



ST. JOHN'S
UNIVERSITY



2020 Annual Security *and* Fire Safety Report

| | |
|---|----|
| The Clery Act | 6 |
| Important Phone Numbers | 6 |
| Department of Public Safety | 6 |
| Fire Safety Director | 6 |
| Global Sites | 6 |
| Title IX | 7 |
| Confidential Resources (students) | 7 |
| Confidential Resources (Staff, Faculty, Administrators) | 7 |
| Dean of Students | 7 |
| Director of Residence Life | 7 |
| Director of Student Conduct | 7 |
| Office of Human Resources | 7 |
| Preparation and Disclosure of Crime Statistics | 7 |
| Daily Crime Log and Fire Log | 8 |
| Timely Warning | 8 |
| Timely Warning Policy | 8 |
| Timely Warning Notices | 9 |
| Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures | 9 |
| Emergency Response | 9 |
| Notification to the St. John's University Community about an Immediate Threat | 9 |
| Testing Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures | 10 |
| Reporting Criminal Actions or other Emergencies | 11 |
| Reporting Crime or other Emergencies on Campus | 11 |
| Criminal Activity Off-Campus | 12 |
| Access Policy | 13 |
| Queens Campus | 13 |
| Andrew Bartilucci, NY Campus | 14 |
| Manhattan Campus | 14 |
| Staten Island Campus | 14 |
| Long Island Graduate Center, NY | 14 |
| Campus Global Site Campuses | 15 |
| Rome, Italy | 15 |
| Paris, France | 15 |
| Limerick, Ireland | 15 |
| Campus Law Enforcement Policy | 15 |
| Campus Safety Programs | 16 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Public Safety Escort | 17 |
| Emergency Phone Service | 17 |
| CCTV Surveillance | 17 |
| Bicycle Locks | 17 |
| Timely Warnings | 17 |
| Emergency Notification Messaging System | 18 |
| Fire Drills | 18 |
| Student Orientation | 18 |
| Crime Prevention Programs | 18 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Drug and Alcohol Policy | 20 |
| Controlled Substances | 20 |
| Alcohol | 20 |
| Parental Notification | 21 |
| Education Program | 21 |
| Drug-free Campus Guidelines | 22 |

| | |
|--|----|
| University Programs to Prevent Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assaults and Stalking | 22 |
|--|----|

| | |
|---|----|
| WHAT CAN I DO TO KEEP SAFE?- | |
| Prevention and Awareness Programs | 23 |
| New Student Orientation: Interactive Peer Theater | 23 |
| Haven | 24 |
| Bystander Intervention Training | 24 |
| Annual Awareness Events | 24 |
| Take Back the Night | 24 |
| Turn Off the Violence Week | 24 |
| Staff, Faculty and Administrators | 25 |

| | |
|---|----|
| WHAT YOU CAN DO IF YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT OR STALKING: | |
| How do I report? (Reporting Options) | 26 |
| When Should I Contact a Title IX Coordinator? | 28 |
| Survivors of Sexual Assault | 28 |
| You Are Not Alone | 29 |
| Emergency Medical Assistance | 29 |
| Preserving Evidence | 29 |
| Counseling and Support | 29 |
| Students | 29 |
| Center for Counseling and Consultation (CCC) | 30 |
| Campus Support Advisor (CSA) | 30 |
| Campus Ministry | 30 |
| Student Health Services | 30 |
| Employees | 30 |
| Employee Assistance Program | 30 |
| Supportive Measures | 30 |
| Students | 30 |
| Employees | 30 |
| Legal Orders of Protection and Temporary Restraining Orders | 31 |
| Family Court Order of Protection | 32 |
| Criminal Court Order of Protection | 32 |
| Supreme Court Order of Protection | 32 |

University disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking 32

| | |
|---|----|
| Application of this policy | 32 |
| Process for Investigating and Resolving Complaints of Sexual Misconduct | 33 |
| Notice of Investigation | 33 |
| Advisors | 34 |
| Investigation | 34 |
| Opportunity to Review and Inspect Evidence | 35 |
| Opportunity to Review Investigative Report | 35 |
| Notice of Hearing | 35 |
| Transfer of Investigative Record | 35 |
| Evidentiary Standard | 35 |
| Hearing Procedure | 36 |
| Decision Regarding Responsibility | 37 |
| Transfer of the Hearing Record | 37 |
| Appeals | 37 |
| Time Frame for Investigation and Complaint Resolution | 38 |
| Possible Sanctions | |
| For Staff and Administrators | 38 |
| For Faculty | 38 |
| For Students | 38 |
| Informal Resolutions | 39 |

Sex Offender Registry Information 39

| | |
|--|----|
| New York State Sex Offender Registry Information | 39 |
|--|----|

Missing Student Policy 39

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Purpose | 39 |
| Notification Procedures | 40 |

Fire Safety 41

| | |
|--|----|
| Annual Fire Safety Report | 41 |
| Fire Log | 42 |
| Fire Statistics | 42 |
| Fire Safety Policies- | 42 |
| Portable Electrical Appliances | 42 |
| Smoking | 42 |
| Open Flames (i.e. candles) | 42 |
| Procedures for Evacuation | 42 |
| Emergency Evacuation Volunteers (EEVs) | 43 |
| Training Programs in Fire Safety for Students, Faculty and Staff | 44 |
| Fire Safety Future Improvement Plan | 44 |
| Mandatory Fire Drills | 44 |

Appendix A – Definitions of Crimes disclosed in the Annual Security Report 45

| | | |
|-------------------|---|-----|
| Appendix B | – University definition of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking and affirmative consent | 46 |
| Appendix C | – New York State Law definitions of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking and consent | 48 |
| Appendix D | – Other definitions and terms used in the <i>Clery Report</i> | 53 |
| Appendix E | – Crime Statistics | 55 |
| Appendix F | – Fire Statistics | 63 |
| Appendix G | – Description of On-Campus Student Housing Facility Fire Safety | 66 |
| Appendix H | – <i>You Are Not Alone</i> resource guide | 67 |
| Appendix I | – <i>Be the Bridge</i> | 102 |
| Appendix J | – <i>Emergency Management Structure Plan</i> | 117 |
| Appendix K | – <i>Policy 703- Title IX and N.Y. Education Law Article 129-B Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedure</i> | 156 |

The Clery Act

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, more commonly known as the Clery Act, and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 require an institution to prepare an annual security report reflecting its current policies that contains, at a minimum, the following information:

- Publish an annual report every year by October 1 that contains three years of campus crime and fire safety statistics and certain campus security policy statements.
- Disclose crime statistics for the campus, public property, and certain noncampus buildings or properties. The statistics must be gathered from campus police or security, local law enforcement, and other University officials who have “significant responsibility for student and campus activities.”
- Provide “timely warning” notices for any Clery Act crime that represents an ongoing threat to the safety of students or employees.
- Issue an emergency notification 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.
- Disclose in a public crime log “any crime that occurred on campus...or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police or the campus security department and is reported to the campus police or security department.”
- Maintain in a public fire log a record of any fire that occurred in an on-campus student housing facility.
- Disclose missing student notification procedures that pertain to students residing in an on-campus student housing facility.
- Disclose fire safety information related to an on-campus student housing facility.
- Provide educational programs and campaigns to promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking; provide primary prevention and awareness programs to all incoming students and new employees; and provide ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and employees.
- Disclose procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Important Phone Numbers

Department of Public Safety

Emergency number: 718-990-5252
Queens, NY, campus: 718-990-6281
Staten Island, NY, campus: 718-390-4487
Manhattan, NY, campus: 212-277-5155
Andrew Bartilucci campus: 718-990-8435
Long Island Graduate Center campus: 718-990-7778
Confidential Tip Line: 718-RED-SAFE (718-733-7233)
Local Law Enforcement – New York City Police Department – 911
Suffolk County Police - 911 (Long Island Graduate Center only)

Fire Safety Director: 718-990-6389 (to report a fire or other emergency, call Public Safety)

Global Sites

Office of Global Studies (Queens, NY): 718-990-6105
Rome, Italy
Security desk: +39-06-393-84299 (St. John’s University security)
Paris, France
Security desk: +33-(0)-1-7745-8901 (St. John’s University security)
Limerick, Ireland

Mary Immaculate College security: +353-61-204300

Local law enforcement can be contacted by dialing (112) while in the global site county

Title IX

Title IX Coordinator, Keaton Wong: 718-990-2660, titleix@stjohns.edu

Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Jackie Lochrie: 718-990-6568

Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Kathleen Meehan: 718-990-6173

Confidential Resources (students)

Campus Support Advisor for Students: 718-990-8484

Center for Counseling and Consultation

Queens campus: 718-990-6384

Staten Island campus: 718-390-4451

Campus Ministry

Queens campus: 718-990-6255

Staten Island campus: 718-390-4475

Student Health Services

Queens campus: 718-990-6360

Staten Island campus: 718-390-4447

Confidential Resources (for Faculty, Administrators, and Staff)

Employee Assistance Program 800-833-8707 or www.myccaonline.com (company code "STJOHNS")

Campus Ministry

Queens campus: 718-990-6255

Staten Island campus: 718-390-4475

Dean of Students Jackie Lochrie: 718-990-6568

Director of Residence Life Eric Finkelstein: 718-990-2417

Director of Student Conduct Jack Flynn: 718-990-5036

Office of Human Resources: 718-990-1865

Preparation and Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The Clery Act requires institutions to disclose statistics for crimes based on (1) where the crime occurred, (2) to whom the crimes were reported, (3) the types of crimes that were reported, and (4) the year in which the crimes were reported.

1. Institutions must disclose statistics for reported Clery Act crimes that occur
 - a. On Campus: (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 paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).
 - b. Noncampus: (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 an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.
 - c. Public Property: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.
 - d. On-Campus Student Housing Facility: 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 is considered an on-campus student housing facility.
2. Under the Clery Act, a crime is "reported" when it is brought to the attention of a campus security authority, the institution's police department or campus safety office, or local law enforcement personnel by a victim, witness, other third party or even the offender. It does not matter whether or not the

individuals involved in the crime, or reporting the crime, are associated with the institution. If a campus security authority receives a report, he or she must include it as a crime report. Therefore, statistics are based on reports of alleged criminal incidents. It is not necessary for the crime to have been investigated by the police or a campus security authority, nor must a finding of guilt or responsibility be made to include the reported crime in the institution's crime statistics.

3. The Clery Act directs the disclosure of the following categories of crime statistics:
 - a. Criminal Offenses—Criminal Homicide, including Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, and Manslaughter by Negligence; Sexual Assault (including Rape, Fondling, Incest, and Statutory Rape); Robbery; Aggravated Assault; Burglary; Motor Vehicle Theft; and Arson.
 - b. Hate Crimes—Any of the above-mentioned offenses, and any incidents of Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, or Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property that were motivated by bias
 - c. VAWA Offenses—Any incidents of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking
 - d. Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action for Weapons—Carrying, Possessing, etc. Law Violations; Drug Abuse Violations; and Liquor Law Violations.
 - e. Statistics for all Clery Act crimes must be reported by the year in which the crime was reported.

This report is prepared by St. John's University Department of Public Safety in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies surrounding our campuses, student life, general counsel, Title IX, and business affairs. Each entity provides updated information on their educational efforts and programs to comply with the act. Campus crime, arrest, and referral statistics include those reported to the St. John's University Department of Public Safety, student conduct advisors, campus security authorities, and local law enforcement agencies. A procedure is in place to anonymously capture crime statistics disclosed confidentially to student health services, to the campus support advisor for students, and during a pastoral counseling session or professional counseling session.

Each year, an email notification is sent to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website to access this report. Copies of the report may also be obtained at the Department of Public Safety on all campuses. All 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 applications. All prospective students are provided with a direct link to the website to access the report.

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

Daily Crime and Fire Log

The University maintains a daily crime log on each campus and a fire log on each campus that contain on-campus student housing facilities. The purpose of the daily crime log is to record all criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents, not just Clery Act crimes. The purpose of the fire log is to record, by the date reported, any fire that occurs in an on-campus student housing facility.

The crime and fire log for the most recent 60 days is open to the public for inspection during normal business hours. Portions of crime and fire logs that are older than 60 days are made available for inspection within two business days. Information that could identify either the victim or the alleged perpetrator is excluded. To arrange a crime and fire log inspection, please contact the Executive Director of Public Safety.

Timely Warning

Timely Warning Policy

In the event that a situation arises, either on or off campus of any St. John's University sites, that, in the judgment of the Executive Director of Public Safety or designee constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat, a campus-wide Public Safety Alert is issued. All University employees, students, and visitors are encouraged

to report criminal activity or activity that poses a continuing threat to the campus community to the Department of Public Safety.

The Executive Director or designee will assess the reported incident for the issuance of a timely warning. Timely warnings are issued through the University's email system to students, faculty, administrators, and staff and are posted on the Public Safety webpage. Depending on the particular circumstances of the crime, especially in situations that could pose an immediate threat to the community and individuals, the Office of Public Safety may also issue an emergency text and voice message alert through the University emergency Notification System and/or utilize the public address system on campus to alert the community. The names of victims will be withheld as confidential.

Timely Warning Notices

Timely warnings are titled "Public Safety Alerts" and are issued to the effected campus-wide community. The warning is issued through the University's email system. The intent of the warning is to enhance the safety of the community by providing notification of crimes that occur on or nearby campus property and are considered by the Executive Director of Public Safety to present a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.

Public Safety Alerts are issued in compliance with federal law for Clery Act reportable crimes that occur within the University's Clery Act geography, and for reported incidents that in the judgment of the Executive Director of Public Safety or designee constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat. Incidents disclosed to a pastoral or professional counselor are exempt from the Timely Warning policy. They do not present, nor are they intended to present, a complete picture of crime on campus. These alerts also offer a tip that aid in the prevention of similar occurrences.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Emergency Response

The University's Emergency Preparedness Operating Plan includes information about Campus Emergency Operations Teams, University operating structure and emergency levels, and shelter-in-place and evacuation guidelines. The University conducts emergency response exercises each year such as tabletop exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

Public Safety officers and supervisors have received training in Incident Command and Responding to Critical Incidents on Campus. When a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campus, the first responders to the scene are usually Public Safety personnel. Depending on the nature of the incident, other University departments and other local or federal agencies could also be involved in responding to the incident. General information about the emergency response and evacuation procedures for St. John's University are publicized each year as part of the institution's Clery Act compliance efforts. Information concerning the University's *Emergency Management Structure Plan* can be found in Appendix J or on the University's Public Safety website at https://www.stjohns.edu/sites/default/files/uploads/em-operating_plan-06-01-18.pdf.

All members of the St. John's University community are notified on an annual basis that they are required to notify the Department of Public Safety of any situation or incident on campus that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may involve an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of students and/or employees on campus. The Department of Public Safety has the responsibility of responding to, and summoning the necessary resources, to mitigate, investigate, and document any situation that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation. Often Public Safety personnel are the first responders and as such will often determine if the situation does in fact, pose a threat to the community. If that is the case, federal law requires that the University immediately notify the campus community or the appropriate segments of the community that may be affected by the situation.

Notification to the St. John's University Community about an Immediate Threat

The Department of Public Safety receives information from various offices, departments, and campuses,

such as Facilities Services and Environmental Health and Safety. If the Department of Public Safety confirms that there is 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 Executive Director of Public Safety or his/her designee determines the content of the notification and uses some or all of the systems described below to communicate the threat to the St. John's University community. The message may be segmented to a particular building or to a particular segment of the population. The Executive Director of Public Safety or his/her designee will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the judgment of the first responders, compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

In the event the emergency or dangerous situation involves a global site, the Executive Director or designee may communicate with the onsite senior member to confirm the emergency and issue the emergency notification. However, the onsite senior member has the authority to issue an emergency notification to the effected campus community once the emergency has been confirmed.

In the event of a serious incident that poses an immediate threat to members of the St. John's University community, the University has various systems in place for communicating information quickly. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of an immediate threat to the campus community. Some of the communication resources are the Emergency Notification Messaging System, voicemail broadcasts, public address system, designated electronic bulletin boards, and classroom telephones. 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.

In order to be enrolled in the system, members of the University community must log into UIS. On your Personal Information Menu, click on "Update your emergency information for Instant Messaging System." Enter the phone (cell or off-campus wired phone) number that you want to receive the emergency alert, starting with area code and leaving out the hyphen between the third and fourth numbers.

The University posts updates during a critical incident on the University's website at <http://www.stjohns.edu> and the Campus Emergency Information Hotline 718-990-2000 is staffed with essential personnel as needed. All decisions regarding external communication are coordinated through the Office of Marketing and Communications and the Executive Director for University Relations. These representatives are responsible for disseminating emergency information to the larger community, and the media, as necessary.

Testing Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

An evacuation drill is coordinated by Fire Safety each semester for all on campus residential facilities. A second drill is coordinated after sunset during the fall semester at all residential facilities. Thus, the emergency response and evacuation procedures are tested at least three times each year. Students are taught the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation.

St. John's University does not tell residents in advance about the designated locations for long-term evacuations because those decisions are affected by time of day, location of the building being evacuated, the availability of the various designated emergency gathering locations on campus, and other factors such as the location and nature of the threat. In both cases, Public Safety and Residence Life personnel on the scene communicate information to students regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.

The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of an emergency. At St. John's University, evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on issues specific to their building. During the drill, occupants 'practice' drill procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm. In addition to educating the occupants of each building about the evacuation procedures during the drills, the process also provides the University

an opportunity to test the operation of fire alarm system components.

Evacuation drills are monitored by Fire Safety, Public Safety, and Residence Life personnel to evaluate egress and behavioral patterns. Reports are prepared by participating departments which identify deficient equipment so that repairs can be made immediately. Any recommendations for improvements are also submitted to Fire Safety and Public Safety for consideration.

Students receive information about evacuation and stay-in-place procedures during freshman orientation and floor meetings. Residence Life personnel are trained in these procedures as well and act as an ongoing resource for the students living in residential facilities. Fire Safety and Public Safety conduct unannounced drills each year and conduct follow-through activities designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities.

Public Safety publicizes through the University's email system its emergency response and evacuation procedure in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year. Public Safety coordinates announced and



unannounced evacuation drills each semester, as described above, to test the emergency response and evacuation procedures, and to assess and evaluate the emergency evacuation plans and capabilities. The University maintains a record with the following details on each such drill and exercise: description; date; time and whether it was announced or unannounced. On October 14, 2020, between 10 a.m. and noon, the Department of Public Safety conducted an unannounced tabletop exercise. The exercise involved the activation and assembly of the Emergency Management Operations Team (EMOT) in response to an ordered evacuation of all residence halls due to a pandemic.

Reporting Criminal Actions or other Emergencies

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, you should call 911, the Public Safety emergency number, the Dean of Students, or a campus security authority promptly and provide an accurate description of the incident, when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

All telephones on University properties can dial 911 directly. Any criminal act should be reported immediately either in person or via telephone to the Public Safety Department or the Dean of Students, as appropriate.

Incidents occurring on global sites can be directed to the site-specific security desk, which is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Incidents occurring at the Long Island Graduate Center should be referred to the Public Safety emergency phone number. Incidents occurring on the Bartilucci campus and Manhattan campus should be referred to the on-duty public safety officer or the Public Safety emergency phone number. The Queens and Staten Island campuses have Public Safety/Security Officers on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Contact information can be found in the "Important Phone Numbers" section earlier in this report.

All potential criminal activity, including any allegation of criminal sexual assault that is brought to the attention of any member of the University, must be reported to the Public Safety Department (with a specific, limited exemption for pastoral and professional counselors). A priest who has a crime disclosed during the sacrament of confession may not reveal anything that has been disclosed in the sacrament. The priest, however, will encourage and work with the penitent to find appropriate support services both on and off campus. Pastoral counselors or priests who have a crime disclosed to them outside of the sacrament of confession are required to report the crime in accordance with this policy. Every member of the faculty, administration, and staff of St. John's University, acting in his or her capacity as an employee of the University, is obligated to immediately report any incident of sexual assault against any member of the University community upon learning of the incident. Even when the individual requests confidentiality of the incident, the employee has a responsibility to report it. The University does not have procedures encouraging its pastoral and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the persons they are counseling of how to report crimes to the University on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

When a crime is reported by an individual while on the Queens, Staten Island, Manhattan, and Andrew Bartilucci campuses, Public Safety dispatches an officer to the scene of the crime for a preliminary report of the date, time, and incident. When a crime is reported by an individual while on the Long Island Graduate Center campus or a global site campus, Public Safety confers with the senior staff member by telephone or email. The Executive Director of Public Safety or designee is notified and directs the University's response. If a student is involved, the preliminary report is referred immediately to the Dean of Students for investigation.

When appropriate, individuals are strongly encouraged to report complaints to the local police precinct. Each report is assessed by the Department of Public Safety to identify Clery Act crimes and to determine if the incident constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat to the campus community.

