are premised on factors which include the type and quantity of drugs involved. Depending upon the circumstances involved, violations of said law could result in sanctions ranging from a monetary fine to life imprisonment.

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

New York State Marijuana Laws

Under the federal law known as the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, the possession, use, and/or distribution of marijuana is strictly prohibited.

Alcohol

St. John's University enforces the New York State underage drinking laws. New York State law prohibits the misuse of alcohol. The Alcoholic Beverage Control laws (ABC), Article 5, Section 65- A, B, and C prohibit:

(65-A) Procurement of alcoholic beverages for persons under the age of twenty-one years. Upon conviction a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than five days, or by both such fine and imprisonment may be imposed.

(65-B) Offense for one under-age of twenty-one years to purchase or attempt to purchase an alcoholic beverage through fraudulent means. Upon conviction shall a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and/or an appropriate amount of community service not to exceed thirty hours may be imposed. In addition, the court may order completion of an alcohol awareness program. Penalties increase for second and third conviction.

(65-C) Unlawful possession of an alcoholic beverage with the intent to consume by persons under the age of twenty-one years. Upon conviction a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and/or completion of an alcohol awareness program and/or an appropriate amount of community service not to exceed thirty hours may be imposed.

Parental Notification

Excessive, abusive, illegal and/or repetitive use of alcohol and or drugs is inconsistent with the maintenance of an educational environment. Such behavior threatens

Drug and Alcohol Policy (continued)

the well-being of persons and property and tends to diminish a student's prospects for personal and intellectual development and academic success. When students under the age of 21 are found to have committed serious or repetitive violations of university policies related to the possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and/or drugs, the Dean of Students or designee has the authority to determine when and by what means to notify parents or guardians. Whenever possible, students will be informed that a notification will occur in advance of a parent or guardian receiving the notice.

Education Program

Students:

The Office of Student Wellness Education and Prevention is housed within the Department of Student Wellness at St. John's University. The Department of Student Wellness engages in an integrated approach to wellness that fosters collaboration between Student Health Services (SHS); Wellness Education and Prevention; Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS); Student Accessibility Services (SAS); Campus Recreation (CREC); and Sexual violence Outreach, Awareness, and Response (SOAR).

Wellness Education seeks to challenge students about decisions concerning their overall wellness including those related to the use of alcohol and other drugs. The Office of Student Wellness Education and Prevention utilizes evidence-based prevention strategies focusing on early prevention with first-year students during orientation which includes a required pre-matriculation online course using the Canvas LMS. The online course includes three learning modules (1) Alcohol and Other Drug Risk Reduction, (2) Mental Health, and (3) Sexual Violence Prevention. Additional alcohol awareness programs are held each semester focusing on high-risk drinking times, such as Halloween and Spring Break. Harm Reduction workshops are offered to various student organizations including fraternities and sororities and student athletes. The Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS) program is designed for students who need additional guidance in the decision- making process around using alcohol and other drugs. BASICS addresses expectations, reasons for use, and healthy options. Parents also are engaged in our prevention strategies during Parent Orientation sessions and Parent Orientation Showcase events.

The Office of Student Wellness Education and Prevention facilitates weekly outreach throughout the semester covering a variety of wellness topics including Alcohol Risk Reduction, Marijuana Risk Reduction and Stress Management. During outreach students engage with Wellness Peer Educators (WPEs) who share education about standard drink sizes, the biphasic response, and harm reduction strategies. Students also learn about healthy strategies for managing stress, such exercise and social connection. At every outreach event the Office of Student Wellness Education and Prevention provides literature on alcohol and other drugs which includes resources and services available to support students overall wellness needs (CAPS, SAS, SHS, SOAR, CREC, National Suicide Lifeline, St. John's University 24/7 Mental Health Helpline). Wellness Peer Educators (WPEs) are trained to engage with their peers in wellness promoting initiatives. The WPE training program includes an online Certified Peer Educator training program thru NASPA and biweekly in person topic specific training as a team. Wellness Peer Educators facilitate weekly tabling and assist with large scale events. In addition to alcohol, marijuana, and stress education, WPEs provide education on suicide prevention, getting to know campus wellness resources, body image, spiritual wellness, and the eight dimensions of wellness.

All incoming first-year students (undergraduates, graduates, and law school) are required to complete the online course, "Student Wellness Training," before classes start for the semester.

The Office of Student Wellness Education and Prevention offers Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS), which is a one-to-one multisession program that helps students learn about alcohol and drug use in the context of their overall health and creates an opportunity for students to look individually at their own situations and tendencies for at-risk behavior. Students are referred in a variety of ways:

(1) Students who visit Student Health Services (SHS) complete a screener during their appointment and can may be referred for an appointment by their provider. (2) Students found in violation of the University's Alcohol and Other Drug policies are referred. (3) Students who are curious and want to explore their own alcohol use can choose to schedule an appointment via their Medicat Patient Portal.

Counseling, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Resources

The following programs and resources are available to students and employees:

Resource / Office	Contact Information
Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) —Queens	718-990-6384 | Free and confidential for students
Student Health Services—Queens	718-990-6360
Campus Support Advisor for Students	718-990-8484 | Confidential
Employee Assistance Program (EAP)	(800) 833-8707 | myccaonline.com (Code: STJOHNS) Free, confidential, 24/7
BASICS (Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students)	Available through Student Wellness for students in violation of the University's alcohol/drug policy.
SAMHSA National Helpline	1-800-662-4357 | Free, confidential, 24/7 treatment referrals
NYC Detox / Rehab Referral	NYC Well: 1-888-NYC-WELL (1-888-692-9355)

Drug-Free Campus Guidelines

The Alcohol and Other Drug policies on campus are reviewed biennially as part of the Biennial Review process, Department of Education, Part 86. For the full alcohol and drug policies of St. John's University, see the *Drug-Free Campus Guidelines* at stjohns.edu/life-st-johns/health-and-wellness/wellness-education-and-prevention-services.

University Programs to Prevent Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

The upcoming sections of this report regarding dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking apply to all students and employees of the University, regardless of which campus site they are attending. The term "Sexual Misconduct" refers to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Policy (Note: This policy is subject to change. For the most up-to-date information, please access the current policy here: **Policy703**

This Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures ("Policy"- (Policy 703) is enacted pursuant to Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Final Rule titled "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance" and published in the Federal Register on May 19, 2020 (collectively, "Title IX"); New York Education Law Article 129-B ("N.Y. 129-B"); Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; the New York State Human Rights Law; the New York City Administrative Code; and all applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

Inquiries concerning this Policy, and the laws referenced in this Policy, may be referred to the Title IX Coordinator.

Scope of the Policy

This Policy applies to all members of the University community regardless of their sex, race, national origin, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression, or other status protected under federal, state or local law. In event of a conflict between this Policy and an applicable law(s), the laws) will control.

Alleged conduct that does not fall within the scope of Title IX and/or N.Y. 129-B may still violate other laws and/or University rules, regulations, and/or policies. The University reserves the right to determine at all stages of a matter which laws and/or University rules, regulations, and/or policies, if any, apply. Conduct that falls within the scope of Title IX and/or N.Y. 129-B may also violate the University's Student Code of Conduct, and in such instances the University may initiate a separate proceeding to adjudicate such alleged violations. Additional information relating to sexual assault is distributed annually to the University community. The Public Safety website lists programs concerning crime prevention, sexual assault, and campus safety, and the online Student Handbook addresses this in its chapter, "Maintaining Safety and Security on the St. John's Campus."

WHAT CAN I DO TO STAY SAFE?

No one is ever responsible for the crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking being perpetrated against them. However, every member of the St. John's University community should familiarize themselves with consent and some behaviors that may help reduce the risk of being victimized them be safer.

Facts to Know

- Consent must be knowing and voluntary. If any type of manipulation, threat, or force is used to obtain a "yes" to sexual activity, then the "yes" does not qualify as consent.
- Even if you are in a long-term relationship, you have the right to refuse sexual activity with your partner. Prior consent to sexual contact does not imply current or future consent.
- An absence of "no" does not equal "yes." Silence could mean many things other than "yes." It could mean fear to say "no".
- Respect a person's expectations and limits. If you do not know what they are, it is your responsibility to ask.
- Do not assume that a person's past behavior applies to the present. People have the right to make different choices about their sexual activity and level of desired intimacy at all times.
- You are responsible for your actions. Your attraction to someone does not give you the right to ignore that person's expectations and limits.

Possible Protective Strategies

- Trust your instincts. Honor your gut reaction in an uncomfortable situation or if you are feeling unsafe, even if you don't know why you feel that way. Leave immediately and seek help.
- The assailant and/or survivor are intoxicated in many sexual offenses on college campuses. Because perpetrators use alcohol and other drugs to make their victims more vulnerable, be aware of who is serving you a drink and get help from someone you trust if you start to feel uncomfortable. Do not leave beverages unattended or accept drinks from someone you do not know; always keep your drinks in sight.
- Tell someone you trust where and with whom you are going out, and when you will return.

- Go out with friends whom you trust and agree to look out for one another. Leave with this group rather than leaving alone or with someone you do not know well.
- Communicate clearly what you are willing to do or not willing to do regarding sexual activity and do not feel pressured into doing something you do not want to do.

Prevention and Awareness Programs

St. John's University does not tolerate violence and strives to be a community where all members feel safe and can have a successful college experience. The SOAR Office (Sexual violence Outreach, Awareness, and Response), within the Department of Student Wellness, works to prevent and reduce the traumatic impact of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking at St. John's University. We do this by offering prevention education to the campus, including student leaders such as Resident Assistants and Orientation Leaders, teaching skills to build healthy relationships, practice affirmative consent, and identify and intervene when recognizing harm. We also coordinate with community stakeholders and link survivors with information and resources to support their healing journey.

Trauma-Informed Support for Survivors

The SOAR Office (Sexual violence Outreach, Awareness, and Response) offers training to staff, faculty, and administrators on trauma-informed approaches to responding to disclosures of sexual and dating violence and supporting survivors through their healing journeys. This training reviews on and off-campus resources available to survivors, discusses confidential and non-confidential reporting options, and explores what options are available to students after they report to Title IX. The training also focuses on the impact trauma can have on a survivor, and best practices for supporting them in a way that reduces re-traumatization and prioritizes safety and empowerment.

New Student Orientation:

"FRIENDS: The College Years" is an interactive training held during New Student Orientation. The training addresses challenging experiences students may encounter during their time in college with a focus on building skills to identify warning signs that someone needs support and strategies to intervene in each scenario. The interactive training engages students in discussions about sexual violence, consent, alcohol and other drugs, and mental health issues including depression, anxiety, and homesickness. Each student is provided with a playbill that lists available resources, contact information, definitions, Title IX resources, and information on how to report an incident of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking.

Prematriculation Online Courses

All students are required to complete a Wellness course via St. John's learning management system that consists of three modules: (1) Alcohol Risk Reduction, (2) Mental Health, and (3) Sexual Violence Prevention. These online modules incorporate interactive features, including role plays and quizzes, and provide students with the skills and resources to navigate difficult situations related to alcohol use, mental health concerns, and sexual misconduct.

Knowing YES! Recognizing No:
Affirmative Consent and Bystander Intervention Leadership Training

Incoming undergraduate and graduate students are required to participate in Knowing YES! Recognizing No., a live, one-hour, virtual training course facilitated by SOAR. It serves as part II to the prematriculation online course, Sexual Violence Prevention. This course empowers students to think about their "yes" and what they expect out of their relationships. It prepares them to recognize risky behaviors and equips them with tools to safely intervene. By defining their own "yes" and understanding when consent may not be present, students are more likely to create and support healthy relationships for themselves and their fellow Johnnies.

Knowing YES! Affirmative Consent
Affirmative consent is a knowing, voluntary, and mutual decision among all participants to participate in sexual activity. Knowing YES! prepares students to create healthy relationships by defining affirmative consent, discussing when to use it, and exploring how to practice affirmative consent using realistic scenarios. This training empowers students to think about what their "yes" is and what they expect from their relationships. By defining their own yes, students are more likely to communicate with their partners and respect their partner's wishes.

Bystander Intervention Leadership Training
Using an interactive training approach, this program prepares students to be leaders in bystander intervention by 1) identifying warning signs of harmful and high-risk behavior, 2) discussing barriers that stop us from getting involved, and 3) exploring tools to safely intervene and interrupt harm. Participants recognize their responsibility in creating a healthy and safe campus, and practice these strategies using scenarios that focus on realistic dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking situations. Some ways for any of us to safely intervene are as follows:

University Programs to Prevent Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking (continued)

- Check in on the person being harmed and ask, "Are you ok?"
- Ask a friend to help you separate those in the situation.
- Cause a distraction by asking for directions or to borrow a phone charger, or use another way to safely de-escalate the situation.
- Call Public Safety and notify them of the incident.
- Check in on the person later and offer support and resources.

In addition to reporting incidents to appropriate authorities, below are some ways in which individuals can take safe and positive steps to prevent harm and intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against another person.

- Look out for those around you.
- Realize that it is important to intervene to help others.
- Treat everyone respectfully. Do not be hostile or an antagonist.
- Be confident when intervening.
- Recruit help from others if necessary.
- Be honest and direct.
- Keep yourself safe.
- If things get out of hand, do not hesitate to call for help.

Annual Awareness Events

Take Back the Night

Each October for Domestic Violence Awareness Month, the SOAR Office hosts an annual event open to the campus community focused on supporting survivors' healing journeys and breaking the silence of sexual and dating violence. The program is designed to empower students to be involved in prevention efforts and supporting survivors.

University Programs to Prevent Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking (continued)

Healthy Relationships Fair

The SOAR Office hosts a Healthy Relationships Fair in February for Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month, engaging the student community in interactive activities and discussions to build skills to create healthy relationships. The interactive activities cover topics such as identifying your personal values, healthy communication, setting boundaries, and identifying warning signs of harm.

Turn Off the Violence

The SOAR Office hosts multiple educational events each April during Sexual Violence Awareness Month. The program includes a keynote speaker event focused on consent and preventing sexual and dating violence. The month concludes with Scoops with SOAR, an interactive educational and resource fair, where students engage with on- and off-campus community partners who work to prevent sexual or dating violence, and/or provide supportive services for those impacted. Additionally, SOAR hosts events such as Consent is Like FRIES, film screenings, and panel discussions.

The Clothesline Project is also exhibited across campus in honor of those who have survived violence. It is a vehicle for anyone affected by violence to express their emotions by decorating and hanging a shirt to be viewed by others as testimony to the problem of sexual violence. This exhibit demonstrates the prevalence of these crimes, as well as providing hope as we join our voices to speak up for change.

Faculty, Administrators, and Staff

The University regularly conducts training programs for its community members to educate, promote, and maintain a safe campus and learning environment free from sexual misconduct. This includes training on dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

The University's mandatory comprehensive Title IX education and awareness training programs are regularly conducted, and employees must attend. Training on preventing and responding to sexual misconduct, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, is provided to all employee populations online. Registering for a training session is easily accomplished by logging in to signon.stjohns.edu and choosing the UIS tab or by contacting the Title IX Coordinator. Simply navigate to the "HR employee training" tab and choose a training session such as "Title IX Training: Reporting and Responding to Sexual Assault on Campus."

This training program, offered by the University's Title IX Coordinators, provides a comprehensive overview of Title IX. It defines sexual violence, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. It provides participants with information regarding the appropriate ways to respond in the event that a student approaches you with a claim that he or she has experienced or witnessed such treatment. The Title IX training program educates participants about the possible effects sexual violence may have on victims) and on all members of the University community. The training program thoroughly explains St. John's policies and procedures for addressing complaints, as well as your responsibility as a university employee and what you can do if you are a bystander.

The University's Title IX Coordinator holds semimonthly meetings with the deputy coordinator, director of student conduct, and associate director of Public Safety compliance to monitor the campus environment and to advance the University's collective efforts to ensure that the University responds promptly and equitably to prevent a recurrence and eliminate the effects of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Procedures Victims Should Follow in the Case of Alleged Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking:

Confidential and Nonconfidential (Reporting Options)

The University offers several confidential and nonconfidential resources on campus. The available reporting and confidential disclosure options are described below so individuals can make informed choices about where to turn should they become the victim of Sexual Misconduct. If you are unsure of a person's reporting obligations, please ask. Confidential resources can connect you with other on- or off-campus resources and explain the options for assistance that are available to you as well.

- Title IX Coordinators: Nonconfidential
- Public Safety: Nonconfidential
- Anonymous Reporting: Nonconfidential
- Counseling and Psychological Services (students only): Confidential
- Campus Ministry: Nonconfidential
- Pastoral counselor: Confidential
- Student Health Services: Confidential
- Campus Support Advisor (students only): Confidential
- Employee Assistance Program (employees only): Confidential

"You Are Not Alone"

The University strongly encourages anyone who has experienced Sexual Misconduct or who has been the victim of a crime to seek immediate assistance to ensure physical safety and to obtain medical or other support services. There is a wide range of community resources available. Reports to confidential resources or these off-campus community resources will not constitute a report to the University and will not result in the University taking any action against the Respondent. Please review Appendix H in this report for a wide range of community resources that are available.

How Do I File a Report? (Reporting Options)

You have the right to make a report to Public Safety, the Title IX Coordinator, the Deputy Title IX Coordinators, the local law enforcement agency, the state police, or choose not to report; to report the incident to St. John's University; to be protected by the University from retaliation for reporting an incident; and to receive assistance and resources from the University.

Anonymous Report

Reports of Sexual Misconduct can be made anonymously by filling out the online form available at stjohns.edu/reportsexualmisconduct. Reports submitted via the online form are reviewed by the Title IX Coordinator, who will promptly evaluate the matter in accordance with the procedures outlined in this Policy. However, when a Formal Complaint is initiated by a Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator with knowledge of the Complainant's identity, the Complainant's anonymity cannot be maintained. Please copy and paste this address into a web browser: stjohns.edu/reportsexualmisconduct

International students have the same rights as all students to report and to receive support and resources for sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and/or stalking regardless of immigration or visa status. The University will not retaliate against international students or treat them differently. Furthermore, international students may obtain additional support and information about immigration or visa status, including options for U and T visas, through the International Students and Scholars Office at 718-990-6083.

You also have the right to file a report with Human Resources if the accused is an employee and to have an employee confidentially assist you with filing that report.

If you choose to report an incident to the Title IX Coordinator, a Deputy Title IX Coordinator and/or the Department of Public Safety, these individuals will document the incident, offer Supportive Measures, and explain the process of filing a Formal Complaint. To the extent the Title IX Coordinator is unavailable to perform their duties, they may assign a designee where appropriate.

These individuals and offices are not confidential resources. However, even University offices and employees who cannot guarantee confidentiality will maintain your privacy to the greatest extent possible. This means that the information you provide in connection with a report will be shared only as necessary and, on a need-to-know basis. Complainants are not required to make a Formal Complaint if they choose not to do so.

The University offers a number of confidential and nonconfidential resources on campus. The available reporting and confidential disclosure options are described

Procedures Victims Should Follow in the Case of Alleged Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking (continued)

below so individuals can make informed choices about where to turn should they become the victim of Sexual Misconduct. If you are unsure of a person's reporting obligations, please ask. Confidential resources can connect you with other on or off-campus resources and explain the options for assistance that are available to you as well. All University employees (except for those employees who have a recognized confidentiality privilege) are required to report incidents of Sexual Misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator, a Deputy Title IX Coordinator, and/or the Department of Public Safety.

Law Enforcement Notification

In keeping with its commitment to taking all appropriate steps to eliminate, prevent, and remedy Sexual Misconduct, the University urges the Complainant to report all instances of Sexual Misconduct or criminal activity to local law enforcement (NYPD Special Victims Division: 646-610-7272/ New York State Police Sexual Assault Hotline: 844-845-7269).

Timing is a critical factor in collecting and preserving evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged Sexual Misconduct or crime occurred and may also be helpful in obtaining a protection or restraining order from the police. The Complainant may contact local law enforcement directly, whether or not a complaint has been filed with the University. If requested, University representatives are available to assist the Complainant in notifying law enforcement or legal service organizations to learn about these remedies. The Complainant may also decline to notify law enforcement.

- In **New York State**, when reporting to law enforcement, law enforcement will likely conduct an interview outside the presence of University employees at a law enforcement facility. Law enforcement will likely request that the victim be examined at a local hospital, and they may collect evidence. Law enforcement does not recognize the University's definition of affirmative consent as listed in Appendix B and they do not ecognize New York State Education law, Title 7, Article 129-B, section 6441- affirmative consent.
- In **Rome, Italy**, when reporting to law enforcement law enforcement will likely conduct an interview at a law enforcement facility, and a report will be prepared. Law enforcement will likely request that the victim be examined at a local hospital, and they may collect evidence. Law enforcement in Rome does not recognize the University's definition of affirmative consent as listed in Appendix B. They do not recognize New York State Education law, Title 7, Article 129-B, section 6441- affirmative consent.
- In **Paris, France**, when reporting to law enforcement, law enforcement will likely conduct an interview in the presence of University employees who will serve as translators at a law enforcement facility. A detailed statement will be drafted into a report that the law enforcement officer will print and hand to the victim for confirmation of accuracy and completeness before requesting the victim's signature. Law enforcement will likely request that the victim be examined at a state forensic hospital, and they may collect evidence. The victim may be requested to participate in a face-to-face interview with a law enforcement officer and the accused. Additional interviews may be conducted as the investigation proceeds. Law enforcement in Paris does not recognize the University's definition of affirmative consent as listed in Appendix B. They do not recognize New York State Education law, Title 7, Article 129-B, section 6441- affirmative consent.
- In **Limerick, Ireland**, when reporting to law enforcement, a report can be made at any Garda station. The investigation is then conducted at the station local to where the offence occurred. The complainant will normally be requested to submit to an examination where evidence can be gathered in a designated medical facility (hospital). As soon as the investigation is completed a file will be forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions. Law enforcement in Ireland does not recognize the University's definition of affirmative consent as listed in Appendix B. They do not recognize New York State Education law, Title 7, Article 129-B, section 6441- affirmative consent.

How Do I File a Formal Complaint? (Reporting Options)

Filing a Formal Complaint

A Complainant may file a Formal Complaint alleging dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a Respondent and requesting that the University investigate the allegation of Sexual Misconduct. Such a

Procedures Victims Should Follow in the Case of Alleged Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking (continued)

complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by email. A Formal Complaint may also be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator via the online reporting form. Please copy and paste this address into a web browser: stjohns.edu/reportsexualmisconduct.

Option to Decline Filing a Formal Complaint

A Complainant may decline to file a Formal Complaint or request that the University not investigate the Formal Complaint. The Title IX Coordinator will weigh the Complainant's request against the University's obligation to provide a safe, nondiscriminatory environment for the University community and decide whether the request can be honored. In evaluating the request, the Title IX Coordinator may consider the following factors:

- Whether there have been other Sexual Misconduct complaints about the same Respondent;
- Whether the Respondent has a history of arrests or records from a prior school indicating a history of violence;
- Whether the incident represents escalation and unlawful conduct on behalf of the Respondent from previously noted behavior;
- Whether there is an increased risk that the Respondent will commit additional acts of violence;
- Whether the Sexual Misconduct was committed by multiple perpetrators;
- Whether the Complainant's report reveals a pattern of perpetration (e.g., via illicit use of drugs or alcohol) at a given location or by a particular group;
- Whether the alleged Sexual Misconduct was perpetrated with a weapon; the age of the Complainant; the seriousness of the offense;
- Whether the University has other means to obtain relevant evidence (e.g., security cameras or personal, physical evidence).

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the University will honor the request not to investigate, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Complainant of the decision. Ultimately, the University retains the right to act upon any information that comes to its attention, and the Title IX Coordinator may sign a Formal Complaint alleging Sexual Misconduct against a Respondent and order an investigation of the alleged Sexual Misconduct. The University may also consider broader remedial action, such as increased monitoring and/or security at locations where the reported Sexual Misconduct occurred, increasing training, education, and prevention efforts, and conducting climate surveys.

There may be times when the Department of Public Safety or another administrator may contact local law enforcement regarding the nature of an alleged incident. However, it is always your decision whether or not to cooperate with any law enforcement investigation.

Information that could identify either the victim or the alleged perpetrator will be protected and not disclosed on any publicly available records, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures. The institution will also maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures. Students reporting a complaint of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking will be provided with a written University resource guide, You Are Not Alone. This resource guide contains the Students' Bill of Rights and available supportive measures.

When Should I Contact a Title IX Coordinator?

Any student, faculty, administrator, staff member, or applicant for admission who has concerns about sexual misconduct is encouraged to seek the assistance of a Title IX Coordinator. For example, students are encouraged to contact a Title IX Coordinator if they

- Wish to understand your options if you think you may have encountered sexual misconduct.
- Learn of a situation that you feel may warrant a University investigation.
- Need help on how to handle a situation by which you are indirectly affected.
- Seek guidance on possible methods of de-escalating or alleviating a difficult situation.
- Have questions on St. John's University policies and procedures.

Survivors of Sexual Assault

St. John's University is committed to supporting survivors of sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and/or stalking by providing the necessary safety and support services so that students can remain at St. John's University,

Procedures Victims Should Follow in the Case of Alleged Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking (continued)

meet academic standards, obtain necessary health/mental health treatment, and maintain social relationships. This is written for survivors of sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, stalking, and relationship violence, to provide support as well as important information about prohibited conduct, available resources on and off campus, and ways to file a complaint in order to assist survivors in the recovery process and in their efforts to heal from this unacceptable form of violence. If you have survived sexual misconduct or know someone who has, please be assured that there are people who care about what you have endured.

You Are Not Alone in what happened to you, or in how you feel, no matter what form your experience took. It is important for you to know that the feelings, reactions, and questions you may be experiencing are similar to those of other people who have been victimized through no fault of their own. Sexual misconduct is never the fault of the victim. You are not to blame for what another person has done to you. You, as others have, can learn to regain a sense of power over your life. You may feel very isolated and alone, but there are resources and support available and people ready and able to help you.

While the needs and issues of different populations on campus may be unique, the resources, support and procedures apply to all students.

Whether you are an undergraduate student, a graduate student, a woman or man, identify as LGBTQ or cisgender or straight, you receive the same dedicated support and services at St. John's University. Emotional support, counseling, advisement regarding your options, medical treatment, and academic assistance are all available. You have the right to make a report to Public Safety, the local law enforcement, and state police, or choose not to report; to report the incident to St. John's University; to be protected by the University from retaliation for reporting an incident; and to receive assistance and resources from the University.

Please review the *You Are Not Alone* resource guide (see Appendix H) as the first step in understanding how St. John's University can support you. If you have questions about this document, please seek assistance through one of the listed confidential options.

Emergency Medical Assistance

The first step in taking care of yourself is making sure you are physically well. Even if you do not have any visible physical injuries following an incident of any form of sexual assault, dating violence, intimate partner violence, and/or stalking, there may be injuries that you cannot see. Medical and health centers can provide additional services such as testing for sexually transmitted diseases, evidence collection, and/or wellness exams.

New York State has a network of hospitals with Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE) programs. SAFE programs have specially trained health professionals who provide medical care to patients who report sexual assault, including evaluation, treatment, referral, and follow-up. Trained advocates may also be available to provide you with additional support and to guide you through the experience at the hospital.

Preserving Evidence

If you wish to preserve evidence, you are encouraged to seek medical attention as soon as possible and up to 120 hours after the incident. Evidence preservation may be helpful if you choose to pursue legal actions or request civil no-contact orders or orders of protection. Evidence collection does not mean you are required to file a police report or take legal action, however, it leaves the option open for you if you decide to participate in criminal prosecution in the future.

It is important that you do not bathe, douche, brush your teeth, or your hair prior to the examination. The clothes you were wearing may be held as evidence, so it is recommended that you bring a change of clothes with you to the hospital. Photographs may be taken of you, including anywhere there are bruises, scrapes, or cuts.

If you would like to receive medical care or have evidence collected, you may call 911, call Public Safety at 718-990-5252, or visit one of the hospitals with SAFE programs listed in the *You Are Not Alone* resource guide (see Appendix H). The University offers free transportation to and from a hospital for a SAFE examination.

Procedures Victims Should Follow in the Case of Alleged Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking (continued)

Counseling and Support

Students

Experiencing sexual assault, dating violence, intimate partner violence and/or stalking may bring up many different types of feelings that can be painful, confusing, and/or overwhelming. Obtaining support from family and friends can be very beneficial to your healing. In addition, enlisting support from a professional who is specially trained in working with survivors of sexual assault can also be helpful for recovery.

Often survivors may experience acute stress that may include a range of difficulties such as nightmares, flashbacks, numbness, and withdrawal from family and friends. In addition, survivors may sometimes blame themselves, feel upset about the reactions of their friends and/or family, feel ashamed and/or angry about what happened. These responses can make it difficult for some survivors to manage these feelings alone. Many survivors find comfort in sharing their story in a supportive and confidential environment. It is also possible to learn new coping skills and facilitate returning to activities that you find meaningful and important. You have several options if you would like to receive support. Both on and off campus resources are available to all survivors.

On-Campus Resources

Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)

Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) offers free and confidential mental health support and assistance.

Campus Support Advisor

The Campus Support Advisor is a free and confidential resource for students impacted by dating or sexual harm. The CSA provides a safe space to share your story, ask questions, learn about the reporting process on- and off-campus, and get connected to supportive services and resources.

Student Health Services (SHS)

Student Health Services (SHS) offers free and confidential medical assistance and support, and connections to community referrals.

Campus Ministry

Campus ministers are available for spiritual support and referrals. Those who serve as pastoral counselors that are recognized by their religious order or denomination as providers of confidential counseling and functioning within the scope of that recognition, can offer victims confidentiality; a disclosure to a pastoral counselor acting in that role is not a report to the institution.

Employees

Employees can obtain assistance concerning dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking by contacting the Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The University has engaged the services of Corporate Counseling Associates, Inc. (CCA) to be the Employee Assistance Program vendor. CCA is charged with providing exceptional wellness services to the St. John's employee community.

What is the Employee Assistance Program?

The EAP is free, confidential assistance for employees and their families in a wide range of areas. EAP services are available 24/7 by calling the hotline or logging on to the website. Professional consultants are available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to offer support and resources, simply by calling the confidential helpline. Your call will always be answered by a licensed/certified mental health professional who will assess your needs, respond competently to emergency situations, and direct you promptly to the appropriate expert areas.

- To meet with a counselor in person (locally or nationwide) call the helpline to schedule an appointment.
- Log on to the EAP vendor website directly to access services at myccaonline.com and enter the portal using company code: STJOHNS.
- Call the confidential EAP helpline at 800-833-8707 to reach a professional consultant on the phone or to schedule an in-person appointment, locally or nationwide.

When the University Receives a Report of Sexual Misconduct

The University encourages reporting Sexual Misconduct to the University in accordance with this Policy, regardless of whether the incident took place on or off campus, and even if it is also reported to local law enforcement.

There is no time limit for reporting Sexual Misconduct to the Title IX Coordinators under this Policy. Nevertheless, any member of the University community who believes that they have been a victim of Sexual Misconduct is encouraged to report the alleged Sexual Misconduct immediately.

When the University receives a report of alleged Sexual Misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly evaluate the matter and handle it in accordance with Policy 703 and applicable law.