The Executive Director of Public Safety, in accordance with the institution's policy, may issue a Timely Warning for reported Clery Act crimes and for crimes that constitute an ongoing or continuing threat to the campus community. Prompt reporting assures timely warning notices and timely disclosure of crime statistics in the annual security report.

The Department of Public Safety has established an automated 24-hour confidential tip line. This tip line enables anyone in the University community, including global site campuses, to report information to Public Safety anonymously, while being recorded on an answering machine. The number is 718-733-7233 or 718-RED-SAFE. No attempt is made by Public Safety to identify callers; should a caller wish to be contacted by Public Safety, he or she should include contact information in the voice message. If the caller is in need of a Public Safety immediate response, he/she should call the Public Safety emergency number.

- Department of Public Safety: 718-990-5252
- Dean of Students: 718-990-6568
- Local law enforcement at any New York campus can be reached by dialing 911.
- Local law enforcement at our global sites can be reached by dialing 112.

Criminal Activity Off-Campus

The Division of Student Affairs maintains contact with recognized fraternity and sorority organizations through the efforts of the Executive Director of Student Development and Engagement. St. John's University does not recognize off-campus residences or activities of recognized fraternity and sorority organizations that are held off-campus.

Criminal activity at off-campus locations in New York is monitored and recorded by the local law enforcement agency. At our global sites, the local law enforcement agency monitors off-campus locations. The Department of Public Safety has a close working relationship with these agencies and is often notified regarding violations of federal, state, or local laws. This cooperative approach addresses situations as they arise as well as future concerns.

Disclosure of the Outcome of a Crime of Violence or Non-Forcible Sex Offense

Upon written request, the University will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a nonforcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of the paragraph.

The previous paragraph does not apply to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking because under the Clery Act both the accused and accuser in these cases are given the results of any disciplinary proceedings without the need to make a written request.



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. The same procedure is repeated during the weekend hours.

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 nonworking hours. Anyone entering or leaving a building during nonworking hours is required to notify the Department of Public Safety.

Students, faculty, administrators, and staff are required to show a valid St. John's StormCard to gain entrance to the computer lab, Taffner Field House, Fitness Center and the Law School library. After 7 p.m., all persons entering the St. Augustine library are required to show a valid St. John's StormCard or valid identification to enter. All of the buildings on the Queens campus are monitored remotely by Public Safety via CCTV.

Students, faculty, administrators, staff, and guests are required to show a valid St. John's StormCard or valid identification to gain entrance to all residence halls on the Queens campus, Henley Road Apartments, and Seton Apartments. Each of these residence halls has a member of Public Safety assigned to the lobby of the building and is remotely monitored by Public Safety via CCTV.

Access to the Founders Village residence is granted to those students assigned to this residence and authorized staff by electronically swiping a valid StormCard. The Founders Village residences are randomly patrolled by Public Safety and monitored by Public Safety via CCTV.

Access to the Goethals Avenue houses and the DePaul houses is controlled by the assigned resident students. The assigned students are issued keys and the exterior of these locations are randomly patrolled by Public Safety.

Due to the pandemic, access to the campus can be obtained via Gate 1, Monday–Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. during the academic semester. Access can be obtained 24/7 via Gate 6. Everyone entering the



campus must complete the University's self-screening questions and obtain a pass authorizing campus access. Students, faculty, administrators, and staff are required to show a valid St. John's StormCard in addition to the self-screening pass to gain entrance to the campus. Guests must provide valid identification in addition to the self-screening pass to gain entrance to the campus.

Andrew Bartilucci Campus

This campus is staffed with a Public Safety officer who monitors access from the building's lobby Monday through Friday from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m., and on Saturdays from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. The campus is closed on Sundays. Students, faculty, administrators, staff, and guests are required to show a valid St. John's StormCard or valid identification to gain entrance. The building is locked at the end of the day and remotely monitored by Public Safety via CCTV. There are no residence halls on this campus.

Due to the pandemic, access to the Andrew Bartilucci campus can be obtained by completing the University's self-screening questions and obtaining a pass authorizing campus access. Students, faculty, administrators, and staff are required to show a valid St. John's StormCard in addition to the self-screening pass to gain entrance to the campus. Guests must provide valid identification in addition to the self-screening pass to gain entrance to the campus.

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 Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The campus is closed on Sundays. Students, faculty, administrators, staff, and guests are required to show a valid St. John's StormCard or valid identification to gain entrance. The building is locked at the end of the day and remotely monitored by Public Safety via CCTV. There are no residence halls on this campus.

Due to the pandemic, access to the Manhattan campus can be obtained by completing the University's self-screening questions and obtaining a pass authorizing campus access. Students, faculty, administrators, and staff are required to show a valid St. John's StormCard in addition to the self-screening pass to gain entrance to the campus. Guests must provide valid identification in addition to the self-screening pass to gain entrance to the campus.

Staten Island 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. The same procedure is repeated during the weekend hours. 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 nonworking hours.

Anyone entering or leaving a building during nonworking hours is required to notify the Department of Public Safety. Students, faculty, administrators, and staff are required to show a valid St. John's StormCard to gain entrance to the fitness center. Access to the Arlo Road residence halls is controlled by the assigned resident students. The assigned students are issued keys and the exterior of these locations are randomly patrolled by Public Safety in addition to being remotely monitored by Public Safety via CCTV.

Due to the pandemic, access to the Staten Island campus can be obtained by completing the University's self-screening questions and obtaining a pass authorizing campus access. Students, faculty, administrators, and staff are required to show a valid St. John's StormCard in addition to the self-screening pass to gain entrance to the campus. Guests must provide valid identification in addition to the self-screening pass to gain entrance to the campus. Entrance to the campus each day can be obtained via the main entrance on Howard Avenue, between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m.

Long Island Graduate Center

Due to the pandemic, this location is closed.

Global Site campuses

Rome, Italy

Due to the pandemic, this campus is closed.



Paris, France

Due to the pandemic, this location is closed.



Limerick, Ireland

Due to the pandemic, this location is closed.



Emergencies may necessitate changes or alterations to any posted schedules at any St. John's University sites. Areas that are revealed as problematic have security surveys conducted on them. Administrators from the Departments of Public Safety, Student Life, and Facilities review these results. These surveys examine security issues such as landscaping, locks, alarms, lighting, and communications.

Additionally, during the academic year, public safety, student life, and residence life meet weekly to discuss issues of pressing concern. Weekly conference calls are conducted with senior staff located on each of the global sites. Security concerns are discussed and addressed. Our global site staff members are instructed to contact senior Public Safety personnel in the event of an emergency, so the emergency is addressed without delay.

Campus Law Enforcement Policy

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(s) until the police arrive to make a formal arrest.

The St. John's Department of Public Safety maintains frequent contact with the local police department (107th Precinct Queens; 120th Precinct Staten Island; 9th Precinct Manhattan, and the 4th Precinct Suffolk County). Agreements are in place with both the New York City Police Department and Suffolk County 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. The police come on campus at the request of Public Safety for the purpose of investigating crimes. The police regularly patrol the perimeter of each campus.

Public Safety officers engage in routine motorized and foot patrols on a 24-hour basis on the Queens and Staten Island campuses, and provide lobby coverage from 7 a.m. until 11 p.m. on the Manhattan campus and the Andrew Bartilucci campus. The officers are stationed at various posts throughout the campus. Some of these

posts include, but are not limited to, the following locations on the Queens campus: the main gate, St. Augustine Hall, and Taffner Field House.

Public Safety officers are also assigned to patrol the Queens campus residence halls: Seton Complex, Henley Road Residence, Century, Carey, DaSilva, Hollis, Donovan, St. Vincent's, Founders Village, and John Cardinal O'Connor Halls. On the Manhattan campus and at the Andrew Bartilucci location, a Public Safety officer is posted at the main desk. The Long Island Graduate Center in Hauppauge does not have a regular Public Safety officer presence.

The global sites are patrolled by staff, administrators, and receptionist/ security personnel. They do not have arrest authority. St. John's University and Global Studies senior staff maintain a relationship with the local law enforcement agencies (Carabinieri in Rome, Italy; Police Nationale in Paris France, and the Garda in limerick, Ireland). The local law enforcement agencies come on campus at the request of Public Safety or Global Studies senior staff for the purpose of investigating crimes. These agencies patrol the perimeter of each campus. St. John's University has not entered into a formal written agreement with any of the local law enforcement agencies surrounding our global sites. Any questions or concerns regarding the reporting of crime at any St. John's University site can be addressed by contacting Public Safety via the emergency phone number.

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. Programs at orientation for first-year students and their parents address fire safety and overall public safety measures on campus.

Residence Assistants (RAs) and Residence Directors (RDs) are well versed in the campus safety programs available to students and meet monthly to address safety concerns. They also hold a required floor meeting for residents at the beginning of the fall semester addressing safety concerns and invite the Department of Public Safety to provide additional information and updates.



All faculty, administrators, and staff are required to attend an emergency response training program conducted by the Department of Public Safety. In addition, the campus provides an email and phone alert system which notifies the campus community of emergency situations that may impact the University community. All community members are urged to sign up for this alert system.



Public Safety Escort If, at any time, a person on campus is uncomfortable going from one campus point to another, or to his or her car, Public Safety provides escort services on the Queens and Staten Island campuses. Public Safety honors any request for this service, supplying an officer to escort the individual to the desired location, including a building, a parking lot on campus, or, if needed, to a car off campus, provided the car is in the immediate vicinity. This service is offered 24/7.

Vehicle lockout & 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.

Emergency Phone Service There are clearly marked emergency phones located throughout the Queens and Staten Island campuses. They can summon the Department of Public Safety, which will respond immediately. The phones are for emergency use only, which can include, but is not limited to, car trouble; injury, especially when an ambulance is required; a reported crime in progress or the potential for a criminal act is suspected; and the need for the escort service. Public Safety is also available to assist persons who have locked keys in a car or need a jump-start.



CCTV surveillance Public safety monitors numerous locations, inside and outside, on all of its campuses through the use of cameras, which are monitored by both personnel at each campus and by personnel on the Queens campus.

Bicycle Locks In an effort 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 Medical Technician Several Public Safety officers have been certified as New York State Emergency Medical Technicians and routinely respond to assignments of sick and injured persons. This first-level triage is often sufficient in evaluating the patient and providing basic attention. If the need for additional treatment is determined, an ambulance is requested and transportation to a local hospital may occur.

Timely Warnings All member of the University community are given an explanation of the timely warning policy, as discussed earlier in this report.

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. These messages communicate what emergency currently exists, the location of the emergency, and advise a course of action. Updates are issued as the emergency situation evolves. In order to be enrolled in the system, members of the University Community must log into UIS. On your Personal Information menu, click on “Update your emergency information for Instant Messaging System.” Enter the phone (cell or off-campus wired phone) number that you want to receive the emergency alert, starting with area code and leaving out the hyphen between the third and fourth numbers.

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 four times a year in on-campus housing facilities.

Student Orientation During student orientation, the Department of Public Safety gives a presentation to students. At this meeting, students are

- Given an overview of the security components the University has in place
- Directed to enter the phone numbers of the Department of Public Safety into their cell phones
- Made aware of the Public Safety confidential phone number in case they are apprehensive about getting involved in a matter
- Shown a picture of the campus emergency call towers and are given an explanation as to how they work
- Made aware of the extensive surveillance system
- Encouraged to seek out Public Safety officers to introduce themselves and to establish a relationship and comfort level, as we are one community and family, with an obligation to help each other stay safe
- Made aware that they should always be alert and try to walk in groups particularly at night
- Advised they can call the Department of Public Safety at any time, whether on- or off-campus, for help or support
- Advised that they should opt-in as soon as possible to the University’s Emergency Notification System
- Given information on the StormCard and details how the card is key to both safety and information
- Advised 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 card

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 for students, parents, faculty, residents, and resident advisors, providing a variety of educational strategies and tips on how to protect themselves. Members of the Department of Public Safety speak at various residence life meetings, covering security awareness, prevention, risk reduction, and avoidance.

St. John’s University provides information about crime prevention programs during orientation to both incoming students and parents and on the website. Public Safety officers engage in routine, motorized, and foot patrol on the Queens and Staten Island campuses on a 24-hour basis. The Department of Public Safety maintains frequent contact with the local police departments.

The Queens campus has more than 100 residence safety monitors. They are trained student leaders who help to maintain safety at our on-campus housing facilities daily between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. There are Public Safety officers at each residence entrance between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. daily. The Queens and Staten Island campuses also have 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 in the Human Resource Policy Manual

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 is not 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 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.

Violations of the University's policy on Violence in the Workplace may result in corrective action, up to and including termination of employment.

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 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 cleared 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 Vice President 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 the 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 was communicated to its employees and students on October 1, 2020.

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. In order 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

Federal law makes it a criminal offense to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled substance. The New York Penal Law makes it a criminal offense to possess, possess with intent to sell, or actually 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 particular offense violated. The various offenses are premised on factors which include the type and quantity of drugs involved. Depending upon the particular 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 close proximity.

Alcohol

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 21 years. Upon conviction, a fine of not more than \$200, or imprisonment for not more than five days, or both such fine and imprisonment may be imposed.

(65-B) Offense for one under-age of 21 years to purchase or attempt to purchase an alcoholic beverage through fraudulent means. Upon conviction, shall a fine of not more than \$100 and/or an appropriate amount of community service not to exceed 30 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 21 years. Upon conviction, a fine not exceeding \$50 and/or completion of an alcohol awareness program and/or an appropriate amount of community service not to exceed 30 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 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 are informed that a notification will occur in advance of a parent or guardian receiving the notice.

Education Program

Students:

The Student Wellness Education Program operates as part of the Department of Student Wellness along with the Center for Counseling and Consultation and Student Health Services. Wellness Education seeks to challenge students about decisions concerning their overall wellness, including those related to the use of alcohol and other drugs. It is also charged with raising the awareness of the entire University community of these same issues through

- Conducting educational programs and lectures that heighten awareness and sensitivity
- Planning and facilitating events such as National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week activities, Safe Spring Break Campaign, Great American Smokeout, and Kick Butts Day
- Distributing literature on alcohol and other drugs at information tables
- Creating and supporting alcohol-free events on campus utilizing such programs as the Stressbusters to help reduce stress and promote having a good time without the use of alcohol
- Promoting the services and resources available on campus that support students with overall wellness needs
- Facilitating the Wellness Peer Education program where students are trained to work with their peers through participating in all major campus events, conducting workshops as part of the Don't Cancel that Class (DCTC) program (professors request programs in their absence and in lieu of canceling their classes) and other activities designed to focus on alcohol abuse prevention and other student health and safety issues including healthy relationships, use of over-the-counter drugs, smoking cessation, nutrition, and stress reduction.
- Requiring all incoming first-year students to complete the online course, AlcoholEdu.
- Provide one-to-one BASICS programming for students found in violation of the University's Alcohol and Other Drug policies. BASICS is a 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.

Wellness Education and Prevention Services utilizes evidenced-based prevention strategies focusing on early prevention with our first-year students during orientation and a required prematriculation online course, AlcoholEdu. Additional alcohol awareness programs are held each semester focusing on high-risk drinking times (e.g., Halloween and spring break). Harm Reduction workshops are offered to fraternities and sororities to help them meet educational requirements. BASICS (Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students) is designed for students who need additional guidance in the decision- making process around using alcohol and other drugs addressing expectancies, reasons for use, and healthy options.

Parents also are engaged in our prevention strategies during Parent Orientation sessions and Parent Orientation Showcase events.

Employees:

The University's Employee Assistance Program (EAP), offered through an external professional service, provides employees and their family members with free and confidential assessment, referral, and follow-up services if they are experiencing problems with alcohol and substance abuse or need other assistance concerning personal or work-related issues, family and care giving concerns, emotional wellbeing, health and wellness, and daily living challenges. Employees can request assistance and initiate these services 24 hours a day, seven days a week, by calling the helpline at 800-833-8707. The EAP program provides employees a wide range of support to help handle life's challenges successfully, from routine concerns to major crises. On-campus workshops are offered on a wide range of topics, in addition to online webinars and on-demand seminars. Employees and family members have continuous online access to the member website at www.myccaonline.com. Additionally, professional consultants are available to employees 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, via immediate phone access. In-person sessions with a counselor can be arranged by appointment at convenient locations locally and nationwide. For more information on the EAP, visit Work-Life Programs on the Human Resources website or refer to policy #610 and #806 in the HR Policy Manual.

- For direct assistance, call the confidential helpline at 800-833-8707.
- For the member website, please visit www.myccaonline.com (log in with company code: STJOHNS)

The Alcohol and Other Drug policies on campus are reviewed biannually 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 [Drug-Free Campus Guidelines](#).

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

This Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures ("Policy") 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 the event of a conflict between this policy and an applicable law(s), the law(s) 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; the online *Student Handbook* addresses this in its chapter, “Maintaining Safety and Security on the St. John’s University Campus.”

WHAT CAN I DO TO KEEP 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 them be safer.

Facts

- Consent must be active and full. 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 the majority of 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 don’t know well.
- Do what is right for you when it comes to sexual activity and let people know your limits as clearly as possible.

Prevention and Awareness Programs

St. John’s University will not tolerate violence, and strives to be a community where all members feel safe, and where all students have a successful college experience. The Department of Student Wellness works to reduce instances of and the traumatic impact of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking at St. John’s University. We do this through education, coordination, treatment, and linking you with information and resources.

New Student Orientation: Interactive Peer Theater

FRIENDS–The College Years is an interactive play that is held during New Student Orientation. The play addresses experiences that students may encounter during their time in college. The program includes scenarios in which the student audience provides direction for the actors which will lead to a positive safe conclusion of the scenario. The interactive play engages students in complicated conversations about subjects such as sexual violence, consent, alcohol and other drugs, mental health issues like 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. This program has been adapted to fit a wider student body audience.

Haven

Haven is a required sexual violence prevention course for incoming students. Students must complete this online course before coming to campus. Haven uses a population-level approach to educate all students on the issues associated with dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and relationship violence, taking into account their unique perspectives and experiences, providing key definitions and statistics; reflective and personalized content; bystander skill and confidence-building strategies; campus-specific policies, procedures, and resources; and rich data summaries to inform future programming.

Bystander Intervention Training

St. John's University is excited to have adapted the It's On Us campaign. Through our campus video that is screened at large events and regularly scheduled pledge drives, the campaign has become a familiar program across campus.

It's On Us also provides the publicity and logo for our Bystander Intervention Leadership Training. More than 150 students are trained each semester in Bystander Intervention as well as all paraprofessional staff such as Orientation Leaders and Resident Advisors. This program prepares students to be leaders in preventing sexual violence on our campus by discussing warning signs, barriers to intervening, practical intervention options, and each University member's responsibility to act.

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 contact the police.

Annual Awareness Events

Take Back the Night: The Division of Student Affairs conducts an annual event open to the campus community in which attendees talk about how to prevent gender-based violence at St. John's University. This program provides a place to celebrate survivor's healing while empowering the student body to break the silence of sexual violence and to speak up and be a part of prevention.

Turn Off the Violence Week

The Division of Student Affairs hosts a week of educational events each April, during Sexual Violence Awareness Month. Each year, the program has a theme that students engage more deeply with through panel discussions, film screenings, and academic lectures. In addition to the events held during the week, the St. John's University Clothesline is also exhibited. In honor of those who have survived violence, the clothesline project



hangs across campus. 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 provides 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 in order 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 UIS. 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. This program 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 victim(s) 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.

Be the Bridge is a faculty toolkit for the prevention of, and response to, sexual violence, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. See Appendix I.

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 a number of 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
- Center for Counseling and Consultation (students only)–Confidential
- Campus Ministry–Nonconfidential
- Student Health Services–Confidential

- Campus Support Advisor (students only)–Confidential
- Employee Assistance Program (employees only)–Confidential

You Are Not Alone resource guide–Appendix H

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 these off-campus community resources do not constitute a report to the University and do 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, or 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.

Reports of sexual misconduct can be made anonymously by filling out the online form available at www.stjohns.edu/reportsexualmisconduct. Reports submitted via the online form are reviewed by the Title IX Coordinator, who promptly evaluates 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: www.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 Student and Scholar 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 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 recognize 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 do not recognize the University’s definition of “affirmative consent” as listed in Appendix B, and 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, and 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 is 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, and 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 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: www.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 weighs the complainant’s request against the University’s obligation to provide a safe, nondiscriminatory environment for the

University community and decides 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 notifies 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 titled "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, we encourage you to contact a Title IX Coordinator if you

- 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 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, 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 support resources 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. Please review the *You Are Not Alone* resource guide, *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 counseling. 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

Since evidence dissipates quickly, you may wish to preserve evidence and are encouraged to seek medical attention within 48 hours (and no more than 96 hours) of the incident. Preservation of evidence is important for possible use in legal actions or requests for civil no-contact orders and/or orders of protection. If you choose to preserve evidence, it is important that you do not bathe, douche, brush your teeth or comb your hair. Also, 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. Additionally, photographs may be taken of you, including anywhere there are bruises, scrapes or cuts. If you are unsure about participating in criminal prosecution, having the evidence preserved will help keep your options open. Taking the step to gather evidence immediately will not commit you to a specific course of action; you do not have to make a police report.

If you would like to receive medical care, 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.

Counseling and Support

Students:

Experiencing sexual assault, dating violence, domestic 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, and 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 a number of options if you would like to receive support. Both on- and off-campus resources are available to all survivors.

On-Campus Resources

Center for Counseling and Consultation (CCC) The Center for Counseling and Consultation has mental health professionals available to provide support and assistance. Services at the CCC are free and confidential.

Campus Support Advisor (CSA) The Campus Support Advisor is a trained St. John's administrator who serves as a confidential resource to survivors. The CSA provides information on University procedures, discusses all remedies available to you, and facilitates referrals for other needs you might have.

Campus Ministry Campus ministers are available for spiritual support and follow-up referrals. It is nonconfidential.

Student Health Services - Student Health Services also has staff available to provide medical assistance and support. Services are free and confidential.

Employees

Employees can obtain assistance concerning dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking by contacting the Employee Assistance Program. The University has engaged the services of Corporate Counseling Associates, Inc. (CCA). 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 by 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 assesses your needs, responds competently to emergency situations, and directs you promptly to the appropriate expert area(s). 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 promptly evaluates the matter and handles it in accordance with Policy 703 and applicable law.

Supportive Measures

Students and employees:

Supportive measures are available to victims of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and/or stalking, regardless of whether they choose to file a report or disclose the incident confidentially. Examples of supportive measures include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 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 the supportive measures.

No Contact Orders:

The Title IX Coordinator may impose a No Contact Order, which typically includes 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 informs the other party of the request and allows the other party to respond, including the submission of evidence if desired. The Title IX Coordinator determines 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 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 informs the complainant of the request and allows 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 K).

Legal Orders of Protection and Temporary Restraining Orders

In addition, you might be interested in obtaining an Order of Protection or a 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 can all 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 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 decides 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.

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 K) 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 Collective Bargaining Agreement and 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 K).

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 commences an investigation by issuing a Notice of Investigation to the complainant and the respondent.

The notice states 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/or Collective Bargaining Agreement); 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 provides 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 has the right to use a different advisor or 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.

Any faculty member who is accused of sexual misconduct is advised that they may choose to be accompanied by an AAUP-FA representative, as their advisor of choice under this policy, to any interviews in connection with the subject matter of the complaint in accordance with the procedures outlined in the University's Collective Bargaining Agreement.

Investigation:

The Title IX Coordinator assigns 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 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 has 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 requests 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 receive notice of interviews with sufficient time to prepare to participate in the interviews.

The investigator also gathers 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 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.

Toward the end of the investigative process, but before finalizing the investigative report, the Title IX Coordinator sends 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 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 creates an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence. The complainant and the respondent each have an equal opportunity to review the investigative report. The Title IX Coordinator sends 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 the respondent, and the parties' advisor, if any, each have 10 calendar days to submit a written response to the report, which is 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 schedules a hearing and provides 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 transfers the investigative record to the Hearing Officer. The investigative record includes, 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 are 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 was held to give the complainant and the respondent, through their advisors, equal opportunity to present relevant evidence to the hearing officer, who determines 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 appoints an advisor to represent the party at the hearing. The hearing is recorded.

The hearing typically proceeds 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.
- The hearing officer closes the hearing, informing the parties that a written decision is forthcoming.

The hearing officer may not consider any statements pertaining to the alleged sexual misconduct at issue made by individuals (including the complainant, the respondent, and witnesses) prior to the hearing if those individuals are not present at the hearing or decline to be cross-examined. 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.¹ 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 questions 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 gives 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

¹ This provision prohibiting the hearing officer from considering statements made by an individual who does not appear at the hearing and/or refuses to submit to cross-examination shall apply only to matters deemed by the Title IX Coordinator to require application of the Final Rule, "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.

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 has the discretion to admit or not admit any new evidence introduced by either party that was not 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 issues a written decision regarding responsibility. The complainant and the respondent receive copies of the written decision simultaneously.

The decision includes 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 transfers the hearing record to the Title IX Coordinator. The hearing record includes, 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.

Appeals:

All appeals are 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 promptly sends 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 shares each party's statement, if any, with the other party. The Title IX Coordinator also sends such statements, if any, along with the investigative record, the hearing record, and the written appeal, to the appeal panel.

The appeal panel reviews the investigative record, the hearing record, and all written submissions provided by the parties on appeal, and within a reasonable time, issues 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 are 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 varies from case to case, depending on the specific facts and circumstances, the University investigates and resolves 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 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 of fact.

For Faculty:

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

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 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 notifies the other party.

To proceed with informal resolution, the Title IX Coordinator provides 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

Information regarding a registered sex offender can be obtained by calling the New York State Sex Offender Registry Information Line at 800-262-3257 or online at http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/SomsSUBDirectory/search_index.jsp

Global Sites:

Italy, France, and Ireland—Law enforcement in these countries do not publish a registry of sex offenders.

Missing Student Policy

Purpose—The term “missing student,” for the purpose of this policy, shall refer to any St. John’s University student who resides in on-campus student housing, who has not been seen in 24 hours, and whose whereabouts is unknown. The following procedure will be initiated once it is determined that a student is missing, with no reasonable explanation for his or her absence. Ordinarily, this procedure will be initiated after a 24-hour period from the time the student was last seen, but this procedure may be implemented in less than 24 hours if circumstances warrant a faster implementation.

Each student living in on-campus student housing may 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 and 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. On your Personal Information menu, click on "Personal Information," and then choose "View/Update emergency contacts," and then choose "New Contact." In the field "relationship," choose from the drop-down menu, "Missing Person 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 is 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. In cases where the missing student is over the age of 18 and has not designated an emergency contact, St. John's informs the appropriate law enforcement agency that the student is missing.

The Department of Public Safety notifies 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 student missing for at least 24 hours who resides in an on-campus student housing should be made to any or all of 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. Executive Director of Public Safety
 - i. Public Safety Officers
2. Upon being notified of a missing student, each of the above individuals ensures an immediate notification is made to the Department of Public Safety. Public Safety, together with Residence Life, initiates 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.
3. The Director of Residence Life for the Queens and Staten Island campuses (or, for international locations, the resident director of such location), or his or her designee, in conjunction with the Department of Public Safety, works with the dean of students, or his or her designee, to review the student's academic schedule and ascertain whether the student is attending classes. The Executive Director of Public Safety, or his or her designee, will request the StormCard Office to review the use of the student's StormCard to assist in ascertaining the location of the missing student.
4. The Director of Residence Life for the Queens and Staten Island campuses (or, for international locations, the resident director of such location), or his or her designee, in conjunction with the



Department of Public Safety, promptly contacts the individual's registered confidential 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 of the designated contact people are apprised of the situation and asked whether they have any knowledge of the student's whereabouts.

5. The Director of Residence Life for the Queens and Staten Island campuses (or, for international locations, the resident director of such location), or his or her designee, promptly informs the Vice President of Student Affairs that all efforts, including notification of all designated persons, have met with negative results. The Executive Director of Public Safety, or his or her designee, within 24 hours after it has been determined that the student is missing, contacts the New York City Police Department for those students residing in on-campus housing in Queens and Staten Island; in Rome, Italy, the Carabinieri; and in Paris, France, the Police Nationale, who initiate an investigation and search based on their departmental policy and procedures.

The Department of Public Safety and other offices of the University cooperate fully with the investigation. The Department of Public Safety assists the authorities in identifying parties needed for questioning. The Executive Director of Public Safety and/or the Vice President of Student Affairs contacts the Vice President for Administration, Secretary, and General Counsel.

If circumstances warrant a faster implementation of the notification procedures, the Directors of Residence Life for the Queens and Staten Island campuses, or for international locations, the Resident Director of such location, or his or her designees, contacts the Department of Public Safety and the dean of students immediately. The Office of Public Safety notifies 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.

Fire Safety

The University Fire Safety staff consists of full-time and part-time Fire Prevention Officers. These officers work closely with all departments within the University, as well as with the New York City Fire Department and the New York City Department of Buildings. 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. 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, Staten Island campus, Rome campus, Paris location, and Ireland location.

Annual Fire Safety Report

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, more commonly known as 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 at the US Department of Education website.

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 are made available for inspection within two business days. To arrange a fire log inspection, please contact the Executive Director 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. Both fire safety officers, public safety officers, and resident 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.



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.

The following appliances are permissible in the residence halls, with the stipulation that they have an automatic shut-off feature and are U.L. rated and approved for use:

- Coffeepots and single cup coffee systems
- Pop-up toasters
- Closed-element popcorn poppers
- Hot pot and rice cookers
- George Foreman 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. In our global study locations, it is the policy of St. John's University to prohibit smoking of any type in all University facilities.

Open Flames (i.e., 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 the express authorization from the fire safety office.

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 it 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.

Reporting Fires

The University is required to disclose each year statistical data 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 (or 112 at a global site).

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 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.

Students or employees should report that a fire has occurred to



- 911 (Municipal Emergency Response System)
- St. John's University Department of Public Safety
- St. John's University Fire Safety Director
- St. John's University Director of Residence Life

At our global studies sites, students and employees should report that a fire has occurred to

- 112 (Municipal Emergency Response System)
- St. John's University resident life staff
- On-duty security personnel

Emergency Evacuation Volunteers (EEVs)

To enhance the University's evacuation procedures, individual members of the University community volunteer to be emergency evacuation volunteers (EEVs). Every building on the Queens, Staten Island, and Manhattan campuses has predesignated EEVs. The only exception is 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 direct their respective floor evacuations and are expected to relay information to Public Safety concerning injured or special-needs personnel who require immediate attention.

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 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 to bring our buildings above, or beyond, current requirements. At the present time, the University has no future plans.

Mandatory Fire Drills

Residence hall fire drills are conducted at least four times a year and at least once during each semester (in the spring, summer, and fall). 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.

However, due to the pandemic, fire drills are not being conducted, as per guidance issued by the Fire Department of the City of New York. Individual building fire safety plans can be obtained by copying and pasting this address into a web browser: <https://www.stjohns.edu/life-st-johns/public-safety/fire-safety>.

Appendix A

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.
- **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.
- **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.

Other offenses:

- **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.

Definitions as defined by the Violence Against Women Act:

- **Dating violence:** Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. (i) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. (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.

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.

Appendix B

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

Sexual Assault: is any offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible 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

New York State Law – definitions related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, Sexual Assault and Consent

- **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 law 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 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 as 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.

Consent-

- ***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.

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.

Appendix E – University Crime Statistics

St. John’s University Crime Statistics – Andrew Bartilucci Campus

| Crime | On Campus | | | Public Property | | |
|---|-----------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Criminal Homicide | | | | | | |
| Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses | | | | | | |
| Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Criminal Offenses | | | | | | |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VAWA Offenses | | | | | | |
| Domestic Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dating Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stalking | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Referred for Disciplinary Action | | | | | | |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illegal Weapons Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arrests | | | | | | |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illegal Weapons Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Hate Crimes: Andrew Bartilucci Center

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2017, 2018 or 2019.

Unfounded Crimes: Andrew Bartilucci Center

There are no unfounded crimes to disclose for the years 2017, 2018 or 2019.

St. John's University Crime Statistics – Queens Campus

| Crime | On Campus | | | Non-Campus Buildings/Property | | | Public Property | | | Residence Hall | | |
|---|-----------|------|------|-------------------------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|----------------|------|------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Criminal Homicide | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rape | 4 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Fondling | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Criminal Offenses | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Robbery | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| VAWA Offenses | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic Violence | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Dating Violence | 4 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 12 |
| Stalking | 3 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Referred for Disciplinary Action | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liquor Law Violations | 123 | 153 | 127 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 123 | 153 | 122 |
| Drug Law Violations | 71 | 129 | 188 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 124 | 187 |
| Illegal Weapons Violations | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Arrests | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Illegal Weapons Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*All statistics in the Residence Halls column are also represented in the On-Campus column.

** Upon additional review of the crime statistics in preparation of the 2019 report, it was determined that 2 On Campus and 2 Resident Hall, Referred for Disciplinary Action, Drug Law Violations statistic were erroneously left out of the 2018 statistics. These statistics are now included in the above chart.

Hate Crimes: Queens Campus

2017: No hate crimes reported.

2018: One incident occurred on public property that was classified as both simple assault characterized by Ethnicity bias and destruction/damage/vandalism of property characterized by Ethnicity bias.

2019: No hate crimes reported.

Unfounded Crimes: Queens Campus

There are no unfounded crimes to disclose for the years 2017, 2018 or 2019.

St. John's University Crime Statistics – Staten Island Campus

| Crime | On Campus | | | Public Property | | | Residence Hall | | |
|---|-----------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|----------------|------|------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Criminal Homicide | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses | | | | | | | | | |
| Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Criminal Offenses | | | | | | | | | |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VAWA Offenses | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dating Violence | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stalking | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Referred for Disciplinary Action | | | | | | | | | |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Illegal Weapons Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arrests | | | | | | | | | |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illegal Weapons Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*All statistics in the Residence Halls column are also represented in the On-Campus column.

Hate Crimes: Staten Island Campus

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2017, 2018 or 2019.

Unfounded Crimes: Staten Island Campus

There are no unfounded crimes to disclose for the years 2017, 2018 or 2019.

St. John's University Crime Statistics – Manhattan Campus

| Crime | On Campus | | | Public Property | | |
|---|-----------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Criminal Homicide | | | | | | |
| Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses | | | | | | |
| Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Criminal Offenses | | | | | | |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VAWA Offenses | | | | | | |
| Domestic Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dating Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stalking | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Referred for Disciplinary Action | | | | | | |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illegal Weapons Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arrests | | | | | | |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illegal Weapons Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Hate Crimes: Manhattan Campus

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2017, 2018 or 2019.

Unfounded Crimes: Manhattan Campus

There are no unfounded crimes to disclose for the years 2017, 2018 or 2019.

St. John's University Crime Statistics – Long Island Graduate Center Campus

| Crime | On Campus | | | Public Property | | |
|---|-----------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Criminal Homicide | | | | | | |
| Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses | | | | | | |
| Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Criminal Offenses | | | | | | |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VAWA Offenses | | | | | | |
| Domestic Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dating Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stalking | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Referred for Disciplinary Action | | | | | | |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illegal Weapons Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arrests | | | | | | |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illegal Weapons Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Hate Crimes: Long Island Graduate Center Campus

There were no reported hate crimes for the year 2017, 2018 or 2019.

Unfounded Crimes: Long Island Graduate Center Campus

There are no unfounded crimes to disclose for the year 2017, 2018 or 2019.

St. John's University Crime Statistics – Rome, Italy, Campus

| Crime | On Campus | | | Public Property | | | Residence Hall | | |
|---|-----------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|----------------|------|------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Criminal Homicide | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses | | | | | | | | | |
| Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Criminal Offenses | | | | | | | | | |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VAWA Offenses | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dating Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stalking | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Referred for Disciplinary Action | | | | | | | | | |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations | 0 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 |
| Illegal Weapons Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arrests | | | | | | | | | |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illegal Weapons Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*All statistics in the Residence Halls column are also represented in the On-Campus column.

**The University contacted the local law enforcement authority and requested all relevant crime statistics, but to date none have been provided.

Hate Crimes: Rome, Italy Campus

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2017, 2018 or 2019.

Unfounded Crimes: Rome, Italy Campus

There are no unfounded crimes to disclose for the years 2017, 2018 or 2019.

St. John's University Crime Statistics – Paris, France, Campus

| Crime | On Campus | | | Public Property | | | Residence Hall | | |
|---|-----------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|----------------|------|------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Criminal Homicide | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses | | | | | | | | | |
| Rape | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Fondling | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Criminal Offenses | | | | | | | | | |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VAWA Offenses | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dating Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stalking | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Referred for Disciplinary Action | | | | | | | | | |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illegal Weapons Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arrests | | | | | | | | | |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illegal Weapons Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*All statistics in the Residence Halls column are also represented in the On-Campus column.

**The University contacted the local law enforcement authority and requested all relevant crime statistics, but to date none have been provided.

Hate Crimes: Paris, France Campus

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2017, 2018 or 2019.

Unfounded Crimes: Paris, France Campus

There are no unfounded crimes to disclose for the years 2017, 2018 or 2019.

St. John's University Crime Statistic – Limerick, Ireland, Campus

| Crime | On Campus | | Public Property | | Residence Hall | |
|---|-----------|------|-----------------|------|----------------|------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Criminal Homicide | | | | | | |
| Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses | | | | | | |
| Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Criminal Offenses | | | | | | |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VAWA Offenses | | | | | | |
| Domestic Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dating Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stalking | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Referred for Disciplinary Action | | | | | | |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Illegal Weapons Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arrests | | | | | | |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illegal Weapons Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*All statistics in the Residence Halls column are also represented in the On-Campus column.

**The University contacted the local law enforcement authority and requested all relevant crime statistics, but to date none have been provided.

Hate Crimes: Limerick, Ireland Campus

There were no reported hate crimes for the year 2018 and 2019.

Unfounded Crimes: Limerick, Ireland Campus

There are no unfounded crimes to disclose for the year 2018 and 2019.

Appendix F – Fire Statistics

| Calendar Year 2019 | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| Residential Facilities | Total Fires in Each Building | Fire Number | Cause of Fire | Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility | Number of Deaths Related to a Fire | Value of Property Damage caused by Fire *** |
| Queens Campus | | | | | | |
| John Cardinal O' Connor Hall | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Helen and Hugh L. Carey Hall | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Century Hall | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| DaSilva Hall | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Hollis Hall | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Donovan Hall | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| St. Vincent's Hall | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Founder Village Townhouses | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Henley Dorm, 172-14 Henley | 1 | 1 | Unintentional – fire in microwave | 0 | 0 | \$99.00 |
| Seton Complex, 152-11 Union | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 164-07 Goethals Avenue | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 164-09 Goethals Avenue | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 170-19 Grand Central Parkway | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Staten Island Campus | | | | | | |
| 6 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 7 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 19 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 23 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 26 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 27 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 29 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 31 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 33 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 35 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 37 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 41 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Rome, Italy Campus | | | | | | |
| Leoniano | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Paris, France Campus | | | | | | |
| Maison Mere | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Limerick, Ireland | | | | | | |
| Pery's Hotel | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |

***Values are in dollars.

Calendar Year 2018

| Residential Facilities | Total Fires in Each Building | Fire Number | Cause of Fire | Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility | Number of Deaths Related to a Fire | Value of Property Damage caused by Fire *** |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--|--|------------------------------------|---|
| Queens Campus | | | | | | |
| John Cardinal O' Connor Hall | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Helen and Hugh L. Carey Hall | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Century Hall | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| DaSilva Hall | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Hollis Hall | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Donovan Hall | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| St. Vincent's Hall | 2 | 1 | Unintentional – Roofers making repairs to roof | 0 | 0 | \$850.00 |
| St. Vincent's Hall | | 2 | Unintentional – Cooking fire | | | \$60.00 |
| Founder Village Townhouses | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable top | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Henley Dorm, 172-14 Henley | 1 | 1 | Intentional – Burning of paper | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Seton Complex, 152-11 Union | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 164-07 Goethals Avenue | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 164-09 Goethals Avenue | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 170-19 Grand Central Parkway | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Staten Island Campus | | | | | | |
| 6 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 7 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 19 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 23 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 26 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 27 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 29 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 31 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 33 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 35 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 37 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 41 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Rome, Italy Campus | | | | | | |
| Leoniano | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Paris, France Campus | | | | | | |
| Maison Mere | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Limerick, Ireland Campus | | | | | | |
| Perry's Hotel | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |

***Values are in dollars.

Calendar Year 2017

| Residential Facilities | Total Fires in Each Building | Fire Number | Cause of Fire | Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility | Number of Deaths Related to a Fire | Value of Property Damage caused by Fire *** |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| Queens Campus | | | | | | |
| John Cardinal O' Connor Hall | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Helen and Hugh L. Carey Hall | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Century Hall | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| DaSilva Hall | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Hollis Hall | 1 | 1 | Unintentional - Smoking materials | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Donovan Hall | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| St. Vincent's Hall | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Founder Village Townhouses | 1 | 1 | Unintentional – grease fire on stove | 0 | 0 | \$12.00 |
| Henley Dorm, 172-14 Henley | 3 | 1 | Unintentional – microwave fire | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Henley Dorm, 172-14 Henley | | 2 | Unintentional – grease fire on stove | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Henley Dorm, 172-14 Henley | | 3 | Unintentional – Oven mitt on fire | 0 | 0 | \$10.00 |
| Seton Complex, 152-11 Union | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 164-07 Goethals Avenue | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 164-09 Goethals Avenue | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 170-19 Grand Central Parkway | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Staten Island Campus | | | | | | |
| 6 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 7 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 19 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 22 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 23 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 26 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 27 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 29 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 31 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 33 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 35 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 37 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 41 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 42 Arlo Road | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 434 Howard Avenue | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 440 Howard Avenue | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 488 Howard Avenue | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 490 Howard Avenue | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 492 Howard Avenue | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 496 Howard Avenue | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| 504 Howard Avenue | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Rome, Italy Campus | | | | | | |
| Leoniano | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |
| Paris, France Campus | | | | | | |
| Maison Mere | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 |

***Values are in dollars.

Appendix G

| Description of On-Campus Student Housing Facility Fire Safety | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|---|
| Building | Interior Fire Alarm System | Full Sprinkler System | Partial Sprinkler System | Smoke Detection | Fire Extinguisher Devices | Evacuation Plans | Number of Fire Drills in Previous Calendar Year |
| Queens Campus | | | | | | | |
| John Cardinal O'Connor Hall | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 4 |
| Helen and Hugh L. Carey Hall | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 4 |
| Century Hall | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 4 |
| DaSilva Hall | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 4 |
| Hollis Hall | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 4 |
| Donovan Hall | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 4 |
| St. Vincent's Hall | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 4 |
| Founder Village Townhouses | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 4 |
| Henley Dorm, 172-14 Henley Road | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 4 |
| Seton Complex, 152-11 Union Tpke | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 4 |
| 164-07 Goethals Ave | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | No | 0 |
| 164-09 Goethals Ave | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | No | 0 |
| 172-19 Grand Central Parkway | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | No | 0 |
| Staten Island Campus | | | | | | | |
| 6 Arlo Road | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 |
| 7 Arlo Road | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 |
| 19 Arlo Road | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 |
| 23 Arlo Road | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 |
| 26 Arlo Road | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 |
| 27 Arlo Road | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 |
| 29 Arlo Road | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 |
| 31 Arlo Road | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 |
| 33 Arlo Road | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 |
| 35 Arlo Road | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 |
| 37 Arlo Road | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 |
| 41 Arlo Road | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 |
| Rome, Italy Campus | | | | | | | |
| Leoniano | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 6 |
| Paris, France Campus | | | | | | | |
| Maison Mère | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 4 |
| Limerick, Ireland | | | | | | | |
| Perry's Hotel | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 4 |

YOU ARE NOT ALONE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

St. John’s University does not tolerate any incidents of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, intimate partner violence or stalking, and wants to support you. We are proud that you have reached out to take care of yourself. It takes a lot of courage to share your experiences, and you have taken the necessary first step. This document will share with you available resources to further support your healing.