Supportive Measures for Students and Employees

The University offers a wide range of Supportive Measures for students and employees designed to protect the safety and well-being of the individuals involved and the University Community, and to deter Sexual Misconduct. Supportive Measures are non-disciplinary and non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the Complainant or the Respondent before or after the filing of a Formal Complaint or where no Formal Complaint has been filed. Supportive Measures may be temporary or permanent and are available regardless of whether a Complainant chooses to report the crime to law enforcement or files a Formal Complaint under this Policy. The determination of appropriate Supportive Measures is based on the specific facts and circumstances of the situation. Such measures include, but are not limited to

- Extensions of class or work deadlines.
- Excused absences or leaves of absence.
- Changes in University housing or work locations.
- Adjustments to academic or University work schedules.
- Transportation assistance including security escorts.
- Increased security and monitoring of certain areas of campus.
- Support for reporting to local law enforcement Referral to Health Services, Counseling Services, or other support services.
- Access to Community Resources.
- Restrictions on contact (No Contact Orders).
- Issuing No Trespass Orders.
- Protection from Retaliation.
- Guidance through the University Complaint Process.

Requests for Supportive Measures in connection with an incident of Sexual Misconduct should be made to the University's Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will pursue a meaningful dialogue with the Complainant to determine which Supportive Measures may restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party. Such requests are kept private, and information will be shared as needed to facilitate providing Supportive Measures.

No Contact Orders

The Title IX Coordinator may impose a No Contact Order, which typically will include a directive that the parties refrain from having contact with one another, directly or indirectly, including personal contact, email, telephone, text message, social media, or by means of a third party. Both the Complainant and Respondent may request a prompt review, reasonable under the circumstances, of the need for and terms of a No Contact Order or other Supportive Measures. Such a request may be made in writing to the Title IX Coordinator, providing the basis for that request and any evidence to support the request.

Upon receipt of such a request, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the other party of the request and allow the other party to respond, including the submission of evidence if desired. The Title IX Coordinator will determine whether a modification is appropriate. An individual who wishes to report a violation of a No Contact Order can contact the Title IX Coordinator. Any individual who violates a No Contact Order may be subject to disciplinary action up to and including expulsion (or termination of employment).

Emergency Removal (Students)

The University may remove a Respondent from the University's education program or activity on an emergency basis if the University, after an individualized safety and risk analysis, determines the Respondent poses an immediate threat to the physical health or safety to the University community arising from the allegations of Sexual Misconduct justifying removal. In such cases, the University

When the University Receives a Report of Sexual Misconduct (continued)

provides the Respondent with written notice of the emergency removal.

The Respondent may challenge an emergency removal by writing to the Title IX Coordinator, providing the basis for the request, and any evidence to support the request. Upon receipt of such a request, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the Complainant of the request and allow the Complainant to respond, including the submission of evidence if desired. The Title IX Coordinator determines whether a modification is appropriate.

Administrative Leave (Employees)

The University may place an employee-Respondent on administrative leave (with or without pay) upon receipt of allegations of Sexual Misconduct against the employee-Respondent and pending an investigation of such allegations pursuant to this Policy, and the grievance process outlined in Policy 703 (appendix I).

Legal Orders of Protection and Temporary Restraining Orders

In addition, you might be interested in obtaining an Order of Protection or Temporary Restraining Order. An Order of Protection is a document issued by a public court to limit the behavior of someone who harms or threatens to harm another person. It is used to address various types of safety issues, including, but not limited to, situations involving domestic violence. For example, it can require a person not to assault, threaten, harass, or stalk you; it can forbid a person from having any contact with you and/or your family; or it can require a person to stay away from your home or the University (where you study, work, and live).

Upon request, Public Safety officers within St. John's Department of Public Safety are available to provide you with assistance in seeking an Order of Protection or a Temporary Restraining Order, but a Public Safety officer cannot request an Order of Protection or Temporary Restraining Order on your behalf.

In New York, family courts, criminal courts, and supreme courts all can issue Orders of Protection.

Family Court Order of Protection

This is issued as part of a civil proceeding. Its purpose is to stop violence within a family, or within an intimate relationship, and provide protection for those individuals affected. To obtain an order of protection in the family court, your relationship to the other person must fall into one of the following categories:

- Current or former spouse.
- Someone with whom you have a child in common.
- A family member to whom you are related by blood or marriage.
- Someone with whom you have or have had an "intimate relationship." An intimate relationship does not have to be a sexual relationship. A relationship may be considered intimate depending on factors such as how often you see each other, or how long you have known each other. (After a petition is filed, the court will decide if it is an intimate relationship).

To start a proceeding in family court, you need to file a form called a Family Offense Petition. You can contact the family court in your county for help completing and filing the petition.

Criminal Court Order of Protection

A criminal court order of protection may only be issued against a person who has been charged with a crime. There does not need to be a relationship between the complaining witness and the defendant.

Supreme Court Order of Protection

This can only be issued as part of an ongoing divorce proceeding. If you have an ongoing divorce case and would like to request an order of protection, you may do so by making a written request by Motion or Order to Show Cause, or you may make an oral request at a court appearance.

In addition, there are many community resources available to assist in matters relating to sexual assault, such as the New York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault (svfreenyc.org). Through contact with the University Resources listed above, members of the University community can get help to identify appropriate resources.

University Disciplinary Action in Cases of Alleged Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

Application of this Policy

The complaint resolution procedures set forth in Policy 703 (appendix I) apply to complaints made against students, staff, administrators, employees of the University, and other persons with or without affiliation with the University. Complaints against faculty members will also follow this Policy's procedures, as well as any additional procedures set forth in the University Statutes. In cases where the person accused of Sexual Misconduct is neither a student nor an employee of the University, the University's ability to take responsive action is extremely limited. However, the University shall take all appropriate steps within its control and in accordance with the law to ensure a safe and nondiscriminatory campus community such as restricting the visitor's access to campus, and/or referring the matter to local law enforcement for legal action, where appropriate.

Process for Investigating and Resolving Complaints of Sexual Misconduct

The University will promptly, thoroughly, and impartially investigate and address complaints of Sexual Misconduct by and against its students, employees, and third parties (including visitors and community members), in order to stop prohibited conduct, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects. Any University officials involved in the complaint resolution process, including the Title IX Coordinator, the Investigator, and the Hearing Officer shall receive appropriate training consistent with Policy #703 - Title IX and N.Y. Education Law Article 129-B Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedure (see Appendix I).

Notice of Investigation

After making a threshold determination that the conduct alleged, if proved, may constitute Sexual Misconduct under this Policy, the Title IX Coordinator will commence an investigation by issuing a Notice of Investigation to the Complainant and the Respondent.

The notice will state the following:

- The identities of the parties involved, if known;
- A description of the alleged conduct that if proven, would violate this Policy, including the date(s), time(s), and location(s) of the alleged conduct, if known;
- A description of the grievance process; an instruction to preserve any relevant evidence;
- The specific University policy alleged to have been violated and possible sanctions;
- The Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the complaint resolution process;
- Where to review the New York State Student Bill of Rights;
- The parties may have an advisor of their choice throughout the investigatory and/or hearing processes, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney;
- The parties will have an opportunity to inspect and review evidence;
- The availability of Supportive Measures;
- The prohibition against retaliation;
- The University policy or provision that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during a University investigation or hearing, which in the case of students would be adjudicated through the Student Code of Conduct process (or in the case of employees through the applicable policies); and
- The parties option to select informal resolution of the complaint (except in cases involving allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student).

The Investigator will provide to any party whose participation is invited or expected written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.

Advisors

During an investigation and at any hearing conducted pursuant to this Policy to adjudicate a Formal Complaint of Sexual Misconduct, the Complainant and Respondent have the right to an advisor of their choice. The Complainant and Respondent may request that the University provide them with an advisor at no expense, or they may choose their own advisor or hire one at their own expense. The advisor may be any person who is not otherwise a party or witness involved in the investigation. The advisor may also be, but is not required to be, an attorney. If any advisor's conduct is not consistent with these guidelines, they may be excluded from the process, and the party will have the right to use a

University Disciplinary Action in Cases of Alleged Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking (continued)

different advisor or will be assigned a new advisor by the University. The University reserves the right to have its own legal counsel (in-house and/or retained) present at any point in the process.

Investigation

The Title IX Coordinator will assign an Investigator to conduct an investigation. An investigation may include all or some of the following steps, depending on the determination of the appropriate scope of the investigation for each circumstance, as well as any additional steps determined to be appropriate: meetings or other communication with the Complainant, the Respondent, and any other appropriate individuals who may have knowledge of the situation, as well as review of documents and materials that may relate to the situation.

The Complainant and the Respondent will have an equal opportunity to gather and present relevant evidence, participate in the investigation and present witnesses and any inculpatory (implying or imputing guilt) and exculpatory (to clear from alleged fault or guilt) evidence. The Investigator will have the discretion to determine the relevance of any proffered witnesses and evidence, and accordingly, will determine which witnesses to interview and what evidence to obtain. The Investigator will request interviews with the Complainant, the Respondent, and witnesses by sending written notice of the date, time, location, expected participants, and purpose of the interview. The parties will receive notice of interviews with sufficient time to prepare to participate in the interviews.

The Investigator will also gather relevant evidence, which may include physical evidence, documentary evidence, communications between the parties, and electronic records and media as appropriate. The Investigator may request evidence in the possession of the parties if there are no other means to obtain such evidence. The University cannot access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use a party's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional (or someone acting or assisting in professional or paraprofessional's capacity) and which are made and maintained in connection with the provision of treatment to the party, unless the party provides the University with their voluntary, written consent to do so.

All members of the University community are expected to cooperate with an investigation pursuant to this Policy. However, parties may refuse to participate in the grievance process.

Opportunity to Review and Inspect Evidence

The Complainant and the Respondent will each have an equal opportunity to inspect and review evidence obtained as part of any investigation conducted pursuant to this Policy, which is directly related to the allegations raised in a Formal Complaint, including the evidence upon which the University does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source, except for evidence that is protected by a legally recognized privilege (e.g., attorney-client privilege, doctor-patient privilege) unless the party has given their voluntary, written consent.

Towards the end of the investigative process, but before finalizing the investigative report, the Title IX Coordinator will send to each party and their advisors, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review in an electronic format or a hard copy. The Complainant and the Respondent will each have 10 calendar days to submit a written response to the evidence, which will be incorporated into the investigative file and considered by the Investigator in compiling the investigative report.

Opportunity to Review Investigative Report

At the conclusion of the investigation, the Investigator will create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence. The Complainant and the Respondent will each have an equal opportunity to review the investigative report. The Title IX Coordinator will send to each party and their Advisors, if any, the investigative report in an electronic format or a hard copy at least 10 days prior to a hearing or other time of determination regarding responsibility, for their review and written response. The Complainant and

University Disciplinary Action in Cases of Alleged Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking (continued)

the Respondent, and the parties' advisor, if any, will each have 10 calendar days to submit a written response to the report, which will be incorporated into the investigative file. If parties wish to make an impact statement, they should include it as part of their written response.

Notice of Hearing

Once the investigative process has concluded, the Title IX Coordinator will schedule a hearing and provide the Complainant and Respondent, and their advisor(s), if any, with written notice of the hearing, allowing sufficient time to prepare for the hearing.

Transfer of Investigative Record

Within a reasonable time prior to the scheduled hearing, the Title IX Coordinator will transfer the investigative record to the Hearing Officer. The investigative record will include, at a minimum, the following:

- The Formal Complaint of Sexual Misconduct;
- The Notices of Investigation sent to the parties;
- Relevant evidence collected during the investigation;
- Any written responses provided by the parties upon inspection and review of evidence;
- The investigative report;
- Any written responses provided by the parties upon review of the investigative report; and
- The hearing notices sent to the parties.

The investigative record and information contained therein may be redacted by the Investigator, to exclude information not directly related to the allegations or that is otherwise barred from use under this policy, such as information protected by a legally recognized privilege, or a party's treatment records if the party has not given written consent.

The investigative record will be made available to the Complainant and the Respondent at the hearing, and each party will have equal opportunity to refer to any information in the investigative record during the hearing.

Evidentiary Standard

The evidentiary standard in determining the facts will be based upon a preponderance of the evidence, i.e., a finding that it is more likely than not that the alleged Sexual Misconduct occurred or did not occur. The Respondent is presumed to be not responsible for the conduct alleged in a Formal Complaint of Sexual Misconduct until a finding of responsibility is made pursuant to the procedures set forth in this Policy.

Hearing Procedure

An impartial, live hearing will be held to give the Complainant and the Respondent, whether the Respondent through their advisors, equal opportunity to present relevant evidence to the Hearing Officer, who will determine whether the Respondent is responsible or not responsible for the Sexual Misconduct alleged by the Complainant. The Hearing Officer will not be the Title IX Coordinator or the Investigator assigned to the case.

At the University's discretion and with consideration for requests made by the parties, the hearing may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same location, or any or all participants may appear at the hearing virtually, with technology enabling participants to simultaneously see and hear each other in real-time. The participants in the hearing will generally be limited to the Hearing Officer, the Complainant, the Complainant's advisor, the Respondent, the Respondent's advisor, the Investigator, and witnesses (who will only be present for their own testimony). If a party's chosen advisor does not appear at the hearing, the University will appoint an advisor to represent the party at the hearing. The hearing will be recorded.

The hearing will typically proceed as follows:

- Introduction by the Hearing Officer, including an explanation of the hearing process, the rules of decorum, and any other rules governing the hearing.
- Testimony by the Investigator, with questioning by the Hearing Officer and cross-examination by the parties' advisors.
- Testimony by the Complainant, with questioning by the Hearing Officer and cross-examination by the Respondent's advisor.
- Testimony by the Respondent, with questioning by the Hearing Officer and cross-examination by the Complainant's advisor.
- Testimony by witnesses, with questioning by the Hearing Officer and cross-examination by the parties' advisors.
- Closing statement by the Complainant.
- Closing statement by the Respondent.

University Disciplinary Action in Cases of Alleged Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking (continued)

- The Hearing Officer closes the hearing, informing the parties that a written decision will be forthcoming.

The Hearing Officer may consider statements of persons who were not present at the hearing, or persons who were present but not subject to cross-examination, so long as the statements are deemed reliable and relevant by the Hearing Officer and not otherwise subject to exclusion under this policy. Such statements may include, but are not limited to, statements in police reports or other official reports, medical records, court records and filings, investigation notes of interviews, investigation transcripts, emails, written statements, affidavits, text messages, and social media postings.

In determining responsibility, the Hearing Officer will not draw any inferences based solely on the absence of a party or witness, or the refusal of a party or witness to answer questions or be cross-examined. This exclusion shall not apply to a Respondent's alleged verbal conduct, that itself constitutes the alleged sexual harassment at issue.

During the testimony phases of the hearing, the Hearing Officer will question the testifying individual first. The Complainant's advisor will then have an opportunity to question or cross-examine the testifying individual, followed by the Respondent's advisor. The Hearing Officer will give both parties' advisors the opportunity to ask any follow-up questions before moving to the next round of testimony.

Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. The Hearing Officer must decide on the relevancy of any questions asked by the parties' advisors before they are answered, and will provide an explanation whenever questions are excluded as not relevant. In general, questions and evidence about either party's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant. However, such questions and evidence may be permitted if offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove Consent. At no time may the Complainant and the Respondent question each other directly.

The Hearing Officer will have the discretion to admit or not admit any new evidence introduced by either party that had not been included in the investigative record on the basis of relevance. Formal rules of evidence will not apply to the hearing.

Decision Regarding Responsibility

Upon consideration of the investigative record and the hearing record, the Hearing Officer will issue a written decision regarding responsibility. The Complainant and the Respondent will receive copies of the written decision simultaneously.

The decision will include the following:

- The allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking as defined in this Policy;
- A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the Formal Complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held;
- Findings of fact supporting the determination; Conclusions regarding the application of University Policies to the facts;
- A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility; Any disciplinary sanctions to be imposed on the Respondent;
- Whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity or employment will be provided to the Complainant; and
- The University's procedures and permissible bases for the Complainant and the Respondent to appeal.

Transfer of the Hearing Record

Upon issuing the written decision regarding responsibility, the Hearing Officer will transfer the hearing record to the Title IX Coordinator. The hearing record will include, at a minimum, the following:

- The recording of the hearing;
- Any information admitted by the Hearing Officer during the hearing that had not been included in the investigative record;
- The written decision; and
- The notices sent to the parties regarding the outcome.

University Disciplinary Action in Cases of Alleged Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking (continued)

Appeals

All appeals will be heard by a three-member panel. The panel shall not include the Hearing Officer, the Title IX Coordinator, or the Investigator assigned to the case.

The Complainant and the Respondent have the right to appeal a determination regarding responsibility, sanctions, or the dismissal of a Formal Complaint or any allegations therein, by submitting a written appeal to the Title IX Coordinator within 10 calendar days of the determination or dismissal. If a party does not file an appeal within that period, their right to appeal is waived. If neither party files an appeal within that period, the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal is considered final as of the date the ability to appeal expired.

Appeals must be based on one or more of the following bases:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome;
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the decision regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome;
- The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, or the Hearing Officer had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent, that affected the outcome.

Upon receipt of a party's appeal, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly send a Notice of Appeal to both parties, informing them in writing that an appeal has been filed and that each party may submit a written statement in support of, or challenging the decision regarding responsibility within 10 calendar days of the Notice of Appeal.

After 10 calendar days from issuance of the Notice of Appeal have passed, the Title IX Coordinator will share each party's statement, if any, with the other party. The Title IX Coordinator will also send such statements, if any, along with the investigative record, the hearing record, and the written appeal to the appeal panel.

The appeal panel will review the investigative record, the hearing record, and all written submissions provided by the parties on appeal, and within a reasonable time, issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result. The appeal panel may

- Affirm the decision of the Hearing Officer;
- Reverse a finding; or
- Change a sanction or remedy.

The Complainant and the Respondent will be simultaneously notified of the appeal result, which shall be final and binding on all parties.

Time Frame for Investigation and Complaint Resolution

While the time to resolve a reported incident will vary from case to case, depending on the specific facts and circumstances, the University will investigate and resolve complaints as expeditiously as possible. The grievance process may allow temporary delays and limited extension for good cause with written notice to the Complainant and the Respondent of the delay or extension and the reasons for the action. Good cause may include considerations such as the absence of a party, a party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities.

The Complainant and the Respondent may request reasonable extensions on deadlines set forth in this Policy, to be granted at the University's discretion.

Possible Sanctions

For Staff and Administrators

Any staff or administrator who has been found to have violated this Policy will be subject to disciplinary action including, but not limited to: letter of reprimand or warning, probation; suspension (with or without pay); termination; or other discipline or resolution deemed appropriate based on the circumstances and severity of the findings of fact.

For Faculty

The University will follow applicable University procedures, including those provided in the University Statutes, in taking any disciplinary action against faculty members found to have violated this, Policy. Potential sanctions will range from a letter of reprimand or warning to termination of employment.

University Disciplinary Action in Cases of Alleged Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking (continued)

For Students

Possible sanctions for students can include, but are not limited to, a formal warning, housing probation, University premises restriction, suspension or expulsion from the University's housing, student life probation, University disciplinary probation and suspension, or expulsion from the University.

Where required by federal, state and/or local law, the transcripts of students found responsible after a hearing and appeal, if any, or who withdraw from the University while certain disciplinary charges are pending, shall include the following notation:

- Suspended after a finding of responsibility for a code of conduct violation;
- Expelled after a finding of responsibility for a code of conduct violation; or
- Withdrew with conduct charges pending.

Transcript notations for suspensions may be removed at the discretion of the University, but no earlier than one (1) year after the conclusion of the suspension. Transcript notations for expulsion shall not be removed.

Informal Resolution

After a Formal Complaint has been filed, but before any determination regarding the respondent's responsibility has been made, either the complainant or the respondent may request by writing to the Title IX Coordinator that the University facilitate an informal resolution process that does not involve a full investigation and adjudication. Upon receiving such a request, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the other party.

To proceed with informal resolution, the Title IX Coordinator will provide both parties with written notice disclosing the following:

- The allegations;
- The requirements of the informal resolution process, including the circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a Formal Complaint arising from the same allegations, provided, however, that at any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the grievance process with respect to the Formal Complaint; and
- Any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared.

If both parties agree to resolve the Formal Complaint through an informal resolution process, they must provide the Title IX Coordinator with their voluntary, written consent to participate in the informal resolution process.

Before the conclusion of any informal resolution process, either party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the Formal Complaint resolution process. Informal resolution is not permissible to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

Sex Offender Registry Information

The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services maintains the state's Sex Offender Registry, which contains information about individuals convicted of certain sex offenses. This information is available by calling 800-262-3257 or visiting the NYS Sex Offender Registry at criminaljustice.ny.gov/nsor/.

International Locations

Rome, Italy; Paris, France; and Limerick, Ireland: Law enforcement in these countries do not publish a registry of sex offenders.

Missing Student Policy

For the purpose of this policy, the term "missing student" refers to any St. John's University student who resides in on-campus student housing whose whereabouts are unknown and who is reasonably believed to be missing. Any individual who believes that a residential student is missing should report it immediately; the University does not require that a student be absent for any fixed period before a report is made or before the University begins to act.

When a residential student is reported or suspected to be missing, the University will promptly initiate an investigation to locate the student. If that investigation does not establish the student's whereabouts and safety, the Chief of Public Safety or designee will determine whether the student is missing for purposes of this policy. The notification timelines set forth in this policy run from the determination that the student is missing. The University will make these notifications within 24 hours of that determination, and sooner if circumstances warrant.

Each student living in on-campus student housing must identify an individual or individuals the University can contact in accordance with the University's official notification procedures described below if such student is determined missing. The missing contact information will be kept confidential. Only authorized campus officials may access this contact information, may disclose the contact information only to law enforcement officials, and only for the purpose of a missing student investigation. A confidential contact person can be registered by entering such contact information where requested during such student's provision of general emergency contact information.

In order to list or update a missing person contact, resident students must log into UIS. To register or update your confidential missing person contact, log in at signon.stjohns.edu and select the "Community" tab. On the Residence Life card, select "Missing Person Contact" and enter your information. Students can identify both an emergency contact and a missing persons contact. Complete the remaining fields and submit the information.

In the event a student under the age of 18, who is not emancipated, is determined to be missing, the student's custodial parent or legal guardian will be notified no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student. Regardless of whether the student has designated a contact person, is over the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor, St. John's University will notify the appropriate local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the area within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing.

The Department of Public Safety will notify the local law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, unless the local law enforcement agency is the entity that made the determination the student is missing.

Notification Procedures

1. Reports of a missing residential student missing should be made to any or all the below listed persons:
    a. Dean of Students
    b. Director of Residence Life
    c. Director of Student Conduct
    d. Associate Director of Student Life
    e. Residence Directors
    f. Residence Assistants
    g. Residence Ministry
    h. Chief of Public Safety
    i. Public Safety Officers
2. Upon being notified of a missing student, each of the above individuals will ensure an immediate notification is made to the Department of Public Safety. Public Safety, together with Residence Life, will initiate a prompt investigation into the whereabouts of the missing student to include, but not limited to, making inquiries of roommates/suitemates, residents living on the same floor, and any other known associates of the missing student.

Missing Student Policy (continued)

Queens Campus

The Director of Residence Life on the Queens, NY, campus or their designee, in conjunction with the Department of Public Safety, will work with the Dean of Students, or their designee, to review the student's academic schedule and ascertain whether the student is attending classes. The Chief of Public Safety, or their designee, will request the StormCard Office to review the use of the students' StormCard to assist in ascertaining the location of the missing student.

The Director of Residence Life on the Queens, NY, campus or their designee, in conjunction with the Department of Public Safety, will promptly contact the individual's registered confidential (missing person) contact, or if less than 18 years of age and not emancipated, the student's custodial parent or legal guardian, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student. All designated contact people will be apprised of the situation and asked whether they have any knowledge of the students' whereabouts.

The Director of Residence Life on the Queens, NY, campus or their designee, will promptly inform the Vice President for Student Affairs that all efforts, including notification of all designated persons, have met with negative results. The Chief of Public Safety, or their designee, within 24 hours after it has been determined that the student is missing, will contact the New York City Police Department for those students residing in on-campus housing in Queens.

International Sites — Office of Global Programs (Rome, Paris, and Limerick)

University-administered residential facilities at the Rome, Paris, and Limerick sites are treated as on-campus student housing for purposes of the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA), and the missing student notification requirements of this policy apply to them in full. When a student at one of these sites is reported or suspected to be missing, on-site staff (the Resident Director, Residence Hall Director, or other appropriate on-site administrator) will immediately notify the Office of International Education (OIE) NYC On-Call and create an incident report to OIE. The OIE On-Call Team will escalate to the Chief of Public Safety or designee, who will determine whether the student is missing for purposes of this policy.

Once a determination is made that the student is missing, the Chief of Public Safety or designee, in coordination with the Director of Outbound Programs, will ensure that the following notifications are made within 24 hours of the determination:

a. The student's designated confidential contact, if one has been designated;

b. The student's emergency contact and, for a student under 18 who is not emancipated, a custodial parent or legal guardian — regardless of whether a separate confidential contact has been designated; and

c. The appropriate host-country law enforcement agency — in Rome, the Carabinieri; in Paris, the Police Nationale; and in Limerick, An Garda Síochána — at the point of determination, in accordance with host-country procedure, with a request that the agency initiate an investigation and search. Local law enforcement will be notified regardless of whether the student has designated a contact person, is over the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor.

In addition, a missing person report will be filed with the nearest US embassy or consulate, or through the US Department of State's Overseas Citizens Services office (1-888-407-4747), no later than 48 hours after the determination that the student is missing. The Chief of Public Safety or designee, in coordination with the Director of Outbound Programs, will coordinate any U.S.-side notification required under the University's domestic Missing Student Notification Policy.

Short-term travel accommodations (hotels, hostels, and similar transient lodging used during faculty-directed programs, study tours, or short-term travel) are not on-campus student housing under HEOA, and the confidential-contact and 24-hour-clock requirements of this policy do not attach to them. The University will nonetheless apply the general response and notification steps above as promptly as reasonably possible, consistent with its duty of care.

If circumstances warrant a faster implementation of the notification procedures, the Directors of Residence Life on the Queens campus or for international locations, the Director of Outbound Programs, or their designees, will contact the Department of Public Safety and the Dean of Students immediately. The Office of Public Safety will notify the respective law enforcement agency immediately to begin an investigation in accordance with their policy and procedures.

* **Important:** Local law enforcement departments have a standard operating procedure in place to respond to missing persons. The New York City Police Department has agreed they will address such a situation promptly and in accordance with their respective procedures. There are no formal agreements in place for an international campus.

Stop Campus Hazing Policy

St. John's University is committed to maintaining a safe and respectful environment, strictly prohibiting any form of hazing within its community. Hazing comes in many forms, including physical, emotional, psychological, and financial, and is defined as acts associated with the membership initiation process into, but not limited to, a student organization, club, or sport.

This includes actions or situations that recklessly or intentionally endanger the mental or physical health or safety of a student or that willfully destroy or remove public or private property for the purpose of initiation or admission into, or affiliation with, any organization operating under the sanction of the University.

What is Hazing?

Hazing is defined as 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 is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), 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.

Applicable Laws

In addition to violating University policy, hazing may violate New York State law. Under the New York Penal Law § 120.16, a person commits hazing in the first degree—a class A misdemeanor—when, in the course of another person's initiation into or affiliation with any organization, the person intentionally or recklessly engages in conduct that creates a substantial risk of physical injury to that person or a third person and thereby causes such injury. A person commits hazing in the second degree—a violation—when the person engages in such conduct creating a substantial risk of physical injury, whether or not an injury actually results (N.Y. Penal Law § 120.17).

New York Education Law § 6430 separately requires higher education institutions to adopt, publish, and enforce written rules prohibiting hazing. St. John's University's Hazing Policy is maintained incompliance with that requirement and applies to students, faculty, administrators, staff, and visitors, as well as other licensees and invitees on University property.

The conduct prohibited by the Hazing Policy is defined more broadly than the conduct that constitutes a criminal offense under New York law. Conduct may violate University policy and be subject to disciplinary action even where it does not result in criminal charges or conviction. Any sanction imposed by the University is separate from, and in addition to, any penalty that may apply under federal, state, or local law.

Reporting Hazing Incidents

Any member of the University community with knowledge of any hazing related behaviors (see "Hazing") is expected to report such incidents immediately to preserve the safety and dignity of all students. Non-St. John's individuals may also submit reports related to hazing concerns.

Reports can be submitted to the Department of Public Safety or through the Hazing Report Form at https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?StJohnsUniv&layout_id=8.

Individuals outside the University community may also report hazing concerns through these channels.

In cooperation with the Stop Campus Hazing Act, St. John's provides an annual report of hazing incidents. Please see Campus Hazing Transparency Report https://cm.maxient.com/chtr.php?StJohnsUniv for the current report.

Stop Campus Hazing Policy (continued)

Investigation Process

All reports are investigated by the Office of Student Conduct. Interim actions, such as restrictions on organizational activities or interim suspension, may be imposed to ensure the safety and integrity of the University community during the investigation.

Sanctions

Following an investigation, the University may impose disciplinary sanctions on individuals and organizations found responsible for hazing. For students, sanctions may include disciplinary probation, suspension, or expulsion. For student organizations, the University may rescind permission to operate on campus, withdraw University recognition, and prohibit use of the University's name. Faculty, administrators, and/or staff found responsible are subject to discipline under the applicable University procedures, up to and including removal or discharge. Individuals who are not members of the University community may have their authorization to be on University property revoked.

Hazing may also constitute a violation of New York State law. Any sanction imposed by the University is separate from, and in addition to, any penalty that may be imposed under applicable law.

Hazing Prevention and Awareness

St. John's University maintains research-informed, campus-wide hazing prevention and awareness programming designed to reach students, faculty, administrators, and staff. These efforts include education on the University's hazing policy and on applicable federal, state, and local law, as well as primary prevention strategies intended to stop hazing before it occurs.

During the 2025–26 academic year, all students and employees were required to complete Stand Up to Hazing Training, an online course delivered through Canvas. The Office of Fraternity and Sorority Life and Community Development also delivers in-person anti-hazing prevention sessions, historically offered to members of Fraternity and Sorority Life and, beginning in 2025–26, expanded to include the student leaders of all recognized student organizations. These sessions address the definition of hazing; the University's hazing policy; how to identify hazing and recognize common examples; how to respond when a student, or someone they know, may be involved in a hazing situation; how to report hazing; and the resources available to those affected.

The Office of Residence Life also reviews the University's hazing policy during its annual fall training. Resident Assistants, Graduate Assistants, and Residence Directors are all appraised of their responsibilities to report and prevent incidents of hazing from happening on our campus.

Fire Safety

St. John's University Fire Safety is an office within the University's Department of Environmental Health and Safety and reports to the Department of Public Safety. The mission of the Fire Safety office is to ensure optimum fire safety for all students, employees, and visitors at all St. John's buildings, both on and off campus, including residential dorms.