In this document you will find helpful information regarding:

- 02 PREFACE
- 04 EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE
- 09 COUNSELING AND SUPPORT
- 18 REPORTING OPTIONS AT-A-GLANCE
- 21 STUDENTS’ BILL OF RIGHTS
- 23 SUPPORTIVE MEASURES
- 24 REPORTING OPTIONS
- 30 LEGAL ORDERS OF PROTECTION AND
TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS

PREFACE

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, meet academic standards, obtain necessary health/mental health treatment, and maintain social relationships. This document is written for survivors of sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, 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, there are resources, support and procedures available to all. Whether you are an undergraduate student, graduate student, or an employee, and irrespective of your sex, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity/national origin or other protected status, you will receive dedicated support and services at St. John's University. Emotional support, counseling, advisement regarding your options, medical treatment, and academic assistance are all available. Please review this document as the first step in understanding how St. John's University can support you. If you have questions about this document please ask them of any of the support resources listed.

You have the right to make a report to Public Safety, local law enforcement and state police and/or to report the incident to St. John's University. You also have the right to choose not to report. If you do report an incident to the University, you have the right to be protected by the University from retaliation, and to receive assistance and resources from the University.

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 physical injuries that you cannot see. Medical and health centers can provide additional services such as testing for sexually transmitted diseases, evidence collection, and/or counseling. 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.

Since evidence dissipates quickly, you may wish to preserve evidence and are encouraged to seek medical attention within 48 hours (and no more than 96 hours) of the incident. Preservation of evidence is important for possible use in legal actions or requests for civil no-contact orders and/or orders of protection. If you choose to preserve evidence, it is important that you do not bathe, douche, brush your teeth or comb your hair.

Also, 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. Additionally, photographs may be taken of you, including anywhere there are bruises, scrapes or cuts. If you are unsure about participating in criminal prosecution, having the evidence preserved will help keep your options open. Taking the step to gather evidence immediately will not commit you to a specific course of action; you do not have to make a police report.

If you would like to receive medical care, you may call 911, call Public Safety at 1-718-990-5252, or visit one of the hospitals with SAFE programs listed on the next page. The University offers free transportation to and from a hospital for a SAFE examination.

QUEENS

NYC Health &
Hospitals / Elmhurst
79-01 Broadway
Elmhurst, New York 11373
1-718-334-4000

NYC Health &
Hospitals / Queens
82-68 164th Street
Jamaica, New York 11432
1-718-883-3000

BROOKLYN

NYC Health &
Hospitals / Coney Island
2601 Ocean Parkway
Brooklyn, New York 11235
1-718-616-3000

NYC Health &
Hospitals / Kings County
451 Clarkson Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11203
718-245-3131

NYC Health &
Hospitals / Woodhull
760 Broadway
Brooklyn, New York 11206
718-963-8000

BRONX

NYC Health &
Hospitals / Jacobi
1400 Pelham Parkway South
Bronx, New York 10461
718-918-5000

NYC Health &
Hospitals / North Central Bronx
3424 Kossuth Avenue
Bronx, New York 10467
718-519-5000

NYC Health &
Hospitals / Lincoln
234 East 149th Street
Bronx, New York 10451
718-579-5000

MANHATTAN

Mount Sinai Medical Center
1 Gustave L. Levy Place
New York, NY 10029
1-212-241-7005

Mount Sinai-St. Luke's Hospital
1111 Amsterdam Avenue
New York, NY 10025
1-212-523-4000

New York-Presbyterian
Medical Center - Weill Cornell
525 East 68th Street
New York, NY
1-212-746-5454

Mount Sinai-Beth Israel Hospital
1st Avenue at 16th Street
New York, NY 10016
1-212-562-4141

New York-Presbyterian
Hospital - The Allen Pavilion
5141 Broadway
New York, NY 10034
1-212-932-4000

NYC Health &
Hospitals / Metropolitan
1901 First Avenue
New York, NY 10029
1-212-423-6262

NYC Health &
Hospitals / Harlem
506 Lenox Avenue
New York, NY 10037
1-212-939-1000

New York-Presbyterian /
Columbia University Medical Center
622 West 168th Street
New York, NY 10032
212-305-9060

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Good Samaritan Hospital
Medical Center
1000 Montauk Highway
West Islip, NY 11795
1-631-376-3000

NASSAU COUNTY

Nassau University
Medical Center
2201 Hempstead Turnpike
East Meadow, NY 11554
1-516-572-0123

North Shore University Hospital
300 Community Drive
Manhasset, NY 11030
1-516-562-0100

STATEN ISLAND

Richmond University Medical Center
355 Bard Avenue
Staten Island, NY 10310
1-718-818-1234

COUNSELING AND SUPPORT

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 a number of options if you would like to receive support. Both on and off campus resources are available.

ON-CAMPUS RESOURCES

CENTER FOR COUNSELING AND CONSULTATION (CCC)

The Center for Counseling and Consultation (CCC) has mental health professionals available to provide support and assistance to students. Services at the CCC are free and confidential.

Queens Campus

Marillac Hall Room 130
1-718-990-6384

Staten Island Campus

Spellman Hall Room 101
1-718-390-4451

After hours helpline: **1-718-990-6352**

Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

The EAP provides free and confidential counseling services to employees and their family members. Professional consultants are available 24/7.

1-800-833-8707

www.myccaonline.com (company code: STJOHNS)

CAMPUS SUPPORT ADVISOR (CSA)

The Campus Support Advisor is a trained SJU Administrator who serves as a confidential resource to survivors. The CSA will provide information on SJU procedures, discuss all remedies available to you, and facilitate referrals for other needs you might have.

All Campuses

1-718-990-8484

CAMPUS MINISTRY

Campus ministers are available for spiritual support and follow-up referrals.

Queens Campus

Marillac Hall Room 239
1-718-990-6255

Staten Island Campus

Notre Dame House
1-718-390-4475

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES

Student Health Services also has staff available to provide medical assistance and support. Services are free and confidential.

Queens Campus

DaSilva Hall First Floor
1-718-990-6360

Staten Island Campus

Campus Center Room B-17
1-718-390-4447

OFF-CAMPUS RESOURCES

24 HOUR FREE AND CONFIDENTIAL HOTLINES

New York State Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Hotline

Provides crisis intervention, shelter services, and referrals

English: 1-800-942-6906

Spanish: 1-800-942-6908

New York City Domestic Violence Hotline

1-800-621-HOPE (4673)

LifeNet

Provides multilingual helpline for crisis intervention, mobile crisis team, and mental health referrals

English: 1-800-LIFENET

Spanish: 1-877-AYUDESE

Mandarin/Cantonese/Korean: 1-877-990-8585

National Suicide Prevention Hotline

1-800-273-8255

Safe Horizon Domestic Violence Hotline

1-800-621-4673

National Sexual Assault Hotline

1-800-656-HOPE (4673)

LGBTQ and HIV-affected victims Anti-Violence Project

1-212-714-1141

Safe Horizon Rape and Sexual Assault Hotline

1-212-227-3000

Coalition Against Domestic Violence Hotline

1-800-779-SAFE (7233)

QUEENS

Sexual Assault and Violence Intervention Program (SAVI) at Elmhurst Hospital

SAVI provides free & confidential support services for victims of rape, sexual assault, domestic violence and relationship abuse.

1-718-334-1418

Safe Horizon

Safe Horizon's community program offers crisis intervention, case management, practical/emergency assistance, information and referrals, individual counseling, support groups, advocacy, and community/public education presentations.

1-212-227-3000

Queens Rape Counseling Center

Not-for-profit center providing individuals (ages 4+) who are victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, and/or other trauma with outpatient psychotherapy, play/art therapy, and group counseling. **1-718-263-2013**

Turning Point

Turning Point is a community based, nonprofit organization addressing the needs of Muslim women and children. Culturally and religiously sensitive staff provide free and confidential counseling, advocacy, and referral services for women and children affected by domestic violence.

1-718-886-9500 | www.tpony.org

Womankind

Womankind helps women and their children overcome domestic violence and other forms of abuse by empowering them to govern their own lives. Womankind provides a safe haven through multi-lingual support programs and shelter services.

1-888-888-7702

BROOKLYN

New York City Children's Centers (NYCCC):

NYCCC Brooklyn Behavioral Health Clinic

The BHC provides services to youth ages 5-21 that have exhibited mental health and/or behavioral challenges. The BHC also provides services to children and adolescents who have committed sexual crimes.

1-718-613-3055

1-718-613-3056

CAMBA: Rape Crisis Services

CAMBA's Rape Crisis Services & Hotline (RCS) helps victim survivors of rape and sexual assault and their families residing in Brooklyn. RCS offers services including accompanying victim survivors and family members to hospitals and/or police precincts (if requested) and to mental health counseling facilities.

1-800-310-2449 | www.camba.org

Coney Island Hospital - Rape Crisis Program

Public hospital-based program offering counseling and medical services to victims of rape and sexual abuse who enter through Coney Island Hospital's ER.

1-718-616-4209

Wyckoff Heights Medical Center - Rape Crisis Program

WHMC serves clients who are primary or secondary victims of domestic violence, sexual assault/rape or other crime. All services are free and confidential regardless of sex, gender expression or immigration status.

1-718-906-3846

MANHATTAN

Bellevue Hospital Center: Adult Survivors Of Rape And Sexual Assault Counseling Program

This is an outpatient clinic for adult (18+) survivors of rape or sexual assault that offers free individual counseling.

1-212-562-3755

Beth Israel Medical Center: Rape Crisis & Domestic Violence Intervention

Program also offers long and short-term counseling with social workers who have many years of experience working with trauma survivors and groups for survivors that meet periodically.

1-212-420-4516

Harlem Hospital: Center For Victim Support

Services include crisis counseling, advocacy, therapy, support groups, and information (referrals).

1-212-939-4613

Mount Sinai Medical Center: Adolescent Victims Program

An outpatient comprehensive mental and medical health service for adolescent survivors (ages 10-21) of sexual abuse and their family members.

1-212-423-2900

Mount Sinai Medical Center: Mt. Sinai SAVI: Survivors Of Rape

This is part of the SAVI Rape Crisis program of Mt. Sinai Hospital. Offers individual counseling and groups sometimes.

1-212-423-2140

MANHATTAN

New York Presbyterian Hospital Domestic and Other Violent Emergencies (DOVE) Program

The DOVE Program provides free crisis intervention as well as short and long term individual and family counseling, and support groups.

1-212-305-9060 | www.nyp.org/dove/

Safe Horizon: Rape Crisis Center

Provide short-term crisis counseling and advocacy for crime and trauma survivors. Advocacy includes entitlements assistance and assistance within the criminal justice system.

1-855-234-1042 | www.safehorizon.org

Violence Intervention Program (VIP) Inc.

This organization specializes and focuses on Latina victims of domestic violence who are in need of culturally sensitive services to free themselves from their abusive relationships.

1-800-664-5880

Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project

AVP empowers lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and HIV-affected communities and allies to end all forms of violence through organizing and education, and supports survivors through counseling and advocacy.

1-212-714-1141 | www.avp.org

New York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault

The Alliance Helpline for advocacy, referrals, and confidential counseling, Monday through Friday from

9AM to 5PM: 212-514-SAFE(7233) or email us at survivorsupport@vfreenyc.org

BRONX

Fordham-Tremont Community Mental Health Center Family Crisis Services/Crime Victim Assistance Program

Not-for-profit mental health center that provides trauma survivors with therapeutic counseling, case management, crisis intervention, and psychiatric care.

1-718-960-0300

North Central Bronx Hospital: Sexual Assault Treatment Program

This is a 24 hour service that provides help to those who have been recently raped or sexually assaulted and reside in Bronx.

1-718-519-2121

Jacobi Medical Center—Family Advocacy Center

The Family Advocacy Center is dedicated to the identification, assessment and treatment of children and adolescents who have been sexually abused or physically abused and/or neglected.

1-718-918-4184 | www.familyadvocacy.net

NASSAU COUNTY

Nassau County Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Inc. at the Safe Center

The Safe Center offers a broad spectrum of services from counseling to housing, from advocacy to referrals, etc. through a highly trained, compassionate staff of professionals qualified to provide the highest level of services to enhance the recovery of trauma victims and their non-offending family members.

1-516-542-0404 | www.tscli.org

I have been a victim of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking.



WHAT ARE MY OPTIONS?

Student survivors, witnesses, and bystanders who report, in good faith, any incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, will NOT be charged with an alcohol or drug violation of the Student Code of Conduct.

Reports can be made at stjohns.edu/reportsexualmisconduct. Reporters can remain anonymous.

CONFIDENTIAL OPTIONS

The Center for Counseling and Consultation

Queens Campus
718-990-6384

Staten Island Campus
718-390-4451

After-hours helpline:
718-990-6352

Campus Support Advisor
718-990-8484

Want to learn more about University resources?

Please visit: stjohns.edu/titleix

Off-campus resources:
Sexual Assault Violence Intervention (SAVI) Program
212-423-2140



NONCONFIDENTIAL REPORTING OPTIONS

Local Law Enforcement

In an EMERGENCY, or to file a report, please contact local law enforcement at **911**. SJU global campuses call **112**.

SJU Employee (Faculty, Staff, or Administrator)
If you decide to tell any St. John's staff, administrator, or faculty member (except for confidential services), they are required to notify Public Safety or the Title IX Coordinator.

Public Safety
Queens
718-990-5252
Staten Island
718-390-4487
Available 24/7

Title IX Coordinator
718-990-2660 or
titleix@stjohns.edu

Activates Campus Response

The Title IX Coordinator leads the University response, which will include offering supportive measures and information on how to file a complaint.

Supportive measures are available, including

- A no-contact order
- Classroom and housing adjustments
- Access to on- and off-campus support services

If a complaint is filed, the Title IX Coordinator can order a thorough investigation of the incident. A hearing will then be held, and if the accused is found responsible for the conduct, sanctions will be imposed.

YOU ALWAYS HAVE A RIGHT TO

Choose to report to local law enforcement:

Choose to be connected with a **campus support advisor**. These are trained and confidential St. John's administrators who will offer support.

Choose whether or not to file a complaint, participate in any investigation, or attend any hearing. You may decide to no longer participate in any stage of the process at any time.

- Request specific **supportive measures** including
- Adjustments to class schedule
 - Room change requests
 - Adjustments to your work schedule
 - Transportation assistance
 - Support for reporting to local law enforcement

Have an advisor present at any interview, hearing, or other related meeting. You can choose your own advisor or ask the University to appoint you an advisor at no cost to you.

HAVE A CONCERN OR COMPLAINT?

Concerns or complaints regarding the University's response may be filed with the St. John's Title IX Coordinator, at 718-990-2660 or titleix@stjohns.edu.

stjohns.edu/sexualassault

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Victims Information Bureau of Suffolk (VIBS)

Family Violence and Rape Crisis Center

VIBS provides hotline intervention, counseling, advocacy, court accompaniment, outreach, and community education.

1-631-360-3606 | www.vibs.org

The Retreat – Domestic Violence Services

Services include a residential shelter, a 24/7 domestic violence crisis hotline, individual and group counseling, legal advocacy, and a violence prevention education program taught in local area schools.

All services are provided free of charge.

1-631-329-2200 | www.theretreatinc.org

STATEN ISLAND

Safe Horizon Community Programs

Safe Horizon's Community Programs offer crisis intervention, case management, practical/emergency assistance, information and referrals, individual counseling, support groups, advocacy, and community/public education presentations.

1-718-720-2591 | www.safehorizon.org

Seamen's Society for Children and Families: Safe Passage Program

Safe Passage is a non-residential domestic violence intervention program on Staten Island. Services include crisis intervention, counseling, advocacy, legal services and parent/child support groups.

1-718-447-7740 | www.seamenssociety.org

STUDENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS

In compliance with NYS Law 129-B addressing sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, St. John's University students have the following rights:

- 1 Make a report to local law enforcement and/or NY State Police
- 2 Have disclosures of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault treated seriously
- 3 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
- 4 Participate in a process that is fair, impartial, and provides adequate notice and a meaningful opportunity to be heard
- 5 Be treated with dignity and receive from the University courteous, fair, and respectful health care and counseling services, where available
- 6 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
- 7 Describe the incident to as few University representatives as practicable and not be required to unnecessarily repeat a description of the incident

STUDENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS

- 8 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
- 9 Access to at least one level of appeal of a determination
- 10 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
- 11 Exercise civil rights and practice of religion without interference by the investigative, criminal justice, or judicial or conduct process of the University

Find out more about the resources available at St. John's University as well as details on how to make a report by visiting: **st.johns.edu/sexualassault**.

SUPPORTIVE MEASURES

The following supportive measures are available to victims of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and/or stalking regardless of whether they choose to file a report or disclose the incident confidentially:

- 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

For more information about available supportive measures or to request supportive measures, contact the St. John's University Title IX Coordinator at (718) 990-2660 or titleix@stjohns.edu.

REPORTING OPTIONS

You have the right to make a report to Public Safety or the Title IX Coordinator. You also have the right to make a report to local law enforcement and State Police, or to choose not to report. If you choose to report the incident to St. John's University, you have the right to be protected by the University from retaliation and to receive assistance and resources from the University.

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 their immigration or visa status, including options for U and T visas, through the International Students and Scholars Office at 718-990-6083.

REPORTING OPTIONS

Faculty, Staff, and Administrators

If you share an incident of sexual harassment, sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and/or stalking with a St. John's employee (excluding members of the Center for Counseling and Consultation, Health Services and the Campus Support Advisors working in their respective capacities), they are required by University policy to report this information to Public Safety and/or the Title IX Coordinator. Reports made to a St. John's administrator or faculty member will trigger a University response, which may involve an investigation by Public Safety and/or the Title IX Coordinator.

Title IX Coordinator

Reports of sexual violence can also be made to the St. John's Title IX Coordinator. Keaton Wong, Director of Equal Opportunity, Compliance and Title IX, serves as the Title IX Coordinator for overall campus compliance for the University. The Title IX Coordinator's office is located on the Queens campus in the Office of Human Resources in University Center Suite C. The Title IX Coordinator can be contacted by phone at **718-990-2660**.

Jackie Lochrie, Associate Dean for Student Services, serves as the Deputy Title IX Coordinator for the Division of Student Affairs. Ms. Lochrie's office is located on the Queens campus in the Peter J. Tobin College of Business, Garden Level-Judiciary Suite-17C, and she can be contacted at **1-718-990-6568**.

Kathleen F. Meehan, Senior Deputy Athletics Director/Senior Women's Administrator, serves as the Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Athletics. Ms. Meehan's office is located on the Queens campus in Carnesecca Arena Room 157, and she can be contacted at **1-718-990-6173**

Online Reporting Form

Reports can be made at stjohns.edu/reportsexualmisconduct. Reporters can remain anonymous.

When Should I Contact a Title IX Coordinator?

If you have concerns about sex discrimination including sexual harassment, sexual violence, or sexual misconduct, please seek the assistance of a Title IX Coordinator. For example, we encourage you to contact a Title IX Coordinator if you:

Think you may have encountered sex discrimination or sexual misconduct and wish to understand your options

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 policies and procedures

St. John's Department of Public Safety

St. John's Department of Public Safety is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at **1-718-990-5252**. Public Safety Officers are available to assist you with contacting or reporting an incident to local law enforcement and/or to the local District Attorney's Office. You also have a right to decline to report incidents to law enforcement. Reports made to Public Safety will trigger a University response which may involve an investigation by Public Safety and/or the Title IX Coordinator. 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.

St. John's University – Disciplinary Actions

When an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking is reported to a non-confidential university official, the report will be forwarded to the Department of Public Safety. The Title IX Coordinator will lead the university response by offering supportive measures and information about filing a complaint. If a complaint is filed, the University will initiate an investigation into the complaint. The investigation will be conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or the accused, and is prompt, fair and impartial to all students involved.

The complainant and the accused are both permitted to participate in the investigation. At the conclusion of the investigation, both parties will have an opportunity to inspect the evidence collected, as well as to review the investigative report. A hearing will then be held to determine whether the accused violated University policy, and if found responsible, the hearing officer will also determine appropriate sanctions. The hearing decision may be appealed by either the complainant or the accused. The University uses a preponderance of the evidence standard to reach conclusions. i.e., whether the evidence demonstrates that it is more likely than not that the conduct occurred.

Throughout this process, the complainant and the accused may have an advisor of their choice present during any interview, hearing, or other related meeting. At any hearing, the complainant and the accused must have an advisor present. Either party can request that the University provide them with an advisor at no cost to them.

Reporting Incidents to Law Enforcement

To report incidents of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and/or stalking, or conduct that may constitute a crime while attending St. John's Queens, Staten Island or Manhattan campuses, please contact the St. John's University's Department of

Public Safety, local law enforcement, or the law enforcement agency in the applicable jurisdiction. Please note that and the University's standards for finding someone in violation of sexual misconduct are different than those used by the criminal justice system. If you have specific questions about a potential violation of criminal law, we will assist you with connecting with the NYPD and/or local district attorney's office.

New York City Police Department

The New York City Police Department can be reached by calling 911 or one of the following:

The New York Police Department Special Victims Report Line
1-212-267-RAPE (7273)

Domestic Violence Unit
1-212-335-4308

Prosecutor's Office

Queens District Attorney's Office
Special Victims Bureau
1-718-286-6505

Manhattan District Attorney's Office
Sex Crimes Unit
1-212-335-9373

REPORTING OPTIONS

To report criminal actions or emergencies while attending a global site, promptly contact the onsite Resident Director, the Queens campus Department of Public Safety, or local law enforcement personnel by calling 112.

GLOBAL CAMPUSES

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| Rome, Italy Security Desk +39-06-393-84299 | Local Law Enforcement 112 | Public Safety (Queens) 1-718-990-5252 |
|---|---------------------------------|--|

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| Paris, France Security Desk +33-(0)-1-7745-8901 | Local Law Enforcement 112 | Public Safety (Queens) 1-718-990-5252 |
|--|---------------------------------|--|

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| Limerick, Ireland Director +353-61-774787 | Local Law Enforcement 112 | Public Safety (Queens) 1-718-990-5252 |
|--|---------------------------------|--|

LEGAL ORDERS OF PROTECTION & 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 Office cannot request an Order of Protection or Temporary Restraining Order on your behalf.

In New York, Family Courts, Criminal Courts and Supreme Courts can all 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 on the web at www.svfreenyc.org.

Through contact with the University Resources listed above, members of the University community can get help to identify appropriate resources.

NOTICE OF NON-DISCRIMINATION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

St. John's University does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national or ethnic origin, sex (including sexual harassment and sexual violence), gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, disability, religion, age, status in the uniformed services of the United States (including veteran status), marital status, status as a victim of domestic violence, citizenship status, genetic predisposition or carrier status or any other basis prohibited by law in its programs and activities as required by Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Amendments Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title VI or Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and other applicable statutes and University policies.

NOTES

NOTES



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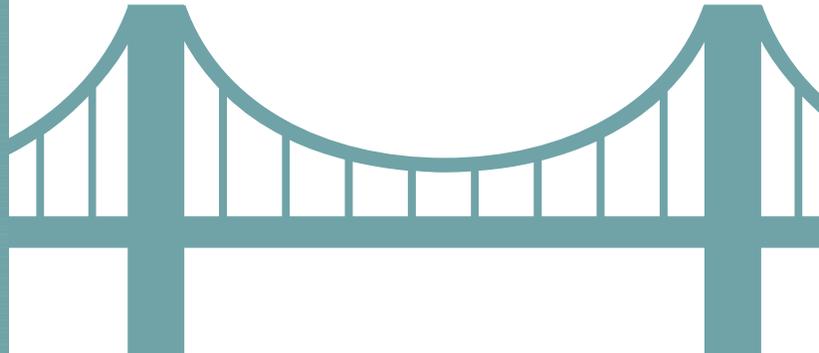
This project was supported by Grant No. 2014-WA-AX-0002 awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.

BE THE BRIDGE

A faculty toolkit for the prevention of, and response to, sexual violence (including sexual assault, dating violence, intimate partner violence and stalking)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| RESPONDING TO INCIDENTS | 06 |
| RESPONDING TO DISCLOSURES | 09 |
| WHAT YOU CAN DO | 13 |



RESPONDING TO INCIDENTS

UNIVERSITY RESPONSIBILITY

According to the St. John's University HR Policy Manual, in accordance with the Title IX legal mandate, every member of the faculty, administration, and staff of St. John's University, acting in his or her capacity as an employee of the University, is obligated to immediately report any incident of sexual assault, rape, or other forcible sexual offense against any member of the University community upon learning of the incident. Additionally, every member of the faculty, administration, and staff is similarly obligated to report any incident of intimate partner violence or stalking against any student member of the University upon learning of the incident. Even when the individual requests confidentiality of the incident, the employee has a responsibility to report it.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

When a student discloses an incident to you, you cannot promise confidentiality; however, you can offer support and direction to assist the student.

If a student reports information that describes imminent danger, call 911 and Public Safety directly from any campus phone. When no imminent danger exists, you should encourage the student to report this information to Public Safety. You can offer to accompany the student to the Public Safety building or call and a Public Safety officer will come to the student.

**PUBLIC SAFETY
CAN BE REACHED
24 HOURS A DAY
7 DAYS A WEEK**

Queens Campus
718-990-5252

Staten Island Campus
718-390-4487

It is important to tell the student that you will need to report what you have learned, even if the student does not want to. **You should call immediately.**

You can also offer the following confidential resources to the student:

■ **CAMPUS SUPPORT ADVISOR (CSA)**

The Campus Support Advisors are able to keep the information confidential and assist the student in seeking counseling support and other resources available, as well as explain the University response process. The CSAs are available to students on all campuses and can be reached by calling 718-990-8484. Their call will be returned by the next business day.

■ **CENTER FOR COUNSELING AND CONSULTATION (CCC)**

The CCC has mental health professionals available to provide free and confidential support and assistance. Counseling services are available on the Queens and Staten Island campuses.

Queens Campus

Marillac Hall Room 130
1-718-990-6384

Staten Island Campus

Spellman Hall Room 101
1-718-390-4451

■ **STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES**

Student Health Services also has staff available to provide medical assistance and support. Health services are available on the Queens and Staten Island campuses.

Queens Campus

DaSilva Hall First Floor
1-718-990-6360

Staten Island Campus

Campus Center Room B-17
1-718-390-4447

RESPONDING TO DISCLOSURES

ENSURE SAFETY

Is the student in imminent danger?

If so, call 911 and Public Safety directly from any campus phone.

RESPOND SENSITIVELY AND APPROPRIATELY

■ Know what to say and do.

Listen without interrupting.

Be comfortable with expressions of emotion.

Acknowledge their courage in sharing.

■ Know what **not** to say and do.

Do not ask why or judge their actions.

Avoid telling them what to do.

Do not minimize what they are experiencing or feeling.

■ Find out what they need for the class.

What support systems can you provide the student with to help them be successful in the class?

REFER TO APPROPRIATE ON-CAMPUS RESOURCES

■ Public Safety

Available 24/7 by calling 718-990-5252 (Queens)
718-390-4487 (Staten Island)

They can assist with transportation to a local hospital, as well as contacting or reporting an incident to local law enforcement, including the local District Attorney's office.

■ Title IX Coordinator

Reports of sexual violence can also be made to St. John's Title IX Coordinator. Yael Wepman, Director of Employee Relations and Compliance, serves as St. John's University's Title IX Coordinator.

Yael Wepman's office is located on the Queens campus in the Office of Human Resources, University Center, and she can be contacted at 1-718- 990-2660 or wepmany@stjohns.edu.

Jackie Lochrie, Associate Dean for Student Services, serves as the Title IX Deputy Coordinator for the Division of Student Affairs. Ms. Lochrie's office is located on the Queens campus in Bent Hall, Garden Level, Room 17C, and she can be contacted at 1-718-990-6568 or lochriej@stjohns.edu.

Kathleen F. Meehan, Associate Vice President for Athletics, serves as the Title IX Deputy Coordinator for Athletics. Ms. Meehan's office is located on the Queens campus in Carnesecca Arena, Room 157, and she can be contacted at 1-718-990-6173 or meehank@stjohns.edu.

Following a report, Ms. Wepman or her deputy, Ms. Lochrie will investigate and respond to your complaint.

■ Campus Support Advisor (CSA)

The Campus Support Advisors are able to keep the information confidential and assist the student in seeking counseling support and other resources available, as well as explain the University response process. The CSAs are available to students on all campuses and can be reached by calling 718-990-8484. Their call will be returned by the next business day.

■ Center For Counseling And Consultation (CCC)

The CCC has mental health professionals available to provide free and confidential support and assistance. Counseling services are available on the Queens and Staten Island campuses.

Queens Campus

Marillac Hall Room 130
1-718-990-6384

Staten Island Campus

Spellman Hall Room 101
1-718-390-4451

■ Campus Ministry

Campus ministers are available for spiritual support and follow-up referrals.

Queens Campus

Marillac Hall Room 239
1-718-990-6255

Staten Island Campus

Notre Dame House
1-718-390-4475

■ Student Health Services

Student Health Services also has staff available to provide medical assistance and support. Health services are available on the Queens and Staten Island campuses.

Queens Campus

DaSilva Hall First Floor
1-718-990-6360

Staten Island Campus

Campus Center Room B-17
1-718-390-4447

WHEN A REPORT IS MADE

After a report is made, the Title IX Coordinator will be informed and will oversee the investigation and process. The student will also have contact with a support person from the University who will discuss the survivor's options for formal reporting procedures and available medical, counseling, academic, legal, and housing resources. For further details on how to help the student in need and a complete listing of on- and off-campus resources, check the University website page, Helping Survivors of Sexual Assault (www.stjohns.edu/sexualassault)

WHAT YOU CAN DO

St. John's University has joined the White House Task Force to protect students from sexual assault by implementing the "It's On Us" campaign. It's on us, ALL OF US, to change the dynamic of sexual violence, and to do what we can to make it stop. Students see this campaign at different events and workshops across campus throughout the year. Hearing the same message, or a similar one, from their faculty will reinforce the cultural norm that sexual violence is not tolerated at St. John's University. With just a few seconds, you can help establish concern for student safety and bystander intervention as the campus norm. With repeated exposures across settings, students and colleagues will begin to have the expectation that everyone plays a part in community safety.

Below are some ways you can take part in SJU's "It's On Us" campaign and remind our students to intervene in potentially harmful situations and to be a part of making our campus safe for all.

SPREAD THE LOGO

You can download the logo for your own use by visiting www.stjohns.edu/itsonus.



SYLLABUS PARAGRAPH

Just by adding a paragraph to your course syllabus you can help us reinforce the It's On Us message that students are hearing from many different venues.

Here is an example, however, feel free to tailor this to suit your needs:

St. John's University takes pride in being a welcoming and safe community. Please join me in preventing sexual violence by intervening when you notice a harmful situation. It's on us to be part of the solution, do something to get in the way of sexual assault. If you, or someone you know, have been a victim of sexual violence, St. John's University offers many resources. Visit www.stjohns.edu/sexualassault to learn more about what options are available.

YOUR EMAIL

Have an endorsement statement of some kind attached to your e-mail signature line, such as:

"It's on US to stop Sexual Violence"

or



Check out our video or sign up for a workshop at www.stjohns.edu/itsonus.

IN CLASS AWARENESS

- Insert a slide in all your PowerPoint presentations that includes information about St. John's It's On Us Bystander campaign. Display it before and after class.
- Include a brief statement on your course syllabus reflecting your commitment to a safe campus and listing campus resources (including yourself) if someone needs a safe person to seek help.
- Have a St. John's It's On Us Bystander campaign item (i.e. magnet, button, cling, etc...) hanging in your office. For items available, contact the Office of Wellness Education and Prevention at 718-990-6550.
- Have local resource brochures visibly available in your office and/or classroom. Contact the Office of Wellness Education and Prevention Services for copies.

VIDEOS

Share the following It's On Us campaign videos with your students!

- White House PSA On Sexual Violence
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wNMZo31LziM>
- St. John's University Video
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fdC4dAq2NCs>

POWERFUL QUOTES

A simple quote can carry big impact. Would you be willing to add a quote to your email signature or your class PowerPoints?

Here are some ideas of quotes that relate to the theme of bystander intervention.

“The difference between what we do and what we are capable of doing would suffice to solve most of the world’s problems.”

Mohandas Gandhi

“The world is a dangerous place. Not because of the people who are evil; but because of the people who don’t do anything about it.”

Albert Einstein

“How wonderful it is that nobody need wait a single moment before starting to improve the world.” *Anne Frank*

“I am here and so are you. And we matter. We can change things.”

Ella Baker

“Our lives begin to end the day we become silent about the things that matter.” *Martin Luther King, Jr.*

“Washing one’s hand of the conflict between the powerful and the powerless means to side with the powerful, not to be neutral.” *Paulo Freire*

“To go against the dominant thinking of your friends, of most of the people you see every day, is perhaps the most difficult act of heroism you can perform.” *Theodore H. White*

Follow up any of these quotes with the following,
 “It’s on us at St. John’s University to be a part of the solution.
 Join me in standing up against sexual violence.”

VISIBILITY

Show your support by providing correct information to our students. Post a Title IX Reporting poster in your office. Contact Jackie Lochrie, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, to receive copies. If our students are aware of the Title IX procedures, SJU will be able to prevent incidents, as well as, respond in a timely and appropriate manner.



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WHAT ARE MY OPTIONS?

Student survivors, witnesses, and bystanders who report, in good faith, any incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, will NOT be charged with an alcohol or drug violation of the Student Code of Conduct.

CONFIDENTIAL OPTIONS

The Center for Counseling and Consultation

Queens

718-990-6384

Staten Island

718-390-4451

Campus Support Advisor

718-990-8484

Want to learn more about University resources?

Please visit stjohns.edu/titleix.

Off-campus resource: Sexual Assault Violence Intervention (SAVI) Program

718-736-1238

REPORTING OPTIONS (Nonconfidential)

Local Law Enforcement

In an EMERGENCY or to file a report, please contact local law enforcement at **911**.
SJU global campuses call **112**.

SJU Employee (Faculty, Staff, or Administrator)

If you decide to tell any St. John's staff or faculty (except for confidential options), they are required to notify Public Safety.

Public Safety

Queens
718-990-5252
Staten Island
718-390-4487
Available 24/7

Title IX Coordinator

718-990-2660 or
titleix@stjohns.edu

Activates Campus Response

The Title IX coordinator leads the University response, which may include a University investigation by Public Safety or Title IX investigators. The Title IX coordinator or designee will inform you of your rights and options (see bottom panel).

Interim remedies may be taken, including these:

- A no-contact order
- Classroom and housing adjustments
- Access to on- and off-campus support services

The Title IX coordinator or designee will conduct a thorough investigation of the incident. The Office of Student Conduct will review all relevant information and determine if the matter should go through the student conduct process.

YOU ALWAYS HAVE A RIGHT TO:

Choose to report to local law enforcement.

Choose to be connected with a campus support advisor. These are trained and confidential St. John's administrators who will support you.

Choose to either participate in the Title IX and student conduct investigation, or not. You may decide to no longer participate at any time.

Request specific remedies including

- Adjustments to class schedule;
- Room change requests;
- Adjustments to your work schedule;
- Transportation assistance;
- Support for reporting to local law enforcement.

For more information and resources, visit stjohns.edu/sexualassault.

HAVE A CONCERN OR COMPLAINT?

Concerns or complaints regarding the University response may be filed with Yael Wepman, St. John's Title IX coordinator, at 718-990-2660 or titleix@stjohns.edu.

PAPER TOPICS

Below we have listed a few ideas of how you can get your students learning about the dynamics of sexual violence.

Please contact Hannah Artiles-Stravers, Assistant Director of Wellness and Violence Prevention, at 718-990-6550 or straverh@stjohns.edu, if you would like to discuss how to relate this topic to your discipline. There are many ways to connect this issue with what you are teaching in the classroom.

1. Popular rape myths and an analysis of why they are so difficult to dispel
2. The portrayal of violence against women in the media
3. The history and application of the Violence Against Women Act
4. How male/female socialization perpetuates violence against women
5. The economic impact of interpersonal violence (see publication manual for estimating the economic costs of injuries due to interpersonal and self-directed violence)
6. Rates and impact of male victimization experiences (which includes, but is not limited to, child abuse)
7. Portrayal of violence against women in the media
8. 7 characteristics of a rapist (see research by David Lisak)

9. The cycle of violence and ways to combat/ eliminate IPV*
10. How technology has revolutionized stalking
11. Battered women syndrome
12. Outcomes in case law of famous domestic violence and rape trials
13. Objectives and impact of the federal Office of Violence Against Women (OVW)
14. Problems with rape and domestic violence legislation
15. Violence against women from a global perspective
16. Bystander role in preventing sexual violence
17. IPV* in the LGBTQ community
18. Medical injuries sustained by victims of domestic violence
19. The psychological effects of rape victimization
20. The Battered Women's Movement

*IPV= *Intimate Partner Violence*

JOURNAL/WRITING ASSIGNMENTS

Choose an article to read from the following list and journal about what you learned from this article. While journaling, also record whatever thoughts come to mind, things you had difficulty understanding or would like to know more about and conclude with a statement that describes your honest reaction to the information presented.

Sharon Aneta Bryant and Gale A. Spencer, "University Students' Attitudes About Attributing Blame in Domestic Violence" *Journal of Family Violence*, Dec 2003, Vol. 18 Issue 6, p 369-376.

Mary P. Brewster, "Power and Control Dynamics in Prestalking and Stalking Situations" *Journal of Family Violence*, Aug 2003, Vol. 18 Issue 4, p 207-217.

Ann Burgess, "Stalking Behaviors Within Domestic Violence" *Journal of Family Violence*, Dec 1997, Vol. 12 Issue 4, p 389-403.

Nancy J. Shook, "Courtship Violence Among College Students: A Comparison of Verbally and Physically Abusive Couples" *Journal of Family Violence*, Mar 2000, Vol. 15 Issue 1, p 1-22.

Michael A. Anderson, "'Why Doesn't She Just Leave?': A Descriptive Study of Victim Reported Impediments to Her Safety" *Journal of Family Violence*, Jun 2003, Vol. 18 Issue 3, p 151-155.

Marsha E. Wolf, "Barriers to Seeking Police Help for Intimate Partner Violence" *Journal of Family Violence*, Apr 2003, Vol. 18 Issue 2, p 121-129.

Joetta L. Carr, "Risk Factors for Male Sexual Aggression on College Campuses" *Journal of Family Violence*, Oct 2004, Vol. 19 Issue 5, p 279-289.

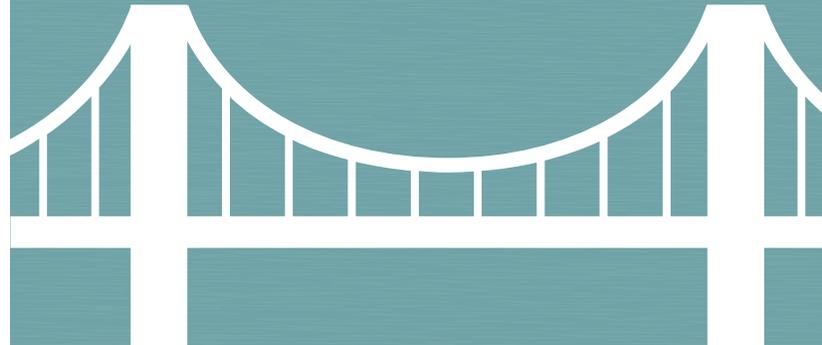
Jennifer Broach, "Beyond Traditional Definitions of Assault: Expanding Our Focus to Include Sexually Coercive Experiences" *Journal of Family Violence*, Nov 2006, Vol. 21 Issue 8, p 477-486.