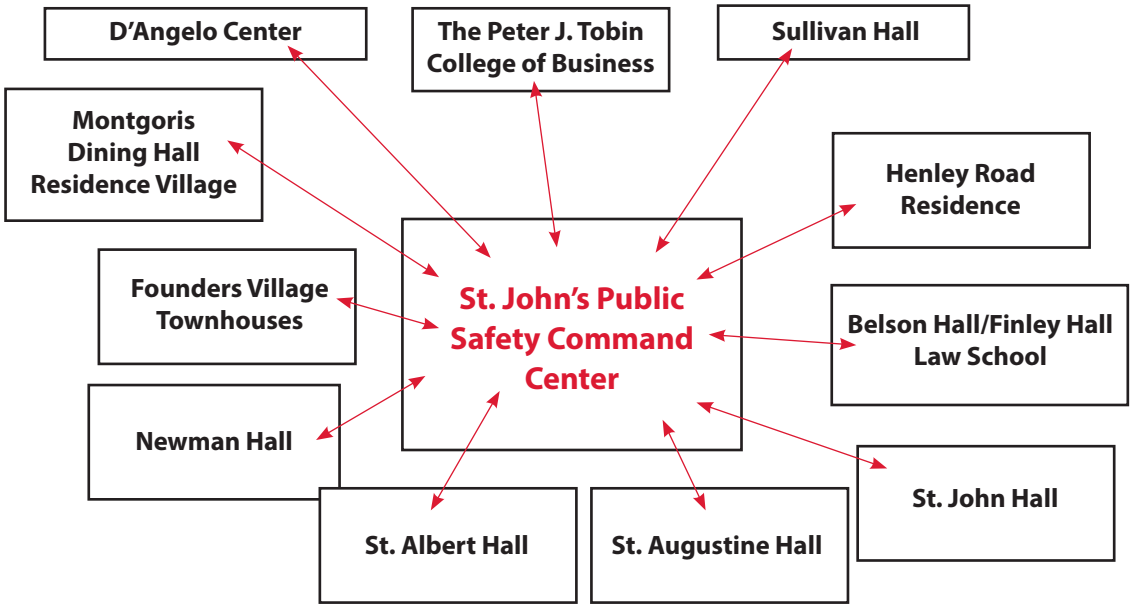
Fire Safety staff consist of full-time and part-time Fire Safety Officers committed to ensuring that St. John's complies with the New York City fire code, Clery fire safety standards, and St. John's fire safety policies. This includes overseeing certified contractors for the testing, inspection, and repair of all fire alarm and suppression systems. Fire Safety has a robust training program for Fire Prevention, Control (use of fire extinguishers) and Evacuation protocol, preparing and presenting fire safety classes to university staff, students and their parents. The Office of Fire Safety's goal is to educate the University community about fire and life safety, to prevent fire emergencies and to reduce alarms. Fire Safety conducts and evaluates fire drills at all St. John's buildings bi-annually and Campus dormitories three times annually.

Fire Safety serves as the official liaison for FDNY Bureau of Prevention inspectors and the responding FDNY Administrative Battalion 50, representing St. John's in all matters relating to fire safety. Fire Safety also conducts at least one joint exercise annually with the FDNY on the St. John's campus. The relationship with the FDNY is vitally important, and Fire Safety appreciates their service, communication, and response.

The Office of Fire Safety works in conjunction with the Department of Environmental Health and Safety to protect the University. This report addresses the following campuses and locations that have "on-campus student housing facilities": Queens Campus, Rome Campus, Paris location, and Ireland location.

All of St. John's fire alarm systems are tied into and monitored by trained staff at the Public Safety Command Center 24/7, 365 days a year. When a fire alarm is activated, the Command Center receives vital information about the activation to include the building address, type of alarm device activated, and the exact location of the fire alarm. Fire Safety staff and Public Safety Officers immediately respond to the affected alarm activation. Once at the location, staff conduct a size-up of the incident, including the immediate safe evacuation of all occupants and gather pertinent information when warranted for the Fire Department. An official written report is also generated and filed for every St. John's fire alarm activation.

All St. John's Building Fire Alarms Report to the St. John's Public Safety Command Center 24/7



Annual Fire Safety Report

The Clery Act requires an institution that maintains any on-campus student housing facilities to publish an annual fire safety report by Oct. 1. The purpose of this report is to disclose fire safety policies and procedures related to on-campus student housing and to disclose statistics for fires that occurred in those facilities. Information that must be reported includes (1) Description of each on-campus student housing facility fire safety system; (2) Number of fire drills held during the previous calendar year; and (3) Policies or rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames in a student housing facility.

The institution is also required to disclose procedures for student housing evacuation in the case of a fire, policies regarding fire safety education and training programs provided to the students and employees, and plans for future improvements in fire safety, if determined necessary by the institution and fire statistics for on- campus housing facilities.

Fire statistics for the University can also be found on the US Department of Education website at http://ope.ed.gov/security.

Fire Log

The University maintains a fire log. The fire log for the most recent 60 days is open to the public for inspection during normal business hours. Portions of the fire log that are older than 60 days will be made available for inspection within two business days. To arrange a fire log inspection, please contact the Chief of Public Safety.

Fire Statistics

All reports of fires and fire alarms are captured and memorialized in a database by the Department of Public Safety. The data collected includes, but is not limited to, the building name; alarm location; time and date; the number and cause of each fire; any and all injuries; any fatalities; and dollar values for property damaged by the fire. Please see Appendix F for statistics on all reported on-campus housing facilities fires. Please see Appendix G for a description of each on-campus student housing facility fire safety system, which includes the number of fire drills held during the previous calendar year.

Fire Safety Policies

St. John's University strives to maintain a safe environment that is free from potential fire hazards. The fire safety policy enjoins the entire University community to cooperate with our fire protection programs, which are designed to save lives and protect property. The fire safety officers increase campus fire safety awareness of both students and employees by conducting periodic training on essential fire safety elements. Fire Safety officers, Public Safety officers, and

Fire Safety (continued)

Residence Life staff conduct frequent fire safety inspections in several University buildings. They are trained to recognize hazardous conditions and take appropriate action before such conditions result in a fire emergency.

These policies and procedures apply to all on-campus student housing facilities, including the University's international residences in Rome, Paris, and Limerick, Ireland, except where a site-specific standard is expressly noted.

Portable Electrical Appliances

All portable electrical appliances must be U.L. rated and approved for use. Surge protectors should be used with items that require a large amount of electricity (i.e., televisions, refrigerators, and computers, etc.). Extension cords may not be taped, tacked, or stapled to any surface. Lithium-ion batteries, e-bikes and scooters are strictly prohibited from all campus buildings and dormitories. The following appliances are permissible in the residence halls, with the stipulation that they have an automatic shutoff feature and are U.L. rated and approved for use:

- Coffee pots and single cup coffee systems
- Pop-up toasters
- Closed-element popcorn poppers
- Hot pot and rice cookers
- Electric grills and panini presses
- Irons

Smoking

To comply with the Smoke-Free Air Act, as enacted by the City of New York, and to provide employees and students with a healthy environment, it is the policy of St. John's University to prohibit smoking of any type in all University facilities. At our international campuses and locations, it is the policy of St. John's University to prohibit smoking of any type in all University facilities.

Open Flames (Candles)

To decrease the potential for fire at St. John's, the University prohibits the use of open flames, such as candles and incense, in all buildings at all times. Maintenance activities, such as torching and welding, can occur only with express authorization from the fire safety office.

Lithium-Ion Batteries, E-Mobility Devices, and Drones

Lithium-ion batteries are currently one of the leading causes of fires in New York City. Because they store a large amount of energy in a compact space, they can overheat, catch fire, or even explode if overcharged or damaged.

To reduce this risk, e-mobility devices—including e-bikes, e-scooters, e-skateboards, and hoverboards (electric unicycles)—along with drones are prohibited from entering the residence halls and all other University buildings. These devices, and the lithium-ion batteries that power them, may not be stored or charged inside any St. John's building; they must be parked and charged outside of all University buildings. The use of drones and hoverboards on University campuses is prohibited.

When charging cell phones, laptops, and other electronic devices, please place the device on a hard, flat surface and avoid overcharging. Be sure to unplug the device or remove the battery once it is fully charged.

Procedures for Evacuation

If the fire alarm sounds, the occupants of the building must evacuate the residence hall immediately, unless they cannot because of hazardous surroundings. Building evacuation may also be initiated via the Public Address system, or by Public Safety and Fire Safety officers. Please note that fire drills are conducted four times a year. If a fire alarm is activated or Public Safety initiates an emergency evacuation of your building:

1. Stay calm and do not panic.
2. If your door is hot to the touch, do not open it. Roll up a wet towel and place it at the base of the door to prevent smoke penetration. Go to the window, open a crack and stay there until help arrives. DO NOT JUMP.
3. If your door is cool to touch, open it slowly. If the hallway is clear, close and lock your door behind you and proceed to the nearest exit.
4. Proceed to the closest emergency exit. Do not take the elevator. Always use the stairs to evacuate the building.
5. If you encounter smoke, take short breaths through your nose and stay close to the floor.
6. Once outside the building, proceed to a designated waiting area away from the building and wait for instructions from an authorized University official. Without risking one's safety, try and remember to carry your ID with you as you exit the building.

At the international locations, building evacuation is directed by the on-site senior member, or designee, in coordination with host-country fire authorities, rather than by University Public Safety or Fire Safety officers. Each international residence maintains a site-specific evacuation plan reflecting its building layout and local emergency-service protocols.

Fire Safety (continued)

Reporting Fires

The University is required to disclose statistical data each year on all fires that occurred in on-campus student housing. When a fire alarm is pulled and/or the fire department responds to a fire, these incidents are captured. If you encounter a fire that presents an emergency situation, ensure your own safety and then please call 911. For all international campuses, if you encounter a fire, ensure your own safety and then please call 112.

There may also be instances when a fire is extinguished quickly, and an alarm is not pulled or a response by the fire department was not necessary. It is important that these incidents be recorded as well. Therefore, if you are aware of such a fire, see evidence of one or hear about one, you should contact one of the departments listed below. When providing notification of a fire, give as much information as possible about the location, date, time, and cause of the fire.

Resource / Office	Contact Information
Emergency Services —US Campuses	911
Emergency Services — International Locations	112
St. John's University Department of Public Safety	718-990-5252
St. John's University Fire Safety Director — Chris Currenti	718-990-2587
St. John's University Director of Residence Life — Jason T. Bartlett, Ph.D.	718-990-2714

Emergency Evacuation Volunteers (EEVs)

To enhance the University's evacuation procedures, individual members of the University community have volunteered to be emergency evacuation volunteers (EEVs). Every building on the Queens and Manhattan campuses has pre-designated EEVs. The only exception are resident halls, which are evacuated with the assistants of resident life staff. The EEVs are under the direction of Public Safety. They assist evacuation by encouraging others in their area to evacuate, as necessary. Such employees are capable of directing the overall evacuation of the occupants and can assist Public Safety by accounting for building occupants. The EEVs will direct evacuations on their respective floors and are expected to relay information to Public Safety regarding any injured personnel or individuals who require immediate assistance, including those with access, functional, or disability-related needs.

Training Programs in Fire Safety for Students, Faculty, Administrators, and Staff

Training and instruction in the University's fire safety program is provided to all first-time incoming resident students during the student orientation program. Upon arrival, each resident student receives a printed copy of the St. John's University fire safety brochure and a printed copy of their respective building fire safety plans. These plans provide information on the specific fire safety features for each individual building and the appropriate actions to take during a fire alarm or fire emergency.

Residence Life staff, particularly the Resident Directors and Resident Assistants, receive additional targeted fire safety training at the beginning of each academic year. All faculty and staff are required to attend the University's mandatory emergency response training. Fire Safety and building evacuation procedures are covered during this training, which is delivered at various times throughout the year. Fire safety instructions and building fire safety plans are posted on the University's fire safety website. Throughout the year, the Office of Fire Safety posts helpful fire safety tips via electronic format to the University community at large.

Fire Safety Future Improvement Plan

All on-campus housing facilities meet or exceed fire safety requirements. As the University renovates buildings, the fire suppression and detection systems are evaluated and improved.

Mandatory Fire Drills

Residence hall fire drills are conducted at least once each semester. Fire drills are conducted in our academic classroom and research facilities at least three times a year. These supervised fire drills are performed jointly by St. John's University's Departments of Fire Safety and Public Safety.

APPENDIX A

Definitions of Clery Act Crimes

Definitions of reportable crimes disclosed in the Annual Security Report. The following definitions are in accordance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

Primary Crimes

Criminal Homicide: Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Criminal Homicide: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

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 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 larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned including joyriding.)

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.

Hazing: 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, including, but not limited to, making physical contact with or requiring physical activity of such other person, 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.

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.: 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.

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.

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.

Hate Crime: A crime reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of this section, the categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability. In addition to murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft and arson, the following acts are reportable as Hate Crimes under the Clery Act.

Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle 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 the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual 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.

Hierarchy Rule: A requirement in the FBI's UCR program that, for purposes of reporting crimes in that system, when more than one criminal offense was committed during a single incident, only the most serious offense be counted.

Definitions as defined by the Violence Against Women Act:

Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's UCR program.

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 body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her 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.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. (i) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and considering the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. (ii) For the purposes of this definition- (A) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. (B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed- (A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; (B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; (C) By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (D) 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 (E) 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.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to- (A) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or (B) Suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition- (A) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which 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. (B) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. (C) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

APPENDIX B

University Definitions of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Affirmative Consent

University definition of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking and affirmative consent:

Sexual Assault: is any offense classified as a sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which includes:

- 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 Complainant.
- Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of the Complainant for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the Consent of the Complainant, including instances where the Complainant 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.

Domestic Violence: includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by (i) a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the Complainant, (ii) a person with whom the Complainant shares a child in common, (iii) a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the Complainant as a spouse or intimate partner, (iv) a person similarly situated to a spouse of the Complainant under applicable domestic or family violence laws, or (v) any other person against an adult or youth Complainant who is protected from that person's acts under applicable domestic or family violence laws.

Dating Violence: is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant, and where the existence of such of a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the length of the relationship; the type of relationship; and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

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

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

Affirmative Consent: (referred to herein as "Consent") is 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.

The following principles provide guidance on the notion of Consent:

- Consent to any sexual act or prior consensual sexual 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.

APPENDIX C

Legal Definitions by Jurisdiction for Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Consent

New York State Law

Dating Violence

New York State does not specifically define "Dating Violence."

Domestic Violence

New York State does not specifically define "Domestic Violence." However, a violation of the following penal law statutes may be considered "domestic incidents" when the incident is between spouses or former spouses, between parent and child, between members of the same family or household. Family and Criminal court shall have concurrent jurisdiction over any proceeding. The listed penal jaw statutes are applicable: (a) disorderly Conduct, (b) harassment in the 1st or 2nd degree, (c) aggravated harassment 2nd degree, (d)sexual misconduct, (e)forcible touching, (f) sexual abuse 3rd degree, (g) sexual abuse 2nd degree as set forth in subdivision one of section 130.60 of the penal law, (h) stalking 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th degree, (i) criminal mischief, (j) menacing in the 2nd and 3rd degree, (k) reckless endangerment, (l) criminal obstruction of breathing or blood circulation, (m) strangulation in the 1st and 2nd degree, (n) assault in the 2nd and 3rd degree or an attempted assault, (o) identity theft in the 1st , 2nd and 3rd degree, (p) grand larceny in the 3rd and 4th degree or (q) coercion in the second degree as set forth in subdivisions one, two, and three of section 135.60 of the penal law.

Stalking

Stalking in the fourth degree, Penal Law section 120.45: A person is guilty of stalking in the fourth degree when he or she intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and knows or reasonably should know that such conduct: 1. is likely to cause reasonable fear of material harm to the physical health, safety or property of such person, a member of such person's immediate family or a third party with whom such person is acquainted; or 2. causes material harm to the mental or emotional health of such person, where such conduct consists of following, telephoning or initiating communication or contact with such person, a member of such person's immediate family or a third party with whom such person is acquainted, and the actor was previously clearly informed to cease that conduct; or 3. is likely to cause such person to reasonably fear that his or her employment, business or career is threatened, where such conduct consists of appearing, telephoning or initiating communication or contact at such person's place of employment or business, and the actor was previously clearly informed to cease that conduct. For the purposes of subdivision two of this section, "following" shall include the unauthorized tracking of such person's movements or location through the use of a global positioning system or other device.

Stalking in the third degree, Penal Law section 120.50: A person is guilty A person is guilty of stalking in the third degree when he or she: 1. Commits the crime of stalking in the fourth degree in violation of section 120.45 of this article against three or more persons, in three or more separate transactions, for which the actor has not been previously convicted; or 2. Commits the crime of stalking in the fourth degree in violation of section 120.45 of this article against any person, and has previously been convicted, within the preceding ten years of a specified predicate crime, as defined in subdivision five of section 120.40 of this article, and the victim of such specified predicate crime is the victim, or an immediate family member of the victim, of the present offense; or 3. 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 4. Commits the crime of stalking in the fourth degree and has previously been convicted within the preceding ten years of stalking in the fourth degree.

Stalking in the second degree, Penal Law section 120.55: A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when he or she: 1. Commits the crime of stalking in the third degree defined in subdivision three of section 120.50 of this article and in the course of and in furtherance of the commission of such offense: (i) displays, or possesses and threatens the use of, a firearm, pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun, electronic dart gun, electronic stun gun, cane sword, billy, blackjack, bludgeon, plastic knuckles, metal knuckles, chuka stick, sand bag, sandclub, slingshot, slungshot, shirken, "Kung Fu Star," dagger, dangerous knife, dirk, razor, stiletto, imitation pistol, dangerous instrument, deadly instrument or deadly weapon; or (ii) displays what appears to be a pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or other firearm, or 2. Commits the crime of stalking in the third degree in violation of subdivision three of section 120.50 of this article against any person, and has previously been convicted, within the preceding five years, of a specified predicate crime as defined in subdivision five of section 120.40 of this article, and the victim of such specified predicate crime is the victim, or an immediate family member of the victim, of the present offense; or 3. Commits the crime of stalking in the fourth degree and has previously been convicted of stalking in the third degree as defined in subdivision four of section 120.50 of this article against any person; or 4. Being twenty-one years of age or older, repeatedly follows a person under the age of fourteen 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 fourteen in reasonable fear of physical injury, serious physical injury or death; or 5. Commits the crime of stalking in the third degree, as defined in subdivision three of section 120.50 of this article, against ten or more persons, in ten or more separate transactions, for which the actor has not been previously convicted.

Stalking in the first degree, Penal Law section 120.60: A person is guilty of stalking in the first degree when he or she commits the crime of stalking in the third degree as defined in subdivision three of section 120.50 or stalking in the second degree as defined in section 120.55 of this article and, in the course and furtherance thereof, he or she: 1. intentionally or recklessly causes physical injury to the victim of such crime; or 2. commits a class A misdemeanor defined in article one hundred thirty of this chapter, or a class E felony defined in section 130.25, 130.40 or 130.85 of this chapter, or a class D felony defined in section 130.30 or 130.45 of this chapter.

Sexual Assault

New York State does not specifically define sexual assault. However, according to the Federal Regulations, sexual assault includes offenses that meet the definitions of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's UCR program. Sections 130 and 255 of the New York State Penal Law address these crimes.

Sexual Misconduct, Penal Law section 130.20: When a person (1) engages in sexual intercourse with another person without such person's consent; or (2) engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct without such person's consent; or (3) engages in sexual conduct with an animal or a dead human body.

Rape in the third degree, Penal Law section 130.25: When a person (1) engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than 17 years old; (2) Being 21 years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than 17 years old; or (3) engages in sexual intercourse with another person without such person's consent where such lack of consent is by reason of some factor other than incapacity to consent.

Rape in the second degree, Penal Law section 130.30: When a person (1) being 18 years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than 15 years old; or (2) engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. It is an affirmative defense to the crime of rape in the second degree the defendant was less than four years older than the victim at the time of the act.

Rape in the first degree, Penal law section 130.35: When a person engages in sexual intercourse with another person (1) by forcible compulsion; or (2) who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (3) who is less than 11 years old; or (4) who is less than 13 years old and the actor is 18 years old or more.

Criminal sexual act in the third degree, Penal law section 130.40: A person is guilty of criminal sexual act in the third degree when: 1. He or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with a person who is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old; 2. Being twenty-one years old or more, he or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with a person less than seventeen years old; or 3. He or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person without such person's consent where such lack of consent is by reason of some factor other than incapacity to consent.

Criminal sexual act in the second degree, Penal law section 130.45: A person is guilty of criminal sexual act in the second degree when: 1. being eighteen years old or more, he or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person less than fifteen years old; or 2. he or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. It shall be an affirmative defense to the crime of criminal sexual act in the second degree as defined in subdivision one of this section that the defendant was less than four years older than the victim at the time of the act.

Criminal sexual act in the first degree, Penal law section 130.50: A person is guilty of criminal sexual act in the first degree when he or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person: 1. by forcible compulsion; or 2. Who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or 3. Who is less than eleven years old; or 4. Who is less than thirteen years old and the actor is eighteen years old or more.

Forcible touching, Penal law section 130.52: A person is guilty of forcible touching when such person intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose: 1. forcibly touches the sexual or other intimate parts of another person for the purpose of degrading or abusing such person, or for the purpose of gratifying the actor's sexual desire; or 2. Subjects another person to sexual contact for the purpose of gratifying the actor's sexual desire and with intent to degrade or abuse such other person while such other person is a passenger on a bus, train, or subway car operated by any transit agency, authority or company, public or private, whose operation is authorized by New York state or any of its political subdivisions. For the purposes of this section, forcible touching includes squeezing, grabbing or pinching.

Persistent sexual abuse, Penal law section 130.53: A person is guilty of persistent sexual abuse when he or she commits the crime of forcible touching, as defined in section 130.52 of this article, sexual abuse in the third degree, as defined in section 130.55 of this article, or sexual abuse in the second degree, as defined in section 130.60 of this article, and, within the previous ten year period, excluding any time during which such person was incarcerated for any reason, has been convicted two or more times, in separate criminal transactions for which sentence was imposed on separate occasions, of forcible touching, as defined in section 130.52 of this article, sexual abuse in the third degree as defined in section 130.55 of this article, sexual abuse in the second degree, as defined in section 130.60 of this article, or any offense defined in this article, of which the commission or attempted commission thereof is a felony.

Sexual abuse in the third degree, penal law section 130.55: A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the third degree when he or she subjects another person to sexual contact without the latter's consent; except that in any prosecution under this section, 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.

Sexual abuse in the second degree, Penal law section 130.60: A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the second degree when he or she subjects another person to sexual contact and when such other person is: 1. Incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old; or 2. Less than fourteen years old.

Sexual abuse in the first degree, Penal law section 130.65: A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the first degree when he or she subjects another person to sexual contact: 1. By forcible compulsion; or 2. When the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or 3. When the other person is less than eleven years old; or 4. When the other person is less than thirteen years old and the actor is twenty-one years old or older.

Aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree, Penal law section 130.65a: A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree when: (a) He or she inserts 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 (b) He or she inserts 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. 2. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

Aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree, Penal law section 130.66: A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree when he or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person: (a) By forcible compulsion; or (b) When the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (c) when the other person is less than eleven years old. 2. A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree when he or she inserts a foreign object 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 being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. 3. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

Aggravated sexual abuse in the second degree, Penal law section 130.67: A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the second degree when he or she inserts a finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person: (a) By forcible compulsion; or (b) When the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (c) When the other person is less than eleven years old. 2. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

Aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree, Penal law section 130.70: A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree when he or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person: (a) By forcible compulsion; or (b) When the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (c) When the other person is less than eleven years old. 2. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

Course of sexual conduct against a child in the first degree, Penal law section 130.75: A person is guilty of course of sexual conduct against a child in the first degree when, over a period of time not less than three months in duration: (a) he or she engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct, which includes at least one act of sexual intercourse, oral sexual conduct, anal sexual conduct or aggravated sexual contact, with a child less than eleven years old; or (b) he or she, being eighteen years old or more, engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct, which include at least one act of sexual intercourse, oral sexual conduct, anal sexual conduct or aggravated sexual contact, with a child less than thirteen years old. 2. A person may not be subsequently prosecuted for any other sexual offense involving the same victim unless the other charged offense occurred outside the time period charged under this section.

Course of sexual conduct against a child in the second degree, Penal law section 130.80: A person is guilty of course of sexual conduct against a child in the second degree when, over a period of time not less than three months in duration: (a) he or she engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct with a child less than eleven years old; or (b) he or she, being eighteen years old or more, engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct with a child less than thirteen years old. 2. A person may not be subsequently prosecuted for any other sexual offense involving the same victim unless the other charged offense occurred outside the time period charged under this section.

Facilitating a sex offense with a controlled substance, Penal law section 130.90: A person is guilty of facilitating a sex offense with a controlled substance when he or she: 1. knowingly and unlawfully possesses a controlled substance or any preparation compound, mixture or substance that requires a prescription to obtain and administers such substance or preparation, compound, mixture or substance that requires a prescription to obtain to another person without such person's consent and with intent to commit against such person conduct constituting a felony defined in this article; and 2. Commits or attempts to commit such conduct constituting a felony defined in this article.

Incest in the third degree, Penal law section 255.25: A person is guilty of incest in the third degree when he or she marries or engages in sexual intercourse, oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with a person whom he or she knows to be related to him or her, whether through marriage or not, as an ancestor, descendant, brother or sister of either the whole or the half blood, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece.

Incest in the second degree, Penal law section 255.26: A person is guilty of incest in the second degree when he or she commits the crime of rape in the second degree, as defined in section 130.30 of this part, or criminal sexual act in the second degree, as defined in section 130.45 of this part, against a person whom he or she knows to be related to him or her, whether through marriage or not, as an ancestor, descendant, brother or sister of either the whole or the half blood, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece.

Incest in the first degree, Penal law section 255.27: A person is guilty of incest in the first degree when he or she commits the crime of rape in the first degree, as defined in subdivision three or four of section 130.35 of this part, or criminal sexual act in the first degree, as defined in subdivision three or four of section 130.50 of this part, against a person whom he or she knows to be related to him or her, whether through marriage or not, as an ancestor, descendant, brother or sister of either the whole or half blood, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece.

Consent

Sex Offenses; lack of consent, Penal law section 130.05: Whether or not specifically stated, it is an element of every offense defined in this article that the sexual act was committed without consent of the victim. 2. Lack of consent

results from: (a) Forcible compulsion; or (b) Incapacity to consent; or (c) Where the offense charged is sexual abuse or forcible touching, any circumstances, in addition to forcible compulsion or incapacity to consent, in which the victim does not expressly or impliedly acquiesce in the actor's conduct; or (d) Where the offense charged is rape in the third degree as defined in subdivision three of section 130.25, or criminal sexual act in the third degree as defined in subdivision three of section 130.40, in addition to forcible compulsion, circumstances under which, at the time of the act of intercourse, oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct, the victim clearly expressed that he or she did not consent to engage in such act, and a reasonable person in the actor's situation would have understood such person's words and acts as an expression of lack of consent to such act under all the circumstances. 3. A person is deemed incapable of consent when he or she is: (a) less than seventeen years old; or (b) mentally disabled; or (c) mentally incapacitated; or (d) physically helpless; or (e) committed to the care and custody or supervision of the state department of corrections and community supervision or a hospital, as such term is defined in subdivision two of section four hundred of the correction law, and the actor is an employee who knows or reasonably should know that such person is committed to the care and custody or supervision of such department or hospital.

New York State Education law, Title 7, Article 129-B, section 6441: Affirmative consent to sexual activity Every institution shall adopt the following definition of affirmative consent as part of its code of conduct: "Affirmative consent is 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." 2. Each institution's code of conduct shall reflect the following principles as guidance for the institution's community: a. Consent to any sexual act or prior consensual sexual activity between or with any party does not necessarily constitute consent to any other sexual act. b. Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating the act is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. c. Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time. d. 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. e. Consent cannot be given when it is the result of any coercion, intimidation, force, or threat of harm. f. When consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given, sexual activity must stop.

Italy (Rome) Laws

Consent: In Italy, consent means words or overt acts indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual conduct at issue by a competent person. An expression of refusal or lack of consent through words or conduct means there is no consent (i.e., "No Means No"). Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission, resulting from the accused's use of force, threat of force, or fear, does not constitute consent.

Sexual Assault: Italian law defines sexual assault as the use of violence, threats, or abuse of authority to force the victim to perform or submit to sexual acts. Aggravating circumstances cover those who take advantage of the victim's physical or mental infirmity, those who are present at the time of the offence, or who deceive the victim by impersonating another person and thereby cause the victim to perform or submit to sexual acts. (Italian Criminal Code, Article 609-bis.)

Dating Violence: Dating or intimate partner violence includes several forms of violence — physical, sexual, economic, psychological/emotional, and stalking — perpetrated by an intimate partner. A current or previous dating relationship shall not constitute consent within the Italian Criminal Code. (Italian Criminal Code, as amended by Law No. 69/2019; Law No. 77/2013.)

Domestic Violence: Italian law defines domestic violence as all acts of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit, or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim. Domestic violence triggers a number of different crimes under the Italian Criminal Code. A victim of domestic violence may report an accusation of crime to the judicial police or the public prosecutor's office against the perpetrator, triggering the start of investigations. (Italian Criminal Code, as amended by Law No. 69/2019; Law No. 77/2013.)

Stalking: Under the Italian Code of Criminal Procedure, stalking is the conduct of anyone who, with repeated acts, threatens or harasses another individual in such a way as to cause a persistent and serious state of anxiety or fear, or a well-founded fear for their own safety or the safety of a next of kin or a person linked by an affective relationship, or so as to force the individual to change their living habits. (Italian Criminal Code, Section 612-bis.)

France (Paris) Laws

Consent: French law does not specifically define consent.

Sexual Assault: A sexual act committed by violence, constraint, threat, or surprise. French law provides that "surprise" applies where the victim was unconscious or under the influence of alcohol. (French Criminal Code, Article 222-23.)

Dating Violence: French law does not specifically define dating violence.

Domestic Violence: Domestic violence is defined as violence against a spouse or partner, whether the couple is married, bound by a civil solidarity pact, in simple cohabitation, or even separated. It may include psychological, physical, or sexual violence. (French Criminal Code, Articles 309 and 311.)

Stalking: Stalking is defined as harassing a person through repeated comments or behavior having the object or effect of deteriorating their living conditions, resulting in an alteration of their physical or mental health. (French Criminal Code, Article 222-33-2-1.)

Ireland (Limerick) Laws

Consent: A person consents to a sexual act if he or she freely and voluntarily agrees to engage in that act. The law sets out a non-exhaustive list of circumstances in which there is no consent—including where the person submits because of the application of force, the threat of force, or a well-founded fear of force; is asleep or unconscious; is incapable of consenting through the effect of alcohol or another drug; is suffering from a physical disability that prevents them from communicating agreement; is mistaken as to the nature and purpose of the act or the identity of another person; or is unlawfully detained. Consent may be withdrawn at any time before the act begins or, in the case of a continuing act, while it is taking place. (Criminal Law (Rape) (Amendment) Act 1990, Section 9, as inserted by the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 2017, Section 48.)

Sexual Assault: Irish law does not use a single collective "sexual assault" term matching the Clery Act definition. The nearest equivalents are the offence of sexual assault—an assault accompanied by circumstances of indecency, committed without consent (Criminal Law (Rape) (Amendment) Act 1990, Section 2, which renamed the former offence of indecent assault); aggravated sexual assault—a sexual assault involving serious violence or the threat of serious violence, or conduct causing injury, humiliation, or degradation of a grave nature (Section 3); and the offences of rape (Criminal Law (Rape) Act 1981, Section 2) and rape under Section 4, involving penetration (Criminal Law (Rape) (Amendment) Act 1990, Section 4).

Dating Violence: Irish law does not define "dating violence" as a distinct offence. Violence within a dating relationship is addressed through the intimate-relationship provisions of the Domestic Violence Act 2018, which apply to a person who is or was in an "intimate relationship" with the other person, whether or not they cohabit; a relationship does not cease to be an intimate relationship only because it is no longer sexual in nature. (Domestic Violence Act 2018, Sections 2 and 39(4).)