EXTRA CREDIT ASSIGNMENTS

- Attend a community or campus event which is focused on violence prevention or victim support (examples include: Take Back the Night rally; Clothesline Project).
- Interview a local or campus service provider about their work and their opinions on prevention of violence.
- Organize or participate in a project to further the prevention efforts on campus.
- Attend a Bystander Leadership Training, sign up at www.stjohns.edu/itsonus.
- Write an article for the local or campus newspaper about the importance of violence prevention.

**YOU ARE A BRIDGE
TO CONNECT STUDENTS
TO CAMPUS AND
COMMUNITY SUPPORT.**

**WORKING TOGETHER,
WE CAN CREATE A SAFER
CAMPUS COMMUNITY
FOR ALL OUR STUDENTS.**



This project was supported by Grant No. 2014-WA-AX-0002 awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.



St. John's University

Emergency Management Structure Plan



Date Revised-June 1, 2019

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| INTRODUCTION | 2 |
| ACRONYMS..... | 3 |
| EMERGENCY PLAN SUMMARY | 4 |
| EMERGENCY PLAN STRUCTURE..... | 5 |
| EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEADERSHIP | 7 |
| EMERGENCY LEVELS..... | 8 |
| EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TEAM MEMBERS..... | 10 |
| THE EMERGENCY COMMAND/OPERATIONS CENTERS..... | 13 |
| EVACUATION/STAY IN PLACE..... | 15 |

INTRODUCTION

St. John's University recognizes the importance of an integrated plan to ensure that our mission as a Catholic, Vincentian, Metropolitan, and Global University will continue in the event of an emergency.

When an emergency occurs, response actions are guided by St. John's overriding emergency goals, to primarily protect the life-safety of University students, faculty and staff, and guests, and secondarily, protect the surrounding environment and University assets.

PURPOSE

The Emergency Plan outlines the St. John's University's procedures for managing major emergencies that may threaten the health and safety of our campus communities or disrupt our programs and activities. The Plan identifies departments and individuals that are directly responsible for emergency response and critical support services, and it provides a management structure for coordinating and deploying essential resources.

ACRONYMS

CEOT – Campus Emergency Operations Team

EEMCC – Executive Emergency Management Command Center

EEMT – Executive Emergency Management Team

EEV – Emergency Evacuation Volunteer

EMOT – Emergency Management Operations Team

EOC – Emergency Operations Center

ESF - Emergency Support Function

IC – Incident Commander

PS – Public Safety

EMERGENCY PLAN SUMMARY

The St. John's University Emergency Plan establishes the structure, processes and protocols for the University's response to major emergencies that could threaten the health and safety of the campus community or disrupt University programs and operations. At St. John's, emergency preparedness responsibilities are shared throughout the University. Based on a risk assessment conducted by Public Safety, in conjunction with the other major functional areas of the University, eight (8) specific types of emergencies have been identified as the most likely to occur. They are as follows: **fire and explosions, extended power failures, hazardous materials release, adverse weather conditions, workplace violence/active shooter, bomb threat, hostage situation and pandemic threat.**

The organization of the University Emergency Plan is based on the Incident Command System. The Incident Commander is the Executive Director of Public Safety or designee.

An emergency may be classified as a Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 incident:

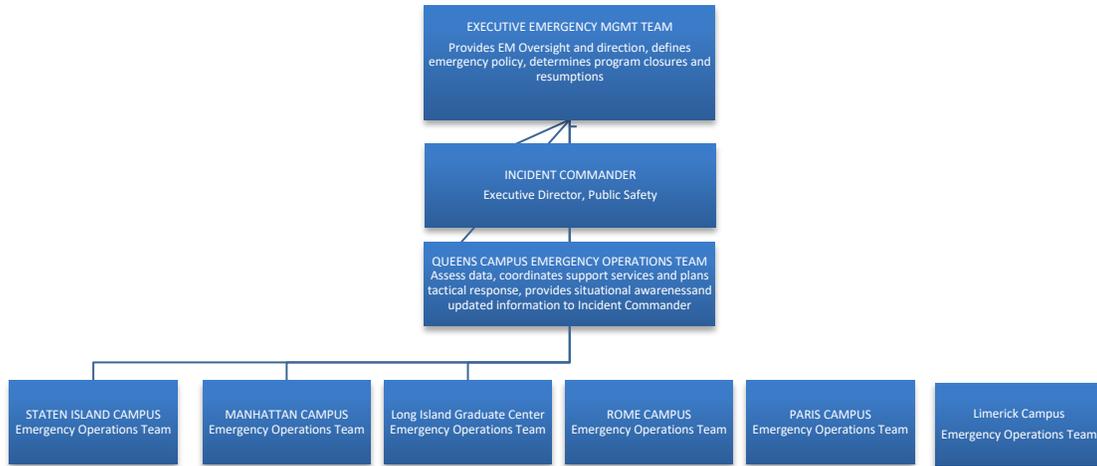
- Level 1** A minor incident that is quickly resolved with internal resources or limited need for assistance. The Emergency Operations Center is **not** activated.

- Level 2** A major emergency that impacts sizable portions of the campus, and that may potentially affect life safety or mission-critical functions. At the discretion of the Incident Commander, a subset of the entire Emergency Management Operations Team can be assembled in order to determine the magnitude of the emergency and to coordinate its resolution.

- Level 3** A disaster that involves the entire campus and surrounding community. The Emergency Operations Center is activated as well as the Executive Emergency Management Command Center.

Depending on the classification and nature of the emergency, the Incident Commander shall mobilize various Emergency Teams. Team members are notified by Public Safety to report to their designated Emergency Operations Center.

EMERGENCY PLAN STRUCTURE



The Incident Commander interfaces between the Executive Emergency Management Team comprised of the President, the Provost, and other Senior Level University officials and the Campus Emergency Operations Teams (CEOT). The Incident Commander designates a leader for the Campus Emergency Operations Teams as appropriate to the nature of the emergency event.

The Executive Emergency Management Team mobilizes at the **Executive Emergency Management Command Center (EEMCC)**, located in the Finley Board Room, Newman Hall 3rd Floor. At the EEMCC, the Team ascertains the scope of a disaster and advises the University President. **The Team Leader, the Executive Director of Public Safety, from an operations perspective, is the Incident Commander.**

The **Incident Commander** gathers emergency intelligence from the Emergency Operations Teams located at the **Emergency Operations Centers (EOC)** on each campus. Individuals that comprise both the Executive Emergency Management Team and the Emergency Operations Management Team are specifically identified in this plan. The Executive Emergency Management Team primarily addresses policy decisions. The Operational Team is involved in operational and response issues and in securing and coordinating appropriate information to present to the Executive Emergency Management Team. Because of the centralized resources located at the Queens campus, it is expected that the Queens campus Emergency Operation Center (Public Safety Conference Room, ROTC Center) will be activated whenever another campus EOC is activated. This will afford the Branch Campus a “reach-back” capability to accelerate resource activation, mobilization and deployment requirements.

The Incident Commander will receive and disseminate information to the Executive Emergency Management Team. All decisions regarding external communication will be coordinated through Marketing and Communications and the Executive Director of Media Relations who will activate the appropriate University internal communications systems. These representatives are responsible for contacting the University community, the general public, and the media, as necessary.

Each functional area of the University has developed a departmental Emergency Plan. This document outlines strategies for addressing departmental responsibilities during emergencies, and for coordinating with the Campus Emergency Operations Team.

Individual Department/Unit Emergency Operating Plan Functions are listed in the Appendix.

St. John's has implemented Emergency Readiness Training modules for Employees, Managers and Faculty. Each module uniquely addresses the target audience and highlights the key elements of the University's Emergency Plan, roles of key players and reviews the systems of notification used to communicate with the University Community. The manager and faculty training modules also include a presentation by the Office of Student Wellness which addresses recognizing signs, symptoms and response to students and/or employee mental health issues, as appropriate. The Employee and Manager training is mandatory for all employees, the Faculty session are strongly encouraged. St. John's exercises its Emergency Plans each year by holding numerous exercises to include fire drills.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEADERSHIP

An Executive Emergency Management Team (EEMT), drawn from the University's senior administrative and academic leadership coordinates the campus response to major incidents.

The President (or designee) provides executive leadership for the entire emergency response process. The President has appointed the Executive Director, Public Safety as the "Incident Commander" (IC). The IC serves as the Emergency Management Operations Team Leader and is responsible for the operational direction of the response.

The Incident Commander determines whether to activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The Incident Commander will determine whether to convene all or part of the Emergency Management Operations Team. This occurs after emergency conditions have been assessed by Public Safety, Facilities Services or Environmental Health & Safety. After consulting with the President or Provost, the Incident Commander may decide to activate the Executive Emergency Management Command Center. The Incident Commander maintains and updates the Executive Emergency Management Team telephone contact list.

The Incident Commander instructs the Public Safety designee to mobilize the Emergency Management Operations Team, and the Public Safety designee notifies team members.

When emergency conditions abate, the Incident Commander, with appropriate consultation with senior leadership, will determine the appropriate time to de-activate the EOC.

EMERGENCY LEVELS

At St. John's, emergency incidents are classified according to their severity and potential impact, so that appropriate emergency response operations can be implemented.

LEVEL 1 ***A minor, localized department or building incident*** that is quickly resolved with existing University resources or limited outside help.

A Level 1 emergency has little or no impact on personnel or normal operations outside the locally affected area.

Level 1 incidents ***do not*** require activation of the University Emergency Operations Center. Impacted personnel or departments coordinate directly with operational department personnel from Public Safety, Environmental Health & Safety, Facilities Services or other units to resolve Level 1 conditions. In some incidents, Marketing and Communications will be asked to activate public information systems to provide necessary bulletins.

LEVEL 2 ***A major emergency that disrupts sizable portions of the campus community.***

Level 2 emergencies may require assistance from external organizations. These events may escalate quickly, and have serious consequences for mission-critical functions, and/or life safety.

The Incident Commander receives intelligence from responding operational departments or from governmental agencies, determines whether to activate all or part of the Emergency Management Operations Team and whether to activate a full or partial Emergency Operations Center. This is determined in part on the scope of the incident and the extent of coordination needed to respond.

LEVEL 3 An incident impacting on the entire campus.

Normal University operations could potentially be suspended. The effect of the emergency is wide-ranging and complex. A timely resolution of disaster conditions requires University-wide cooperation and extensive coordination.

The Emergency Plan is activated and all or part of the members of the Emergency Management Operations Team report to campus as directed by the Incident Commander or designee.

SOME IMPORTANT NOTES:

- The designation of a major incident's emergency level is made by the Incident Commander, in consultation with senior executive leadership.
- The designated level for an incident may change as emergency conditions intensify or ease.
- The Incident Commander is authorized to suspend campus operations if conditions warrant.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TEAM MEMBERS

The following are positions from major functional areas that comprise the Emergency Management Operations Team.

EMT LEADER & INCIDENT COMMANDER –

Executive Director, Public Safety

Executive Emergency Management Team

President
Provost
Executive Vice President for Mission
Secretary of University and General Counsel
Vice Provost and Chief Enrollment Officer
Dean of the School of Law
Associate Vice President for Human Resources
Vice President for Business Affairs, Chief Financial Officer, and Treasurer
Vice President and Chief Information Officer
Associate Vice President for Facilities
Vice Provost for Global Programs
Vice President of Student Affairs
Director of Athletics
Executive Director of External Relations
Others-As Directed

Emergency Management Operations Team

Each campus of the University has an Emergency Management Operations Team and a designated Emergency Operations Center. The Queens Emergency Management Team functions as the University Emergency Management Team when so directed by the Incident Commander. If a Level 2 or 3 emergency affects a branch campus, the Emergency Management Operations Team would be activated as well as the Emergency Operations Center on the affected campus. The Emergency Operations Center on the Queens Campus would also be activated to support the activities of the branch campus Emergency Operations Center and to afford additional resources. The Emergency Management Operations Team is as follows:

Queens Campus (University) - Emergency Management Operations Team

Public Safety Designee (TEAM LEADER)
Associate Vice President and Dean of Students
Associate Vice President for Athletics
Executive Director, Auxiliary and Conference Services
Marketing and Communications Designee
Associate Vice President for Business Affairs
Campus Ministry (Designee)
Director of Environmental Health & Safety
Coordinator, Emergency Management

Queens Campus (University) - Emergency Management Operations Team (Cont.)

Project Director for Facilities
Director of Fire Safety
Director of Payroll, Human Resources
Executive Director for Information Technology
Office of the Provost, Vice Provost
Registrar
Associate Dean of Students for Student Services
Associate Vice President of Global Studies
Director of Media Relations
Director of Residence Life

Staten Island Campus - Emergency Management Operations Team

Lieutenant, Public Safety (TEAM LEADER)
Facilities Coordinator
Director of Campus Ministry
Manager of Information Technology
Associate Dean of Student Affairs
Assistant Dean of Residence Life
Director of Food Services (Vendor)
Facilities Services (Vendor) – Designee

Manhattan Campus - Emergency Management Operations Team

Lieutenant, Public Safety (TEAM LEADER)
Facilities Coordinator
Project Manager of Information Technology

Long Island Graduate Center - Emergency Management Operations Team

Director, L.I.G.C. (TEAM LEADER)
Project Manager of Information Technology
Security

Rome Campus - Emergency Management Operations Team

Assistant Vice President (TEAM LEADER)
Director of IT and Operations
Director of Business Affairs
Director/Asst. Dean TCB
Assistant Dean SJC

Paris Campus – Emergency Management Operations Team

Associate Director (TEAM LEADER)
Assistant Director
Residence Director, Study Abroad
Coordinator of Student Life

Limerick Campus – Emergency Management Operations Team

Assistant Vice President (Team Leader)
Director of International Office (Mary Immaculate College)

THE EMERGENCY COMMAND/OPERATIONS CENTERS

In cases of high level emergencies (Level 2 or 3), the Incident Commander will direct the activation of one or more Emergency Operations Center (EOC) which will serve as the central location for the Emergency Management Operations Team.

| | Primary Location | Alternate Location |
|--|--|--|
| Executive Emergency Command Center, University Wide | Finley Board Room, Newman Hall, 3 rd Floor Queens | Law School – Private Dining Room - 1 st Floor |
| Emergency Operations Center, Queens Campus | Public Safety Conference Room ROTC Center, 1 st Floor | Law School – Private Dining Room – 1 st Floor |
| Emergency Operations Center, Staten Island Campus | Campus Center Conference Room – Lower Level | Flynn Hall – Board Room |
| Emergency Operations Center, Manhattan Campus | Room 100- Public Safety Command Center | Cooper Union, Office of Public Safety |
| Emergency Operations Center, Long Island Graduate Center | 1 st Floor Conference Room 122 | 1st Floor-Room 101 |
| Emergency Operations Center, Rome Campus | Office of the Assistant Vice President – 2 nd Floor | Student Lounge – 1 st Floor |
| Emergency Operations Center, Paris Campus | Administrative Offices on Ground Floor (RC) | Maison-Mère 95 Rue de Sèvres |
| Emergency Operations Center, Limerick, Ireland Campus | Administrative Office, 1 st Floor | St. Cecilia Church Dominick Street |

When activated, the Emergency Management Operations Team reports to their designated Emergency Operations Center to coordinate decisions and resources. The Queens Campus Emergency Operations Center serves a dual purpose: The Queens EOC functions during a Queens-specific incident; it will also be activated as the University-wide EOC to support the branch campuses. The Executive Emergency Command Center will make policy decisions and coordinate the dissemination of information, as appropriate, to the media and the external community.

An EEMT Directory of critical contacts and resources, a CD-ROM database containing information on employees, students, class locations and emergency contacts information is maintained at the Public Safety office. If the Banner system is not operational and this information cannot be obtained electronically, the CD-ROM functions as a back-up hard copy of the noted source information.

Public Safety (PS) manages the Newman Hall EEMCC and the ROTC Center EOC equipment. PS ensures that appropriate data, contact information, equipment, and supplies are maintained.

When the University Incident Commander activates the Campus Emergency Plan and convenes the Emergency Management Operations Team, the senior Public Safety officer on duty (or an appropriate designee) arranges its equipment and supplies, and coordinates its continued operation. Individuals that comprise the Emergency Management Operations Team represent their functional areas and must be capable of addressing operational issues related to their area. Information regarding food and emergency equipment inventories is furnished in the beginning of each semester to the Emergency Management Coordinator who ensures that this information is made available to the Incident Commander and is updated by the responsible functional area (Facilities Services and Auxiliary Services). Both of these departments are expected to provide current information regarding their inventories upon activation of the Emergency Operations Center.

It is noted that, based on the scenario, at the Incident Commander's discretion, not all of the members of the Emergency Management Operations Team may be activated.

When the Emergency Management Operations Team assembles, its responsibilities are to:

- Determine the scope and impact of the incident
- Classify emergency response type i.e. evacuation or stay in place
- Prioritize emergency actions
- Deploy and coordinate resources and equipment
- Communicate critical information and instructions through the appropriate command chain
- Monitor and re-evaluate conditions
- Supply on a routine basis updated information to the Incident Commander
- Coordinate with government agencies

EVACUATION/STAY IN PLACE

Regardless of the type of emergency there are one or two types of actions that will be initiated by Public Safety to ensure the safety of the University community. Based on the nature of the incident, individuals may be instructed by Public Safety to stay in place or an evacuation will be initiated. The Incident Commander may decide that the evacuation of a building or campus is not an appropriate course of action. Examples of such incidents could be:

- An armed hostage situation
- A riot outside the campus perimeter
- A hazardous or toxic airborne plume

Members of the University Community will receive stay in place instructions and routine updated communication via the numerous communication systems such as text messaging, public address systems, classroom telephone, web announcement, e-mail messages, etc. as deemed appropriate by the Incident Commander based on the incident scenario. It is noted that Public Safety routinely monitors news events and in a significant emergency will be in direct communication with the municipal offices of emergency management and first responders.

If a fire alarm sounds members of the University Community, through routine fire drills, are expected to immediately evacuate the building. In order to enhance the University's evacuation procedures individual members of the University Community have volunteered to be Emergency Evacuation Volunteers.

Every campus building shall have pre-designated Emergency Evacuation Volunteers (EEVs). These individuals shall be under the direction of Public Safety. These individuals are not first responders. They assist in encouraging others in their area to evacuate or to stay in place, as directed by PS and they are expected to have situational awareness of their workplace and to report to PS any hazardous or suspicious items. Such employees shall be capable of directing the overall evacuation of the occupants and assist in accounting for building occupants in the Evacuation Assembly Area or an area designated by Public Safety.

The EEVs shall direct their respective floor evacuations; search their individual surrounding areas as appropriate based on the nature of the emergency. In addition to directing their floor evacuation EEVs would be expected to be able to relay information to a Public Safety Officer concerning injured or special-needs personnel that are in need of immediate attention. At times, the EEVs will assist in identifying hazards and suspicious items and communicating to the appropriate campus authority.

GENERAL EVACUATION PROCEDURES

When evacuating the building or work area:

- Stay calm
- Do not rush or panic
- Safely stop work
- Gather personal belongings if it is safe to do so. Reminder: take prescription medications, keys, purse, glasses, etc. if at all possible since it may be hours before occupants are allowed back in the building
- If safe, close the office door and window, but do not lock them
- Use the nearest safe stairs and proceed to the nearest exit – Do not use the elevator
- Proceed to the designated Evacuation Assembly Area
- Wait for instructions from emergency responders
- Do not re-enter the building or work area until instructed to do so by the proper authorities

At the direction of the Incident Commander, and in coordination with the appropriate functional areas of the University, specific communication venues would be utilized to communicate with the University Community.

STAY IN PLACE PROCEDURES

Based on the nature of the incident, individuals may be instructed by Public Safety to stay in place. If you are instructed to stay in place:

- Do not stand in hallways or stairwells
- Do not stand near windows or doors
- Do not leave your immediate area if you are in a room
- Wait for further instructions

Members of the University Community will receive stay in place instructions and routine updated communication via the numerous communication systems such as text messaging, public address systems, classroom telephone, web announcement, e-mail messages, etc. as deemed appropriate by the Incident Commander based on the incident scenario.

Emergency Notification and Communication

Emergency notification is triggered by an event that is currently occurring on or immediately threatening the campus. Any confirmed significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of the University community will activate the emergency notification and communication protocol. The University has the capacity to employ a variety of communications tools and systems to inform the University community in a timely and accurate manner. This multilayered approach to notification and communications will insure the widest distribution of our message, and provide back-up in the event of power or system interruptions. The following is an overview of our notification and communication systems;

- **Emergency Notification Messaging System**

All members of the University Community are encouraged to enroll in the Emergency Notification Messaging System. This alert system will issue both text and voice messages when a significant emergency occurs on our campuses. These messages will communicate what emergency currently exists, the location of the emergency, and advise a course of action. There will be updates issued as the emergency situation evolves.