Domestic Violence: Irish law does not define "domestic violence" as a single offence; it is addressed through a civil protective-order framework and the criminal offence of coercive control. Coercive control is committed where a person knowingly and persistently engages in controlling or coercive behavior toward a spouse, civil partner, or person in an intimate relationship with them, that has a serious effect on that person and that a reasonable person would consider likely to have such an effect. Behavior has a "serious effect" where it causes the person to fear that violence will be used against them, or serious alarm or distress that has a substantial adverse impact on their usual day-to-day activities. (Domestic Violence Act 2018, Section 39.)

Stalking: A person is guilty of stalking where, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, by his or her acts, they intentionally or recklessly cause another person to fear that violence will be used against them or another person connected to them, or to suffer serious alarm or distress that has a substantial adverse impact on their usual day-to-day activities. (Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997, Section 10, as substituted by the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023, Section 23; standalone stalking offence in effect from 1 November 2023.)

APPENDIX D

Other Definitions and Terms Used in This Report

United States Code Title 18, section 16 - Crime of violence: The term "crime of violence" means- (a) an offense that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, or (b) any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.

Campus Security Authorities (CSA): is a "Clery-specific" term encompassing four groups of individuals and organizations associated with the institution. The function of the CSA is to report allegations of Clery Act crimes that he or she concludes were made in good faith:

- A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution.
- Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department such as an individual who is responsible for monitoring entrance into institutional property.
- Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. If such an official is a pastoral or professional counselor as defined below, the official is not considered a campus security authority when acting as a pastoral or professional counselor.

Pastoral Counselor: A person who is associated with a religious order or denomination, is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

Professional Counselor: A person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of the counselor's license or certification.

Fire: any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

Cause of Fire: is defined as the factor or factors that give rise to a fire. The causal factor may be, but is not limited to, the result of an intentional or unintentional action, mechanical failure, or act of nature.

Fire-Related Injury: is defined as any instance in which a person is injured as a result of a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause, while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of the fire. The term "person" may include students, employees, visitors, firefighters or any other individuals.

Fire-Related Death: is defined as any instance in which a person (1) is killed as a result of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of a fire; or (2) dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the fire.

Value of Property Damage: is defined as the estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity. This estimate should include contents damaged by fire, and related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

Fire Safety System: is defined as any mechanism or system related to the detection of a fire, the warning resulting from a fire, or the control of a fire. This may include sprinkler systems or other fire extinguishing systems, fire detection devices, stand-alone smoke alarms, devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights; smoke-control and reduction mechanisms; and fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.

Fire Drill: is defined as a supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.

Sexual Misconduct: the term "sexual misconduct" includes (a) Dating Violence, (b) Domestic Violence, (c) Stalking, (d) Sexual Assault and (e) Sexual Activity without Consent. Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking and Sexual Assault are defined in Appendix B. The term Sexual Activity

without Consent refers to the crime of Incest and Statutory Rape. These crimes are defined in Appendix B.

Bystander: is a person who observes a crime, impending crime, conflict, potentially violent or violent behavior, or conduct that is in violation of University rules or policies.

Complainant: is the individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute Sexual Misconduct under this Policy.

Education Program or Activity: includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the University exercised substantial control over both the Respondent and the context in which the Sexual Misconduct occurs and also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the University.

Formal Complaint: is a document filed by a Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging Sexual Misconduct against a Respondent and requesting that the University investigate the allegation of Sexual Misconduct.

Respondent: is an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute Sexual Misconduct.

Retaliation: is an action to intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX, N.Y. 129-B, and/or any applicable law, rule, regulation and/or policy, or because the individual has made a complaint of Sexual Misconduct or participated in an investigation or proceeding related to alleged Sexual Misconduct.

Supportive Measures: are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the Complainant or the Respondent before or after the filing of a Formal Complaint or where no Formal Complaint has been filed.

Hazing: is defined as 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 is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), 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.

APPENDIX E

Crime Statistics by Campus

Queens, NY, Campus

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus	Non-Campus Residence Halls	On-Campus Residence Halls	Total
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2025	6	0	0	0	5	6
	2024	1	0	0	0	1	1
	2023	3	0	0	0	3	3
Fondling	2025	2	0	0	0	2	2
	2024	2	0	0	0	1	2
	2023	3	0	0	0	2	3
Incest	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	3	0	0	0	0	3
	2023	1	0	0	0	0	1
Aggravated Assault	2025	3	0	0	0	3	3
	2024	2	0	0	0	0	2
	2023	0	1	0	0	0	1
Burglary	2025	3	0	0	0	2	3
	2024	4	0	0	0	0	4
	2023	2	0	2	0	1	4
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	23	2	0	0	0	25
	2024	10	1	0	0	0	11
	2023	13	0	0	0	0	13

St. John's University Crime Statistics: Queens, NY, Campus (continued)

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus	Non-Campus Residence Halls	On-Campus Residence Halls	Total
Arson	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	1	0	0	0	1	1
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2025	8	0	0	0	5	8
	2024	2	1	0	0	2	3
	2023	1	1	0	0	0	2
Stalking	2025	12	0	0	0	6	12
	2024	2	1	0	0	1	3
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing (NEW - Stop Campus Hazing Act)	2025	1	0	0	0	0	1
	2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Liquor Law Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	1	0	0	0	0	1
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law - Disciplinary Referrals	2025	84	0	0	0	79	84
	2024	37	0	0	0	37	37
	2023	23	0	0	0	23	23
Drug Law - Disciplinary Referrals	2025	1	0	0	0	1	1
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law - Disciplinary Referrals	2025	1	0	0	0	1	1
	2024	5	0	0	0	4	5
	2023	5	0	0	0	5	5

Hate crimes: See detailed hate crime table below.

Queens, NY, Campus Hate Crime Statistics—by Year and Bias Category:

Year	Offense Type	Race/Ethnicity	Religion	Gender/Gender Identity	Sexual Orientation	Disability	National Origin
2025	Vandalism	2	0	0	0	0	0
2025	Intimidation	2	0	0	2	0	0
2024	Vandalism	1	0	0	0	0	0
2023	Intimidation	0	1	0	0	0	0

Note: Hate crimes are counted separately and are not included in the primary crime statistic totals above.

There are no unfounded crimes for 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Manhattan, NY, Campus

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus	Total
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Rape	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Incest	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	1	0	1

Manhattan, NY, Campus (continued)

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus	Total
Aggravated Assault	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Arson	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2025	1	0	0	1
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Hazing (NEW - Stop Campus Hazing Act)	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Liquor Law Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

Manhattan, NY, Campus (continued)

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus	Total
Liquor Law - Disciplinary Referrals	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Drug Law - Disciplinary Referrals	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law - Disciplinary Referrals	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes: No reported hate crimes for the Manhattan Campus for the years 2023, 2024, or 2025.

There are no unfounded crimes for 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Staten Island, NY, Campus

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus	Total
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Rape	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Incest	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

Staten Island, NY, Campus (continued)

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus	Total
Robbery	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2025	0	0	0	
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	1	0	0	1
	2023	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Arson	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
HAZING (NEW - Stop Campus Hazing Act)	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Liquor Law Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

Staten Island, NY, Campus (continued)

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus	Total
Weapons Law Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law - Disciplinary Referrals	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Drug Law - Disciplinary Referrals	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law - Disciplinary Referrals	2025	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes: No reported hate crimes for the Staten Island Campus for the years 2023, 2024, or 2025.

There are no unfounded crimes for 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Rome, Italy, Location

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus	Non-Campus Residence Halls	On-Campus Residence Halls	Total
Murder/ Non- Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2025	3	0	0	0	3	3
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0

Rome, Italy, Location (continued)

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus	Non-Campus Residence Halls	On-Campus Residence Halls	Total
Domestic Violence	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing (NEW - Stop Campus Hazing Act)	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Liquor Law Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law - Disciplinary Referrals	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law - Disciplinary Referrals	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law - Disciplinary Referrals	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes: No reported hate crimes for the Rome Campus for the years 2023, 2024, or 2025.

There are no unfounded crimes for 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Paris, France, Location

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus	Non-Campus Residence Halls	On-Campus Residence Halls	Total
Murder/ Non- Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0

Paris, France, Location (continued)

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus	Non-Campus Residence Halls	On-Campus Residence Halls	Total
Domestic Violence	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing (NEW - Stop Campus Hazing Act)	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Liquor Law Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law - Disciplinary Referrals	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law - Disciplinary Referrals	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law - Disciplinary Referrals	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes: No reported hate crimes for the Paris Campus for the years 2023, 2024, or 2025.

There are no unfounded crimes for 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Limerick, Ireland, Location

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus	Non-Campus Residence Halls	On-Campus Residence Halls	Total
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0

Limerick, Ireland, Location (continued)

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus	Non-Campus Residence Halls	On-Campus Residence Halls	Total
Domestic Violence	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing (NEW - Stop Campus Hazing Act)	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Liquor Law Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law - Disciplinary Referrals	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law - Disciplinary Referrals	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law - Disciplinary Referrals	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes: No reported hate crimes for the Limerick Campus for the years 2023, 2024, or 2025.

There are no unfounded crimes for 2023, 2024, and 2025.

APPENDIX F

Fire Statistics and Fire Safety Descriptions

Calendar Year 2025						
Residential Facilities	Total Fires	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries	Deaths	Property Damage ($)
John Cardinal O'Connor Hall	1	1	Electrical	3	0	$250,000–$500,000
Helen and Hugh L. Carey Hall	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Janetschek Hall	1	1	Electrical	0	0	$0–$99
DaSilva Hall	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Hollis Hall	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Donovan Hall	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Founders Village Townhouses	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Henley Dorm	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Seton Complex	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
164-07 Goethals Avenue	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
164-09 Goethals Avenue	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
170-19 Grand Central Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Rome — Leoniano	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Paris — Maison Mere	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Limerick — Courtbrack Accommodation	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00

Fire Statistics and Fire Safety Descriptions (continued)

Calendar Year 2024						
Residential Facilities	Total Fires	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries	Deaths	Property Damage ($)
John Cardinal O'Connor Hall	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Helen and Hugh L. Carey Hall	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Janetschek Hall	1	1	Accidental	0	0	$1,000–$5,000
DaSilva Hall	0	0	Electrical	0	0	$0.00
Hollis Hall	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Donovan Hall	1	1	Electrical	0	0	$0.00–$99
Founders Village Townhouses	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Henley Dorm	1	1	Cooking	0	0	$0.00-$99
Seton Complex	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
164-07 Goethals Avenue	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
164-09 Goethals Avenue	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
170-19 Grand Central Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Rome — Leoniano	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Paris — Maison Mere	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Limerick — Courtbrack Accommodation	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00

Fire Statistics and Fire Safety Descriptions (continued)

Calendar Year 2023						
Residential Facilities	Total Fires	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries	Deaths	Property Damage ($)
John Cardinal O'Connor Hall	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Helen and Hugh L. Carey Hall	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Janetschek Hall	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
DaSilva Hall	1	1	Electrical	0	0	$100–$999
Hollis Hall	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Donovan Hall	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Founders Village Townhouses	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Henley Dorm	4	1	Cooking	0	0	$0.00–$99
		1	Cooking	0	0	$0.00–$99
		1	Cooking	0	0	$0.00–$99
		1	Cooking	0	0	$0.00–$99
Seton Complex	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
164-07 Goethals Avenue	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
164-09 Goethals Avenue	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
170-19 Grand Central Parkway	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Rome — Leoniano	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Paris — Maison Mere	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00
Limerick — Clayton Hotel	0	0	N/A	0	0	$0.00

* Janetschek Hall was formerly known as Century Hall.

APPENDIX G

On-Campus Housing Fire Safety System Descriptions

The table below describes the fire safety systems present in each on-campus student housing facility and documents the number of fire drills conducted during the previous calendar year (2025). All Queens campus residential facilities hold a minimum of three fire drills per year (two announced semester drills plus one unannounced drill after sunset during the fall semester). International residential facilities conduct between two and four fire drills annually.

Building	Interior Alarm	Full Sprinklers	Partial Sprinklers	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher	Evacuation Plan	Drills (Prior Yr)
John Cardinal O'Connor Hall 81-90 Utopia Parkway	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Helen and Hugh L. Carey Hall 81-98 Utopia Parkway	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Janetschek Hall 81-94 Utopia Parkway	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
DaSilva Hall 170-05 Grand Central Parkway	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Hollis Hall 170-01 Grand Central Parkway	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Donovan Hall 169-25 Grand Central Parkway	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Founders Village Townhouses 82-30 Utopia Parkway	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Henley Dorm 172-14 Henley Road	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Seton Complex 152-11 Union Turnpike	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
164-07 Goethals Avenue (Closed)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	0
164-09 Goethals Avenue (Closed)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	0
170-19 Grand Central Parkway	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	0

APPENDIX G (continued)

Building	Interior Alarm	Full Sprinklers	Partial Sprinklers	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher	Evacuation Plan	Drills (Prior Yr)
Rome — Leoniano Via Marcantonio Colonna, 21A	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Paris — Maison Mere 93, rue de Sèvres	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Limerick — Courtbrack Accommodation Courtbrack Avenue, Off The Dock Road	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	4

Notes:

- The Rome location has a fully functioning fire alarm system as of academic year 2024. The fire detection system was replaced during 2023.
- Janetschek Hall was formerly known as Century Hall (2021–2022).
- 164-07 and 164-09 Goethals Avenue are closed and no longer owned, controlled, or in use by St. John's University.
- 170-19 Grand Central Parkway has an interior fire alarm system but no sprinkler system.

All on-campus housing facilities meet or exceed New York City fire code requirements and Clery Act fire safety standards. Fire Safety Officers and Public Safety Officers conduct frequent fire safety inspections in University buildings and are trained to recognize hazardous conditions.

APPENDIX H

You Are Not Alone: Victim Resource Guide

If you have experienced sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, please know that you are not alone and that help is available. You are not to blame for what happened to you. The following resources are available to all students and employees of St. John's University, regardless of gender, sexual orientation, immigration status, or whether you choose to make a formal report.

Immediate Safety

If you are in immediate danger or need emergency medical assistance:

- Call 911 (or 112 at international campuses)
- Call St. John's Public Safety: 718-990-5252 (available 24/7)

On-Campus Confidential Resources

These resources will not share your information without your consent (except as required to prevent imminent harm):

Resource / Office	Contact Information
Campus Support Advisor (CSA)	718-990-8484 | Available to all students — confidential | Provides information on University procedures, all available remedies, and facilitates referrals
Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) — Queens	718-990-6384 | Free and confidential mental health support | Available to all enrolled students
Student Health Services — Queens	718-990-6360 | Free and confidential medical support for students
Campus Ministry — Queens	718-990-6255 | Spiritual support and follow-up referrals | Note: Non-confidential outside of sacramental context
Employee Assistance Program (EAP) — for employees	(800) 833-8707 | myccaonline.com (Code: STJOHNS) | Free, confidential, 24/7 | Available to employees and their families

On-Campus Nonconfidential Resources

These resources are obligated to report incidents to the Title IX Coordinator:

Resource / Office	Contact Information
Title IX Coordinator — Esther Hutchinson	718-990-1865, press 4 | titleix@stjohns.edu
Deputy Title IX Coordinator — David N. Gachigo, Ph.D.	718-390-4345
Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Athletics — Kristin Quinn	718-990-2643
Department of Public Safety	718-990-5252 | Available 24/7
Anonymous Online Reporting Form	stjohns.edu/reportsexualmisconduct

Medical Care and Evidence Preservation

Even if you do not have visible physical injuries, there may be injuries that you cannot see. Seeking medical attention as soon as possible is important for your health and, if you choose, for evidence preservation.

- Seek medical care within 48 hours — and no more than 120 hours — of the incident to preserve evidence for possible legal action.
- If you choose to preserve evidence: do not bathe, douche, brush your teeth, or comb your hair. Bring a change of clothes to the hospital. Photographs may be taken of any bruises, scrapes, or cuts.
- You do not have to make a police report to have evidence preserved. Taking this step will not commit you to any particular course of action.
- The University offers free transportation to and from a hospital for a Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE) examination.