In order to be enrolled in the system members of the University Community must log into UIS. On your Personal Information Menu click on “Update your emergency information for Instant Messaging System. Enter the phone (cell or off-campus wired phone) number that you want to receive the emergency alert, starting with area code and leaving out the hyphen between the third and fourth numbers.

- **Campus Emergency Information Hotlines**

718-990-5252- SJU Public Safety

718-990-2000- SJU Call Center- University Emergency Bulletins

The emergency information hotlines are equipped to handle a high volume of calls through a partnership with a disaster management service provider. In the event of a large scale emergency, it is expected that the established University hotlines will receive a tremendous amount of calls. We are able to activate a call center that can handle any overflow of received calls. The call center is staffed by behavioral health professionals who can communicate critical real time information and provide assistance as warranted. We have the ability to process thousands of calls per hour, a volume that is not uncommon for a significant crisis. Call Center professionals are trained in response protocols and how to coordinate the resources of St. John’s University. In the event of a power outage or interruption of phone service, we also have the ability to provide a toll free phone number for persons to utilize. We have the additional capacity to activate SJU Call Center personnel to operate the call center remotely if we are unable to staff the SJU on campus Call Center.

- **Websites/Social Media/E-mail**

Direct e-mails will be sent to the University community, and emergency messages and announcements will be posted on the following websites/social media;

St. John's web site: stjohns.edu

Twitter- twitter.com/STJohnsU

Facebook- facebook.com/stjohnsu

- **Digital Signage**

Digital Signage (Electronic Bulletin Boards) are located in public spaces throughout the University. All emergency text messages will automatically be posted to these bulletin boards.

- **Public Address System**

There are public address system speakers located throughout the University. These speakers are located inside of buildings and outdoors. In the event of an emergency, messages may be delivered through our public address system.

- **Classroom Telephones**

All University classrooms are equipped with a telephone to communicate during an emergency. Each phone has a five-digit extension and is capable of calling:

A. 911 – NYC Emergency Hotline

B. Public Safety

C. IT Classroom Support

When making an emergency call to any of the above numbers; your location, building, room number, and phone extension will be immediately displayed on the receiver's Caller ID. As an example, a call from Marillac Hall, Room 212 with an extension of 28040, shows as follows: Marillac Hall 212 28040.

This will allow first responders to immediately identify where the problem exists and will facilitate the appropriate action. Because these phones are intended for use in emergency situations, it is imperative that the phones' ringers remain on at all times.

- **Posted bulletins & flyers**

During certain emergencies, current information and instructions may be posted on public bulletin boards, and flyers may be distributed as needed.

- **Satellite Phones**

Public Safety and designated individuals on all campuses have access to satellite phones to further enhance and ensure communications capability during the time of an emergency, particularly if there are interruptions in normal telephone systems.

Family Assistance Center

St. John's University has developed a plan to activate and operate a Family Assistance Center (FAC) in the event of a large scale emergency incident that has a significant impact on the University community. A FAC would be activated when a significant number of victims and/or family members are expected to request information and assistance. The purpose of the FAC is to provide support and assistance to the family members of persons who are killed, injured, or otherwise impacted by the incident. It is a central location where family members can gather in a safe and secure environment, and receive support services. Although each incident varies in the size, scope, and complexity, there are common needs that the FAC is designed to address. The following are some of the services that the FAC could provide:

- Information- Regular briefings by St. John's University senior leadership and representatives from government agencies. Media would not be permitted in the FAC, and they would receive briefings at another location.
- Support- St. John's University personnel would provide emotional and pastoral support as needed.
- Logistics- St. John's University personnel would provide assistance in travel, lodging, and local transportation needs.
- Site features- Each site would have a variety of spaces that could host large briefings, as well as smaller private rooms for individual families to utilize. Cafeteria services would provide meals and beverages. Access to computers, telephones, and the internet would also be provided. A meditation/reflection room is also available for use.

Location- The location of the FAC will be determined by the location and particulars of the incident. There are currently two (2) locations that have been designated as a FAC location. One is on the SJU Queens Campus, and the other is located approximately 1 mile from the Queens Campus. Both locations are owned and operated exclusively by SJU and there is parking available. Members of the media are not permitted into the locations. The FAC is limited to affected families, SJU personnel, and government agencies. The following are the designated FAC locations;

Bartilucci Center (Off Campus)

[175-05 Horace Harding Expressway, Fresh Meadows, NY 11365](#)

Carnesecca Arena (Queens Campus)

Marillac Hall (Queens Campus Alternative)

[8000 Utopia Parkway, Queens, NY 11439](#)

**EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
OPERATING PLAN
BY EMERGENCY TYPE**

Introduction

Based on a risk assessment conducted by Public Safety, in conjunction with the other major functional areas of the University, eight (8) specific types of emergencies have been identified as the most likely to occur. They are as follows: adverse weather conditions; bomb threats; extended power failures; fire and explosions; hazardous materials release; hostage situation and workplace violence/active shooter and pandemic threat.

The major functional areas of the University have specific responsibilities and have developed protocols in conjunction with the overall University Emergency Management Structure. These protocols have been developed to address Readiness, Response and Recovery as they pertain to each specific functional area. Specific types of emergencies have been identified and general information, to include initial actions to be taken, is supplied for each type.

These protocols have been developed jointly by the functional area and in coordination with, reviewed by and maintained by Public Safety and are part of the University's overall Emergency Plan.

Emergency Preparedness Operating Plan

Response Actions: Adverse Weather Conditions

Severe weather conditions can adversely impact on the operations of the University. Public Safety, in conjunction with Facilities Services, routinely monitors weather forecasts in order to prepare the appropriate functional areas to prepare for and respond to the projected weather conditions and to make informed recommendations either to close the University, initiate a delayed opening or early dismissal.

University Community

As noted, the Department of Public Safety, in conjunction with Facilities services, routinely monitors the weather forecast. If adverse weather is forecasted for our area, protocols are in place to evaluate the impact on the campuses and access routes to the University. Public Safety personnel are deployed to address and remediate the impact on the campus, and to evaluate, on an on-going basis, the safety conditions on campus. If adverse weather impacts the University outside of normal business hours, the University community has been instructed to listen to identified radio and television stations for closure or delayed opening information (individuals who have signed up for the Emergency Notification Instant Messaging System will be advised by Text Message). Also, the University community may contact the University at 718-990-2000 for opening and closing information. If adverse weather affects the campuses during normal business hours, information will be supplied through departmental supervisors and established electronic communication notices.

Initial Action

Upon being informed that the University may be impacted by an adverse weather condition, the Executive Director of Public Safety, or designee, will initiate enhanced communications with Facilities Services. Staffing levels, equipment conditions and readiness will be evaluated. A well-exercised communication calling tree, comprised of specific functional areas, will be initiated to ensure that senior leadership can make an informed decision regarding University closure or other appropriate actions. In cases of high wind conditions, protocols are in place to canvas the campuses and prevent any unsecured items from becoming projectiles. The Executive Director of Public Safety, or designee, will determine if the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is to be activated, and functional area representatives will be notified as appropriate.

Emergency Preparedness Operating Plan

Response Actions: Bomb Threats

Bomb threats pose a serious threat to the safety and order of the University and are always taken seriously by the Public Safety Department.

University Community

Bombs, explosive devices and bomb threats present a significant problem to the institution of higher learning and other public and high profile institutions. Periodically the University community will be sent training updates regarding this threat and appropriate actions to be taken. Instructional information follows:

Members of the University Community should be cognizant of their work environment and be aware to any suspicious items. Do not touch any suspicious items, but rather contact Public Safety immediately. Stay calm and do not panic, follow the instructions of the Public Safety Officers and the Emergency Evacuation Volunteers.

If you receive a bomb threat by phone try to secure as much specific information as possible, location of the bomb, campus building, floor, room, time of detonation, or any other descriptive information. Pay attention to your telephone display and record the number shown. Pay attention to any background noise and distinctive sounds such as, traffic, other voices, television, music, machinery, etc. Note the characteristics of caller's voice such as, gender, age, education, and accent. Immediately after the caller has ended the call contact Public Safety. If the threat was left in your voice mail, do not erase.

Initial Action

A bomb threat may come to the attention of the University in various ways. It is important to compile as much information as possible in order to determine what location should be searched and/or evacuated.

Most bomb threats are delivered by telephone. The caller usually calls when someone can receive the threat. The phone offers the caller a cloak of secrecy. Each threat **MUST BE HANDLED AS IF IT IS GENUINE**. Upon receiving information regarding a bomb threat Public Safety will immediately contact the Police Department. The Executive Director of Public Safety will ensure that the University senior leadership is informed of the incident.

Public Safety Officers will be dispatched to the noted location and initiate a search pursuant to their established protocols. Emergency Evacuation Volunteers will be contacted to provide situational awareness of their area and to advise if there are any specific suspicious items. This will help focus the area to be searched. Public Safety will also coordinate their efforts with Facilities Services, who may be able to supply specific facility information as required.

Public Safety will coordinate with the municipal first responders and render assistance as required. The decision to evacuate a building is generally determined on specificity of information regarding the bomb threat. The Executive Director of Public Safety will notify senior leadership of the threat and will make the decision whether to activate the Emergency Operation Center and/or contact specific functional areas. The Executive Director of Public Safety, or designee, will determine if there is a clear and present danger and initiate an evacuation, as he deems appropriate, based on available information.

Emergency Preparedness Operating Plan

Response Actions: Extended Power Failure

Power failures resulting in the loss of electricity to one or more campuses can be extremely disruptive and pose a safety issue to the University community.

University Community

As noted, an extended power failure can be most disruptive to the work environment. More importantly, it can present a safety issue. The University community is instructed as follows:

It is important that if power is lost in your work area, you immediately attempt to notify Public Safety. Public Safety will immediately dispatch officers to the effected area and contact Facilities Services to determine cause and possible duration. Stay calm; if Public Safety initiates an evacuation of your area, follow the instructions of the Public Safety officers and the Emergency Evacuation Volunteers assigned to your building. Public Safety will keep evacuees informed of the status of the outage and projected time, if known, to re-enter the building. A calm, orderly evacuation, when advised by Public Safety, will ensure the safety of the University Community.

Initial Action

The Executive Director of Public Safety, or designee, will establish enhanced coordination and communication with Facilities Services upon being notified of a power failure. Public Safety Officers, as appropriate, will be deployed to the effected area. If the power failure is extensive, i.e., it effects a portion of the campus or the surrounding community, Public Safety will contact, through established communication chains, the municipal first responders and the emergency management agency. Together, they will ascertain the cause and work to implement any incident specific course of action. The Executive Director of Public Safety will also establish contact with senior leadership to inform them of the incident, action taken, and recommendations regarding closure. Based on the extent, cause, and possible duration, the Executive Director of Public Safety, or designee, will make a determination to activate the Emergency Operation Center (EOC). Public Safety will contact the specific functional areas, as appropriate, to the incident.

Emergency Preparedness Operating Plan Response Actions: Fires and Explosions

Fires, and to a lesser degree, explosions present a constant threat to institutions of higher learning. Public Safety currently monitors fire safety equipment such as sprinklers, fire extinguishers and know hazardous material on our campuses. Evacuation protocols are exercised regularly with scheduled fire drills.

University Community

Fires and explosions are a significant threat to the safety of the University community. In addition to regularly scheduled fire drills, periodically the University community will receive training updates on how to respond to this threat. These training updates include the following general information:

If you observe a fire, alert those in your immediate area, evacuate the area, and activate the closest fire alarm pull station. Call Public Safety or 911. When a fire alarm is activated, immediately evacuate the building and follow instructions of Public Safety officers and Emergency Evacuation Volunteers. The routine fire drills conducted by the University help to ensure an immediate and safe evacuation of all individuals in a building. Treat every fire drill as the real thing. Initiate evacuation of the building immediately upon hearing the fire alarm. If an explosion occurs and overhead items are falling in your area take refuge under a sturdy table or desk. If there are severe smoke conditions, stay low to the floor and exit the building as quickly as possible. If you are trapped in debris, tap on a pipe or wall so that rescuers can hear you. Understand that persons should not attempt to rescue people who are inside a collapsed building. Public Safety will immediately contact professional first responders who will initiate appropriate rescue activities.

Initial Action

Fires and explosions present a serious threat to the University. An explosion is caused by a rapid expansion of gas from a chemical reaction or incendiary devices. Signs of an explosion may be a very loud sound or a series of noises and vibrations, fire, heat, or smoke, falling glass or debris.

The Executive Director of Public Safety, or designee, will make a determination to activate the Emergency Operation Center (EOC). Public Safety will contact specific functional areas, as appropriate to the incident. Upon being notified, Public Safety will ensure appropriate fire alarms have been activated, contact municipal first responders, and deploy officers to direct evacuation activities. The Executive Director of Public Safety will enhance communication with the Facilities Services and Environmental Health and Safety, and advise senior leadership of the incident.

Emergency Preparedness Operating Plan

Response Actions: Hazardous Materials Release

Detailed information regarding hazardous material release is contained in the University's regulatory contingency plans. Below is a brief summary of this information.

University Community

Immediately upon discovering that a spill has occurred or has the potential to occur, notify Public Safety (ext. 5252) of the situation. The employee reporting the incident should provide as much information as possible regarding the type, nature and location of the spill. Some employees are trained to control small and incidental spills and leaks which result in "non-emergencies" or "Level I emergencies." The employees will protect life and minimize losses by evacuating and preventing entry into potentially dangerous areas.

Initial Action

On receiving a call about an incident on campus, Public Safety will dispatch an officer to investigate the incident. Public Safety will notify representatives from Environmental Health & Safety. Public Safety and/or Environmental Health & Safety personnel will immediately assess the reported emergency. The assessment will evaluate:

- Nature and scope of problem.
- Steps necessary to protect life, health, environment, and facility operations.
- Whether outside emergency responders are needed.

The emergency responders will immediately determine the need for and extent of evacuation (if not already accomplished). Small and incidental spills and leaks which result in "non-emergencies" or "Level I emergencies" will be handled in-house. Larger incidents, characterized as a Level II or Level III emergency, will necessitate the activation of this Emergency Plan. Public Safety will contact the Fire Department and/or outside response contractors and ask them to respond to the incident. The Executive Director of Public Safety, or designee, will activate the Emergency Management Operations Team (EOT) as appropriate.

Emergency Preparedness Operating Plan

Response Actions: Hostage Situation/Work Place Violence

Violent incidents, including but not limited to hostage situations and incidents of workplace violence/active shooter can occur on the University campus, or in the vicinity of a campus, with little or no warning.

University Community

A hostage situation by its very nature is extremely volatile not only for those physically involved in the situation, but it also presents a safety issue for the University community on campus. Periodically the University community will be sent training updates regarding this threat and appropriate actions to be taken. Information to be disseminated includes: Upon being aware of hostage or violent situation, if in a safe location, contact 911 or Public Safety. Remain calm. Pay close attention to your captors if you are involved in a hostage situation and observe their behavior. Cooperate with all requests and stay alert.

The Mission of the University, the accessibility of management and supervisory personnel, the viable and robust Campus Ministry and Human Resources departments and other resources reduce the likelihood of workplace violence/active shooter. It does not, however, preclude it.

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/active shooter, whether they are directed at the employee or at another member of the University community. The supervisor, Public Safety and Human Resources will coordinate an appropriate response.

For the purpose of this policy, the University community includes, but is not limited to, all faculty, administrators, staff (including student workers), 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. All employees of the University should familiarize themselves with Human Resource Policy #708 covering violence in the workplace.

Initial Action

In a hostage situation occurring on campus The Executive Director of Public Safety will notify senior leadership of the threat and will make the decision regarding activating the emergency operations center and or contacting specific functional areas. The Executive Director of Public Safety will determine if there is a clear and present danger and will initiate an evacuation or a stay in place protocol for designated areas, as deemed appropriate based on available information.

Public Safety has specific policies and procedures to address such situations and mandatory training for active shooter for all employees of the University the content of which is reviewed yearly.

Upon being notified of a workplace violence/active shooter incident, the Executive Director of Public Safety, or designee, will determine the level and initiate response. The local Police Department will be contacted via 911. University senior leadership will be notified. Based on the severity of the situation, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated, as appropriate.

Emergency Preparedness Operating Plan

Response Actions: Pandemic Threat

There have been significant recent outbreaks of pandemic threats recently such as Avian Flu, H1N1 Virus, and Ebola Virus. There is a significant potential for a pandemic (a worldwide epidemic) that could affect the SJU community.

University Community

The University is most concerned with the health and well being of the University Community members. The Department of Environmental Health and Safety, in conjunction with the Departments of Health and Wellness, and Emergency Management work to keep the University Community informed about health and safety issues. An information campaign, which includes posters and e-mail notice, outlining basic respiratory etiquette, e.g. cover your cough, use tissues, clean hands often, etc. was launched to encourage members of the University Community to become aware of how to stop the spread of germs. A Health and Wellness intranet webpage has been established to communicate news, information and useful links for the use of the members of the University Community. University Community members who plan to travel internationally are urged to visit the Center for Disease Control and Department of State website for updated information and to register their overseas travel with the United States Department of State.

Initial Action

The Department of Environmental Health and Safety and the Department of Health and Wellness monitor the Center for Disease Control (CDC), World Health Organization (WHO), and US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) websites for countries reporting public health issues and recommendations for traveling abroad. They also monitor NYC Department of Health for local advisories. Additionally, they maintain routine coordination with St. John's Student Life, and Health and Wellness. Office of Global Studies monitors alert and information systems. Department of Public Safety Emergency Management communicates and coordinates activities with NYC Emergency Management and NYC Department of Health. In view of the unique facets of a pandemic threat, a specific, level based Pandemic Response Plan has been developed in conjunction with the functional areas of the University.

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| <p>Athletics</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain emergency contacts for athletes, coaches, staff, and key vendors. • Maintain itineraries for traveling athletes, coaches, and staff. • Implement NCAA Guidelines for catastrophic incidents (1E), lighting safety (1D), and emergency care (1F) as needed. • Implement Intercollegiate Athletics Emergency Plan, as needed. • Maintain and implement individual Emergency Plans for all athletic facilities. • Maintain inventory of emergency supplies. • Insure ambulance coverage at designated athletic events. • Insure that all camps are in compliance with SJU Athletics protocol. • Provide representative to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when activated. |
| <p>Auxiliary and Conference Services</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain contact list for employees and key vendors. • Insure that all events are accurately entered into Banner. • Coordinate alternative sites for disrupted events. • Notify event participants and vendors of impacted events. • Manage inventory or emergency water supply. • Implement Campus Dining Emergency Plan as needed. • Provide representative to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when activated. |

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| <p>Business Affairs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain contact list for employees and key vendors. • Evaluate contracts that provide emergency support. • Provide adequate access to petty cash/credit, as needed. • Enable emergency payments to vendors. • Work with Human Resources to distribute payroll through alternative means. • Provide representative to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when activated. |
| <p>Campus Ministry</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain contact list for employees and pastoral staff. • Provide grief counseling as needed. • Coordinate additional pastoral staff from pre-designated parishes as needed. • Conduct hospital visits, providing pastoral support. • Assist in notifications to family and friends. • Coordinate prayer services, Mass on campus, and vigils. • Provide transportation to local services. • Provide representative to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when activated. |
| <p>Enrollment Management</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain contact list for employees and key vendors. • Maintain Banner data entry. • Identify all available classroom and faculty space. • Coordinate with Office of Provost the re-location of classes and programs. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide emergency contact information for all students. • Provide representative to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) |
| External Relations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain contact list for employees and key vendors. • Coordinate with Marketing and Communications, all internal and external messaging during emergencies. • Designate on campus media staging area if warranted. • Designate on campus press conference location if warranted. • Distribute messages to media. • Provide representative to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when activated. |
| Facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain contact list for employees and key vendors, including emergency response vendors. • Maintain inventory of all equipment. • Deploy equipment as needed. • Initiate generator power as needed. • Provide portable generators to private residences. • Coordinate outside vendor response. • Maintain chemical inventory for maintenance operations. • Assist in re-location of students to designated sites. • Conduct damage assessments and deploy recovery resources. • Initiate hazard specific plans for adverse weather, power outages, and fire emergency. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide representative to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when activated. |
| Global Studies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain contact list for employees and key vendors, including emergency response vendors. • Monitor travel information and alert systems. • Coordinate faculty/administrator information related to SJU sponsored travel with students. • Provide Public Safety with travel information in designated format. • Coordinate site specific emergency plans for Rome, Paris, and Seville. • Evacuate or relocate students and staff if necessary. • Provide representative to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when activated. |
| Human Resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain contact list for employees and key vendors. • Conduct training to employees with specific emergency management roles and general training for all employees. • Distribute emergency preparedness information to new employees. • Maintain location, office and emergency contacts for all employees. • Coordinate relocation of employees as needed. • Initiate early release/dismissal of employees as warranted. |

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|-----------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate grief counseling protocol for employees. • Maintain Employee Assistance Program (EAP). • Distribute payroll through alternative means if necessary. • Provide representative to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when activated. • Provide staffing for family Assistance Center upon activation. |
| Information Technology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain contact list for employees and key vendors, including emergency response vendors. • Evaluate generator support for data center, telephone systems, and HVAC for both areas. • Initiate power down and power up protocol for all operating systems. • Provide data back-up, based on established protocol. • Provide Banner data in CD format, secured by Public Safety. • Provide IT support at Emergency Operation Center (EOC) as needed. • Assess any damage to IT systems. • Coordinate with vendors any emergency repairs. • Provide representative to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when activated. • Maintain functionality of classroom phones. • Mail- Follow developed protocol for suspicious packages. |
| Marketing and Communication | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain contact list for employees and key vendors. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify digital team members to manage communications. • Develop emergency messages for internal and external distribution. • Initiate emergency communications thru existing communication vehicles. • Provide representative to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when activated. |
| Office of Provost | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain contact list for employees and key vendors. • Maintain current chemical inventory from science buildings/labs. • Assist in compliance with Banner data entry requirements. • Coordinate re-location of students and faculty to non-impacted classrooms, or facilities. • Implement- Catastrophic Loss of Academic Facilities Plan, as needed. • Assess damage and restore normal academic operations. • Provide representative to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when activated. |
| Student Affairs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain contact list for employees and key vendors. • Coordinate with Public Safety, the evacuation of resident halls to designated assembly areas. • Maintain inventory of emergency supplies. • Initiate established emergency protocols for Student Affairs, Resident Directors, and Resident Assistants. |

| | |
|---------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate established protocol in the event of a student death. • Disseminate information to resident students, utilizing Resident Assistants as needed. • Ensure that all Student Life staff have received training in their designated emergency management roles. • Provide representative to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when activated. • Provide staffing for the Family Assistance Center upon activation. |
| Public Safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated as lead function area for emergencies. • Executive Director or designee deemed Incident Commander. • Initiate Evacuation or Shelter in Place protocol. • Initiate emergency communications. • Deploy security resources as needed. • Activate Executive Emergency Management Center and Emergency Operations Center as warranted. • Initiate established Public Safety protocols and operational procedures for specific hazards and situations. • Ensure that all campuses maintain emergency supplies. • Secure Banner back-up CD, and utilize as needed during an emergency. • Maintain contact list for employees and key vendors. • Liaison and coordinate with external emergency responders. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide emergency preparedness training to students, faculty, and staff. |
|--|--|

ST. JOHN'S REOPENS



Policy 703 - Title IX and N.Y. Education Law Article 129-B Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures

Section: Employee Relations

Policy Number: 703

Responsible Office: Public Safety and Equal Opportunity and Compliance

Responsible Official: Director of Equal Opportunity, Compliance, and Title IX Coordinator

Effective Date: 6/27/16

Revised: 8/25/16; 8/1/17; 11/1/17; 3/13/18; 8/14/20

Adapted from and replaces former policy #703 Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures

Table of Contents

- [Policy Statement](#)
- [Scope of the Policy](#)
- [Policy Definitions](#)
- [On-Campus Confidential and Non-Confidential Reporting Options](#)
- [Off-Campus Options for Assistance](#)
- [Alcohol and Drug-Use Amnesty Policy](#)
- [When the University Receives a Report of Sexual Misconduct](#)
- [Filing a Formal Complaint](#)
- [Process for Investigating and Resolving Complaints of Sexual Misconduct](#)
- [Informal Resolution](#)
- [Application of this Policy](#)
- [Prohibition on Retaliation](#)
- [Prevention and Awareness Education Programs](#)
- [Clery Act Compliance](#)
- [Policy Compliance](#)

Appendices

- [Appendix A: Students' Bill of Rights](#)

I. Policy Statement

This Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures (“Policy”) 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.

This Policy applies to Sexual Misconduct that allegedly occurs on or after August 14, 2020. Sexual Misconduct that allegedly occurs on or before August 13, 2020 shall be governed by the prior version of this Policy, which is published [here](#).

Inquiries concerning this Policy and the laws referenced in this Policy may be referred to:

Keaton Wong

Director of Equal Opportunity, Compliance and Title IX Coordinator

St. John's University

Office of Human Resources, University Center Suite C

8000 Utopia Parkway

Queens, NY 11439

Phone: 718-990-2660

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[^ Back to top](#)

II. 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 law(s) 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.

[^ Back to top](#)

III. Policy Definitions

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Preponderance of the Evidence is the burden of proof applicable to proceedings brought pursuant to this Policy. A determination based on the preponderance of the evidence is a determination based on facts that are more likely true than not.

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.

Sexual Activity without Consent is any conduct or act of a sexual nature perpetrated against an individual without their Consent, as set forth in N.Y. 129-B.

Sexual Assault is any offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible 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.

Sexual Harassment is conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

1. An employee conditions the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the University on the Complainant's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.
2. Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the University's education program or activity. In evaluating severity, pervasiveness, and offensiveness, the University will consider the totality of known circumstances, including, but not

limited to:

- The frequency, nature and severity of the conduct;
- Whether the conduct was an isolated incident or repeated;
- Whether the conduct was physically threatening;
- The effect of the conduct on the Complainant's mental or emotional state;
- Whether the conduct was directed at more than one person;
- The relationship of the individuals involved in the conduct;
- Whether the conduct arose in the context of other discriminatory conduct;
- Whether the conduct unreasonably interfered with the Complainant's educational or work performance and/or University programs or activities; and
- Whether the conduct implicates concerns related to academic freedom or protected speech.

Sexual Misconduct includes:

- Dating Violence, as defined in this Policy;
- Domestic Violence, as defined in this Policy;
- Sexual Activity without Consent, as defined in this Policy and N.Y. 129-B;
- Sexual Assault, as defined in this Policy;
- Sexual Harassment, as defined in this Policy; and
- Stalking, as defined in this Policy.

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.

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.

[^ Back to top](#)

IV. On-Campus Confidential and Non-Confidential Reporting Options

The University offers a number of confidential and non-confidential 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.

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.

A Title IX Coordinator may also prepare and file a Formal Complaint if warranted, in cases in which the Complainant chooses not to do so, after having considered the Complainant’s wishes and evaluated whether an investigation is not clearly unreasonable in light of the specific circumstances. However, where the Title IX Coordinator signs a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not a Complainant or otherwise a party under this Policy.

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.

A. Title IX Coordinators – Non-Confidential

The following offices and individuals have been trained to receive and respond to allegations of violations of this Policy.

- Keaton Wong, Director of Equal Opportunity, Compliance and Title IX Coordinator, Office of Human Resources, University Center, Suite C, (718) 990-2660, titleix@stjohns.edu or wongk1@stjohns.edu
- Jackie Lochrie, Associate Dean for Student Services, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Division of Student Affairs, Peter J. Tobin College of Business, Garden Level-Judiciary Suite-17C, (718) 990-6568, lochriej@stjohns.edu
- Kathleen Meehan, Senior Deputy Athletics Director/Senior Women’s Administrator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Department of Athletics, Lou Carnesecca Arena, Room 157 (718) 990-6173, meehank@stjohns.edu

Once any of these individuals or offices is notified of an incident of Sexual Misconduct, they will address the matter in accordance with the procedures outlined in this Policy, including implementing any appropriate reasonable Supportive Measures and serving as the point of contact to ensure Supportive Measures are implemented effectively.

B. Public Safety – Non-Confidential

Anyone may contact the Department of Public Safety 24 hours a day, 7 days per week, 365 days a year. Certain personnel are former police officers who have prior experience working with crime victims.

- St. John’s Department of Public Safety, Public Safety Emergency Hotline: (718) 990-5252, or if on campus Ext. 5252.
- Campus Public Safety
 - Queens Campus, ROTC Building: (718) 990-6281
 - Staten Island Campus, Spellman Hall, Room 116: (718) 390-4487(8)
 - Manhattan Campus, Front Desk: (212) 277-5155

- Hauppauge location: (718) 990-5252
- Global Sites Local Police and Emergency Assistance – Call 112
 - Rome, Italy, Security Desk: +39-06-393-84299
 - Paris, France, Security Desk: +33-(0)-1-7745-8901
 - Limerick, Ireland, director of international office, Mary Immaculate College: (011) 353-61774787, (011) 353-860428088 (cell).

C. Anonymous Reporting – Non-Confidential

Reports of Sexual Misconduct can be made anonymously by filling out the online form available [here](#). 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.

D. Center for Counseling and Consultation (for students) – Confidential

The Center for Counseling and Consultation has licensed mental health professionals available to provide free, confidential mental health counseling to students who have been affected by Sexual Misconduct. However, state law requires professional counselors to report when: (i) there is an imminent threat of harm to self or others; (ii) the conduct involves suspected abuse of a minor under the age of 18; or (iii) as otherwise required or permitted by law or court order.

The Center for Counseling and Consultation is located:

- Queens Campus, Marillac Hall, Room 130, (718) 990-6384
- Staten Island Campus, Flynn Hall, Room 115, (718) 390-4451

E. Campus Ministry

For non-confidential spiritual support:

Campus ministers are available for spiritual support and referrals for follow up assistance outside of Campus Ministry.

- Queens Marillac Hall, Room 239, (718) 990-6255
- Staten Island, Notre Dame House, (718) 390-4475

F. Medical Assistance or Support for Students – Confidential

Student Health Services has staff available for medical assistance or support:

- Queens, DaSilva, First Floor, (718) 990-6360
- Staten Island, Campus Center, Room B-17 (718) 390-4447

G. Campus Support Advisor for Students - Confidential

The Campus Support Advisor (CSA) is a trained University administrator who serves as a confidential resource to students who have experienced Sexual Misconduct. The CSA will provide information on University procedures, discuss all available Supportive Measures, and facilitate referrals for other support services. You do not need to disclose any information or personal details about an incident of Sexual Misconduct to access or receive Supportive Measures or other support from the CSA.

The CSA is located on the Queens Campus in Marillac Hall, Room 130, (718) 990-6384.

The CSA will maintain an individual's disclosures as confidential, and will not report crimes to local law enforcement or the University, unless: (i) they are given permission to share information by the person who experienced the Sexual Misconduct; (ii) there is an imminent threat of harm to self or others; (iii) the conduct involves suspected abuse of a minor under the age of 18; or (iv) as otherwise required or permitted by law or court order.

H. Confidential Support and Resources for Employees

Employees who have experienced Sexual Misconduct are encouraged to obtain emotional support and/or counseling. Professional counselors are available for full-time faculty, administrators and staff through the free, confidential Employee Assistance Program (EAP) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days per year. St. John's University's employees may speak with a counselor on the phone or schedule an appointment by calling: 1 (800) 833-8707 or go online to www.myccaonline.com. (Log in with company code: STJOHNS).

V. O -Campus Options for Assistance

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 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. Some of those options and resources, which may or may not charge service fees, include:

A. Medical or Emergency Assistance and Resources

Assistance is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week from:

- Police and Emergency Assistance - Call 911
- Mount Sinai - Elmhurst Hospital Sexual Assault and Violence Intervention Program (SAVI), 79-01 Broadway Queens, NY 11373, 718-334-1418
- NYPD Special Victims Division - 646-610-7272
- Safe Horizon Rape and Sexual Assault Hotline - (866) 689-HELP (4357)
- Safe Horizon Domestic Violence Hotline - (800) 621-HOPE (4673)
- New York State Office of Victim Services Toll Free Number – (800) 247-8035
- New York State Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Hotline (800) 942-6906; Spanish: (800) 942-6908
- New York State Police Sexual Assault Hotline – (844) 845-7269

In addition to the above list, there are many other available resources, including the Sexual Assault Resource Guide: Sexual Assault: You Are Not Alone.

B. Medical Examination for Preservation of Evidence

In instances involving physical injury or sexual assault, the University strongly encourages the Complainant to obtain a medical examination to determine the extent of injuries. A hospital, with the Complainant's permission, will collect physical evidence in a sexual offense evidence collection kit. Consenting to the completion of a sexual offense evidence

collection kit does not obligate the Complainant to pursue criminal charges with the police; it is a way to preserve evidence should there be a choice to pursue criminal charges at a later time. Hospitals are required by law to preserve such evidence for a minimum of 30 days.

C. 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.

A person may report an incident to either the police or the University or to both.

Effect of Law Enforcement Notification: The filing of a complaint of Sexual Misconduct under this Policy is independent of any criminal investigation or proceeding. The University may not wait for the conclusion of any criminal investigation or proceedings to commence its own investigation or to take any necessary measures to protect a party and the University community. However, the University may temporarily delay its investigation to enable law enforcement to gather evidence and to engage in a preliminary investigation of Sexual Misconduct matters that may also violate state or federal law.

The standards for finding a violation of criminal law are different from the standards for finding a violation of this Policy. Therefore, criminal investigations or reports are not determinative of whether Sexual Misconduct, as defined in this Policy, has occurred. In other words, conduct may constitute Sexual Misconduct under this Policy even if law enforcement agencies lack sufficient evidence of a crime and/or decline to prosecute.

Court Orders of Protection: Family court is an option for a person to seek a civil court order of protection in many circumstances. Upon request, Public Safety Officers are available to

provide employees with information on how to seek 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 behalf of an employee. A Public Safety Officer may provide a student with assistance in obtaining an order of protection.

If an Order of Protection is granted, the party will have the right to receive a copy of the Order of Protection when it is received by the University. The parties will also have the opportunity to speak with an appropriate University official who can explain the order and the consequences for violating the order (including but not limited to arrest, additional conduct charges, and interim suspension), and answer any questions about the order, including information about the party's responsibility to stay away from the protected person(s). Additionally, if a party violates the Order of Protection, the other party may receive assistance from the University in calling local law enforcement to inform them of the violation.

[^ Back to top](#)

VI. Alcohol and Drug-Use Amnesty Policy

The health and safety of every student at the University is of utmost importance. The University realizes that students who have been drinking alcohol and/or using drugs (whether such use is voluntary or involuntary) at the time Sexual Misconduct occurs may be hesitant to report such incidents due to fear of potential consequences for their own conduct. The University strongly encourages students to promptly report any incident of Sexual Misconduct to University officials. A Bystander acting in good faith or a reporting individual acting in good faith who discloses any incident of Sexual Misconduct to University officials or law enforcement will not be subject to the University's Code of Conduct for violations of alcohol and/or drug use policies occurring at or near the time of the commission of the Sexual Misconduct.

[^ Back to top](#)

VII. 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 this Policy and applicable law.

A. Supportive Measures

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:

- access to counseling services;
- extensions of class or work deadlines or other course-related adjustments;
- adjustments to academic or University work schedules;
- transportation assistance including security escorts;
- mutual restrictions on contact between the parties (No Contact Orders);
- changes in housing or work locations;
- leaves of absence;
- issuing No Trespass Orders; and
- increased security and monitoring of certain areas of campus.

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 the Supportive Measures.

B. 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, e-mail, 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).

C. 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 will provide 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 will determine whether a modification is appropriate.

D. 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 below.

[^ Back to top](#)

VIII. Filing a Formal Complaint

A. How to File

A Complainant may file a Formal Complaint alleging Sexual Misconduct against a Respondent and requesting that the University investigate the allegation of Sexual Misconduct. Such a complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by e-mail to:

Keaton Wong

Director of Equal Opportunity, Compliance and Title IX Coordinator

St. John's University

Office of Human Resources, University Center Suite C

8000 Utopia Parkway

Queens, NY 11439

Phone: 718-990-2660

titleix@stjohns.edu or wongk1@stjohns.edu

A Formal Complaint may also be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator via the online Sexual Misconduct reporting form available [here](#).

B. 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, non-discriminatory 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.

C. Consolidating Formal Complaints

The University may consolidate Formal Complaints when there are allegations of Sexual

Misconduct that arise out of the same facts or circumstances, whether the allegations are against more than one Respondent, or by more than one Complainant against one or more Respondents, or by one party against the other party. Formal Complaints arise out of the same facts or circumstances where the multiple Complainants' allegations are so intertwined that their allegations directly relate to all the parties.

D. Dismissal of a Formal Complaint

The University must dismiss a Formal Complaint filed pursuant to this Policy if the conduct alleged in the complaint would not constitute Sexual Misconduct as defined in this Policy, even if proven. However, conduct that does not rise to the level of a violation of this Policy may violate Policy #704, Policy Against Bias, Discrimination and Harassment, the Student Code of Conduct, or other University policies.

The University may dismiss a Formal Complaint or any allegations therein if at any time during the investigation or hearing:

- the Complainant withdraws the Formal Complaint or any allegations therein by notifying the Title IX Coordinator in writing;
- the Respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the University; or
- specific circumstances prevent the University from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the Formal Complaint or allegations therein.

In all cases of dismissal, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly send written notice of the dismissal and the reasons for the dismissal to the Complainant and the Respondent simultaneously. The Complainant and the Respondent may appeal any dismissal using the appeal procedure set forth in this Policy.

[^ Back to top](#)

IX. 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 this Policy.

A. 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/or Collective Bargaining Agreement); 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.

B. 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 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.

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 of choice under this Policy, to any interviews in connection with the subject matter of the complaint in accordance with the procedures outlined in the University's Collective Bargaining Agreement.

C. 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.

D. 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.

E. 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 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.

F. 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.

G. 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.

H. 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.

I. Hearing Procedure

An impartial, live hearing will be held to give the Complainant and 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.
- The Hearing Officer closes the hearing, informing the parties that a written decision will be forthcoming.

The Hearing Officer may not consider any statements pertaining to the alleged Sexual Misconduct at issue made by individuals (including the Complainant, the Respondent, and witnesses) prior to the hearing if those individuals are not present at the hearing or decline to be cross-examined. 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.

J. 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.

K. 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.

L. 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.

M. 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.

N. 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 Collective Bargaining Agreement and 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.

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.

[^ Back to top](#)

X. 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.

[^ Back to top](#)

XI. Application of this Policy

The complaint resolution procedures set forth in this Policy 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

Collective Bargaining Agreement and 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.

[^ Back to top](#)

XII. Prohibition on Retaliation

The University prohibits retaliation against any person who reports Sexual Misconduct or participates in the investigation of any allegation of Sexual Misconduct, including participating as a witness.

No member of the University community or third party may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by this Policy, or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this Policy. Intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination, including charges against an individual for code of conduct violations that do not involve sex discrimination or sexual harassment, but arise out of the same facts or circumstances as a report or complaint of sex discrimination, or a report or Formal Complaint of sexual harassment, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by this Policy, constitutes retaliation. Any member of the University community or third party who engages in such retaliation will be subject to prompt and appropriate disciplinary action, including possible termination or expulsion from the University.

Retaliation should be reported promptly to the University's Title IX Coordinator in accordance with this Policy. Reports of retaliation will be investigated, and such conduct may result in disciplinary action independent of the sanction(s) or measures imposed in response to the underlying allegations of Sexual Misconduct.

[^ Back to top](#)

XIII. Prevention and Awareness Education Programs

Creating a safe and respectful environment is the responsibility of all members of the community. To promote and maintain this environment, the University engages in comprehensive educational programming to prevent Sexual Misconduct. The University provides primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and employees, and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for all students and employees.

The University educates the student community about Sexual Misconduct through its mandatory new student orientation program that includes an online learning component and interactive peer theater and ongoing programming initiatives throughout the students' time at the University. Such programming and courses provide students with information about safety and security procedures, the University's procedures for responding to reports of Sexual Misconduct, options for safe and positive bystander intervention, and information on risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks. Public awareness events, such as "Take Back the Night" candlelight vigils or other forums in which students disclose incidents of sexual violence, are not considered notice to the University of Sexual Misconduct for purposes of triggering its obligation to investigate any particular incident(s). Such events may, however, inform the need for further campus-wide education and prevention efforts, and the University will provide information about an individual's Title IX rights at these events. For additional information about the University's Sexual Misconduct prevention and awareness programming, please contact the University's Title IX Coordinator.

[^ Back to top](#)

XIV. Clery Act Compliance

The University is required to include for statistical reporting purposes the occurrence of certain incidents in its Annual Security Report (ASR). Names of individuals involved in incidents are not reported or disclosed in the ASR. In the case of an emergency or ongoing dangerous situation, the University will issue a timely warning to the campus. In such circumstances, the name of the Respondent may be disclosed to the community, but the name of the Complainant will not be disclosed. The University's ASR is publicly available and posted to the St. John's University website, via a link on the [Public Safety](#) webpage.

[^ Back to top](#)

XV. Policy Compliance

Questions regarding Title IX, the Campus SaVE Act and/or Article 129-B of the New York State Education Law may be referred to the University's Title IX Coordinator. Questions regarding Title IX may also be referred to the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR). OCR may be contacted at 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20202-1100 or (800) 421-3481.

*St. John's University, New York
Human Resources Policy Manual*

[^ Back to top](#)



ST. JOHN'S
UNIVERSITY

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