Hospitals with Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE) Programs near Queens Campus

Resource / Office	Contact Information
NYC Health + Hospitals / Queens	82-68 164th Street, Jamaica, NY 11432 | (718) 883-3000
NewYork-Presbyterian / Queens	56-45 Main Street, Flushing, NY | (718) 670-1100
NYC Health + Hospitals / Elmhurst	79-01 Broadway, Elmhurst, NY 11373 | (718) 334-4000
Mount Sinai Queens	25-20 30th Avenue, Astoria, NY 11102 | (718) 932-1000

Hospitals near Manhattan Campus

Resource / Office	Contact Information
Bellevue Hospital Center	462 First Avenue, New York, NY | (212) 562-4141 | SAFE program available
Mount Sinai Hospital	1 Gustave L. Levy Place, New York, NY | (212) 241-6500
Mount Sinai Morningside Emergency Room	443 W 114th Street, New York, NY 10025 | (212) 636-3375 / (212) 857-9990
NewYork-Presbyterian – Weill Cornell	525 East 68th Street, New York, NY 10065 | (212) 746-5026 / (212) 746-9414
NYC Health + Hospitals / Metropolitan	1901 First Avenue, New York, NY 10029 | (212) 423-6262
NYC Health + Hospitals / Harlem	506 Lenox Avenue, New York, NY 10037 | (212) 939-2250

Local Law Enforcement

Resource / Office	Contact Information
NYPD Special Victims Division	646-610-7272
New York State Police Sexual Assault Hotline	844-845-7269
Report online (NYPD)	nyc.gov/nypd

Orders of Protection and Legal Assistance

You may be interested in obtaining an Order of Protection or Temporary Restraining Order. An Order of Protection is a document issued by a public court to limit the behavior of someone who harms or threatens to harm another person. Upon request, Public Safety officers within St. John's Department of Public Safety are available to provide assistance in seeking an Order of Protection or a Temporary Restraining Order—but a Public Safety officer cannot request one on your behalf.

In New York, family courts, criminal courts, and supreme courts can all issue Orders of Protection. Contact the court in your county for assistance.

Resource / Office	Contact Information
NYC Family Court (Queens)	Queens County Family Court: 151-20 Jamaica Ave, Jamaica, NY 11432 | (718) 298-0197
Safe Horizon (legal advocacy, all boroughs)	(212) 577-7777 | safehorizon.org
NYLAG (New York Legal Assistance Group)	(212) 613-5000 | nylag.org

Community and Off-Campus Resources

Reports to off-campus community resources do not constitute a report to the University and will not result in the University taking any action against the Respondent.

Resource / Office	Contact Information
RAINN National Sexual Assault Hotline	1-800-656-HOPE (4673) | rainn.org | Free, confidential, 24/7
NYC Alliance Against Sexual Assault	svfreenyc.org
Safe Horizon — NYC DV Hotline	1-800-621-HOPE (4673) | safehorizon.org | Available 24/7
NYC Domestic Violence Hotline	(800) 621-4673 | 24/7 crisis counseling and referrals
NYC Well (mental health crisis)	1-888-NYC-WELL (692-9355) | 24/7 mental health support
LGBTQ Domestic Violence Project	(800) 832-1901 | 24/7 hotline for LGBTQ+ survivors
Day One — Teen Dating Violence	dayoneny.org | (212) exist-day (888) 605-7960
National Dating Abuse Helpline (loveisrespect)	1-866-331-9474 | loveisrespect.org | Text: START to 88788
Victim Services of NYC	victimservicesnyc.org
National Center for Victims of Crime	victimsofcrime.org | (202) 467-8700

Resources for International Students

International students have the same rights as all students to report and to receive support and resources for sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and/or stalking, regardless of immigration or visa status. The University will not retaliate against international students or treat them differently. International students may obtain additional support and information about immigration or visa status, including options for U and T visas through the following:

Resource / Office	Contact Information
International Student and Scholar Services Office	718-990-6083
USCIS (U and T Visa information)	uscis.gov | 1-800-375-5283
Safe Horizon Immigration Law Project	718-943-9360

Resources at International Locations

Rome, Italy

Resource / Office	Contact Information
Carabinieri (local law enforcement)	112
Centro Anti Violenza Roma	(800) 274-274 (free hotline)
San Camillo Hospital — Sportello Donna	Circonvallazione Gianicolense 87 | +39 06-58703216 / +39 327 3603369 Email: sportellodonna.sancamillo@gmail.com
SOS Donna	Via di Grotta Perfetta, 610, 00142 Roma RM | +39 06-96678236 Email: sosdonnacomune.roma@gmail.com

Paris, France

Resource / Office	Contact Information
Police Nationale	17 or 112
3919 — Violences Femmes Info	3919 (national helpline for violence against women)
Hopital Hotel-Dieu	1 Parvis Notre-Dame, Paris | +33 1 42 34 82 34
SOS English-language Help Line	+33 (0)1 46214646 | 3–11pm daily (support and counseling line)

Limerick, Ireland

Resource / Office	Contact Information
Garda (local law enforcement)	999 or 112
Sexual Violence Centre Clare/Limerick	(065) 689 2746
Rape Crisis Mid-West	(061) 311 511 | Free, confidential counseling

Students' Bill of Rights

In accordance with New York Education Law Article 129-B, all students at St. John's University have the following rights:

- The right to have any and all alleged violations of this policy investigated in a fair, impartial, and prompt manner.
- The right to be treated with dignity and receive a description of available resources and options, including the ability to contact law enforcement.
- The right to have an advisor of your choice present throughout the investigation and hearing process.
- The right to receive advanced written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings at which your attendance is requested.
- The right to present witnesses and evidence on your behalf.
- The right to an appeal of any determination.
- The right to be free from retaliation.
- The right to have your personally identifiable information protected, consistent with legal obligations.
- The right to change your academic, living, transportation, or working situation, subject to available options.
- The right to seek a protective order, no-contact order, or other appropriate legal remedy.
- Make a report to local law enforcement and/or NY State Police
- Have disclosures of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault treated seriously
- Make a decision about whether or not to disclose a crime or violation and participate in the judicial or conduct process and/ or criminal justice process free from pressure by the University
- Participate in a process that is fair, impartial, and provides adequate notice and a meaningful opportunity to be heard
- Be treated with dignity and receive from the University courteous, fair, and respectful health care and counseling services, where available
- Be free from any suggestion that the reporting individual is at fault when these crimes and violations are committed, or should have acted in a different manner to avoid such crimes or violations
- Describe the incident to as few University representatives as practicable and not be required to unnecessarily repeat a description of the incident
- Be protected from retaliation by the University, any student, the accused and/or the respondent, and/or their friends, family, and acquaintances within the jurisdiction of the University
- Access to at least one level of appeal of a determination
- Be accompanied by an advisor of choice who may assist and advise a reporting individual, accused, or respondent through the conduct process including during all meetings and hearings related to such process
- Exercise civil rights and practice of religion without interference by the investigative, criminal justice, or judicial or conduct process of the University

APPENDIX I

Policy 703: Sexual Misconduct Grievance Procedures

1. Application of This Policy

The complaint resolution procedures set forth in Policy 703 apply to complaints made against students, staff, administrators, employees of the University, and other persons with or without affiliation with the University. Complaints against faculty members will also follow this Policy's procedures, as well as any additional procedures set forth in the University Statutes.

In cases where the person accused of Sexual Misconduct is neither a student nor an employee of the University, the University's ability to take responsive action is extremely limited. However, the University shall take all appropriate steps within its control and in accordance with the law to ensure a safe and nondiscriminatory campus community, such as restricting the visitor's access to campus and/or referring the matter to local law enforcement for legal action, where appropriate.

2. Filing a Formal Complaint

A Complainant may file a Formal Complaint alleging Sexual Misconduct against a Respondent and requesting that the University investigate the allegation. Such a complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator::

- In person at the Title IX Office
- By mail addressed to the Title IX Coordinator
- By email to titleix@stjohns.edu
- Via the online reporting form at stjohns.edu/reportsexualmisconduct

There is no time limit for reporting Sexual Misconduct to the Title IX Coordinators under this Policy. Any member of the University community who believes that they have been a victim of Sexual Misconduct is encouraged to report the alleged Sexual Misconduct immediately.

3. Option to Decline Filing a Formal Complaint

A Complainant may decline to file a Formal Complaint or request that the University not investigate. The Title IX Coordinator will weigh the Complainant's request against the University's obligation to provide a safe, nondiscriminatory environment and decide whether the request can be honored, considering factors including:

- Whether there have been other Sexual Misconduct complaints about the same Respondent.
- Whether the Respondent has a history of arrests or records from a prior school indicating a history of violence.
- Whether the incident represents escalation of previously noted behavior.
- Whether there is an increased risk that the Respondent will commit additional acts of violence.
- Whether the Sexual Misconduct was committed by multiple perpetrators.
- Whether the Complainant's report reveals a pattern of perpetration at a given location or by a particular group.
- Whether the alleged Sexual Misconduct was perpetrated with a weapon; the age of the Complainant; the seriousness of the offense.
- Whether the University has other means to obtain relevant evidence.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the University will honor the request not to investigate, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Complainant of the decision. Ultimately, the University retains the right to act upon any information that comes to its attention, and the Title IX Coordinator may sign a Formal Complaint alleging Sexual Misconduct against a Respondent and order an investigation of the alleged Sexual Misconduct.

The University may also consider broader remedial action, such as increased monitoring and/or security at locations where the reported Sexual Misconduct occurred, increasing training, education and prevention efforts, and conducting climate surveys.

4. Notice of Investigation

After making a threshold determination that the conduct alleged, if proved, may constitute Sexual Misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator will commence an investigation by issuing a Notice of Investigation to the Complainant and the Respondent. The notice will state, among other things:

- The identities of the parties involved, if known.
- A description of the alleged conduct, including the date(s), time(s), and location(s), if known.
- A description of the grievance process and an instruction to preserve relevant evidence.
- The specific University policy alleged to have been violated and possible sanctions.
- That the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the process.
- Where to review the New York State Student Bill of Rights.
- That the parties may have an advisor of their choice throughout the investigatory and hearing processes.
- That the parties will have an opportunity to inspect and review evidence.
- The availability of Supportive Measures.
- The prohibition against retaliation.
- The University policy prohibiting knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during a University investigation or hearing.
- The parties' option to select informal resolution (except in cases involving allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student).

5. Investigation Process

The Title IX Coordinator will assign an Investigator to conduct an investigation that may include meetings with the Complainant, the Respondent, and witnesses, as well as review of relevant documents and materials. The Complainant and the Respondent will have an equal opportunity to gather and present relevant evidence, participate in the investigation, and present witnesses.

The University cannot access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use a party's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional in connection with the provision of treatment to the party, unless the party provides voluntary, written consent.

6. Opportunity to Review Evidence

Toward the end of the investigative process, the Title IX Coordinator will send to each party and their advisors, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review. The Complainant and the Respondent will each have 10 calendar days to submit a written response to the evidence, which will be incorporated into the investigative file.

7. Evidentiary Standard

The evidentiary standard in determining the facts is the preponderance of the evidence—a finding that it is more likely than not that the alleged Sexual Misconduct occurred or did not occur. The Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct until a finding of responsibility is made pursuant to the procedures set forth in this Policy.

8. Hearing Procedure

An impartial, live hearing will be held. At the University's discretion and with consideration for requests made by the parties, the hearing will be conducted with either all parties physically present in the same location, or any or all participants may appear virtually with technology enabling participants to simultaneously see and hear each other in real-time. The hearing will be recorded. Participants will generally be limited to the Hearing Officer, the Complainant, the Complainant's advisor, the Respondent, the Respondent's advisor, the Investigator, and witnesses. The Hearing Officer will not be the Title IX Coordinator or the Investigator assigned to the case.

Hearing procedure:

1. Introduction by the Hearing Officer, including explanation of the hearing process and rules of decorum.
2. Testimony by the Investigator, with questioning by the Hearing Officer and cross-examination by the parties' advisors.
3. Testimony by the Complainant, with questioning by the Hearing Officer and cross-examination by the Respondent's advisor.
4. Testimony by the Respondent, with questioning by the Hearing Officer and cross-examination by the Complainant's advisor.
5. Testimony by witnesses, with questioning by the Hearing Officer and cross-examination by the parties' advisors.
6. Closing statement by the Complainant.
7. Closing statement by the Respondent.
8. The Hearing Officer closes the hearing and informs the parties that a written decision will be forthcoming.

At no time may the Complainant and the Respondent question each other directly. Questions and evidence about either party's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are generally not relevant, except in limited circumstances.

9. Decision Regarding Responsibility

Upon consideration of the investigative record and the hearing record, the Hearing Officer will issue a written decision regarding responsibility. The Complainant and the Respondent will receive copies of the written decision simultaneously. The decision will include:

- The allegations are potentially constituting Sexual Misconduct.
- A description of the procedural steps taken from receipt of the Formal Complaint through the determination.
- Findings of fact supporting the determination.
- Conclusions regarding the application of University Policies to the facts.
- A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility.
- Any disciplinary sanctions to be imposed on the Respondent.
- Whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access will be provided to the Complainant.
- The University's procedures and permissible bases for the Complainant and the Respondent to appeal.

10. Possible Sanctions

For Students: Possible sanctions include, but are not limited to: a formal warning; housing probation; University premises restriction; suspension or expulsion from University housing; student life probation; University disciplinary probation; suspension from the University; or expulsion from the University. Where required by law, transcripts of students found responsible or who withdraw while certain disciplinary charges are pending will include notations of: "Suspended after a finding of responsibility for a code of conduct violation," "Expelled after a finding of responsibility for a code of conduct violation," or "Withdrew with conduct charges pending." Suspension notations may be removed at the University's discretion, but no earlier than one year after the conclusion of the suspension. Expulsion notations shall not be removed.

For Staff and Administrators: Disciplinary action including, but not limited to a letter of reprimand or warning; probation; suspension (with or without pay); termination; or other discipline or resolution deemed appropriate based on the circumstances and severity of the findings.

For Faculty: The University will follow applicable University procedures, including those in the University Statutes. Potential sanctions range from a letter of reprimand or warning to termination of employment.

11. Appeals

All appeals will be heard by a three-member panel. The panel shall not include the Hearing Officer, the Title IX Coordinator, or the Investigator assigned to the case. The Complainant and the Respondent have the right to appeal a determination regarding responsibility, sanctions, or the dismissal of a Formal Complaint by submitting a written appeal to the Title IX Coordinator within 10 calendar days of the determination or dismissal.

Appeals must be based on one or more of the following bases:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome.
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the decision was made, that could affect the outcome.
- The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, or Hearing Officer had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent, that affected the outcome.

The appeal panel may affirm the decision; reverse a finding; or change a sanction or remedy. The Complainant and the Respondent will be simultaneously notified of the appeal result, which shall be final and binding on all parties.

12. Informal Resolution

After a Formal Complaint has been filed, but before any determination regarding the respondent's responsibility has been made, either the Complainant or the Respondent may request an informal resolution process that does not involve a full investigation and adjudication. Both parties must provide the Title IX Coordinator with their voluntary, written consent to participate. Either party may withdraw from the informal resolution process at any time before agreeing to a resolution and resume the grievance process. Informal resolution is not permissible to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

13. Advisors

During an investigation and at any hearing, the Complainant and Respondent have the right to an advisor of their choice. The University will provide an advisor at no expense upon request, or the party may choose their own advisor or hire one at their own expense. The advisor may be, but is not required to be, an attorney. Any faculty member who is accused of Sexual Misconduct will be advised that they may choose to be accompanied by an AAUP-FA representative as their advisor.

14. Timeframe

While the time to resolve a reported incident will vary depending on the specific facts and circumstances, the University will investigate and resolve complaints as expeditiously as possible. The grievance process may allow temporary delays and limited extensions for good cause, including the absence of a party or witness, concurrent law enforcement activity, or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities.

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