

City University of New York

Queens College Department of Public Safety

2023

Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Includes crime and fire statistics for 2020, 2021, and 2022

Queens College

65-30 Kissena Blvd
Flushing, New York 11367

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College Overview

Queens College, one of 25 schools of The City University of New York (CUNY), was founded in 1937 and has evolved from a primarily liberal arts-oriented institution into a comprehensive college. In addition, Queens College houses Townsend Harris High School, whose population adds approximately 1,043 people to the campus community. Other programs offered include honors programs, college preparatory programs, the SEEK Program, and a continuing education program which offers classes seven days a week.

The campus is located at 65-30 Kissena Blvd in Queens, a borough of New York City, whose population is approximately 2,278,029. The campus is situated on approximately 80 acres and is comprised of 44 buildings located on, or contiguous to, the campus.

The college enrolls approximately 16,500 full- and part-time degree program students who attend day and evening classes. In addition, the college, through the Office of Professional and Continuing Education, serves approximately 1,877 individuals with widely diverse backgrounds during the academic year. The faculty body includes 619 full-time faculty and approximately 1,037 adjuncts; additionally, there are 969 administrative employees.

Policy Statements

These policy statements provide information regarding Queens College's security and fire safety policies. Campus safety, parking, vehicle regulations, public safety services, and other information on Public Safety can be found on the Queens College Public Safety website at <https://www.qc.cuny.edu/ps/>.

Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

Queens College's 2023 Annual Security Report includes statistics for the previous three years about reported crimes that occurred on campus, in certain off-campus buildings owned and controlled by Queens College, and on public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. These statistics are compiled from campus incident reports, reports from designated campus security authorities, and from the local NYPD precinct. The report also includes institutional policies concerning campus security, alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, and the reporting of crimes, including those that involve sexual misconduct, emergency, and evacuation procedures. This data is reported to the United States Department of Education via an annual web-based data collection. This Annual Report is published prior to October 1 of each year and distributed to all students and employees via the college website. Current students and employees will be notified via email of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report's publication. As required, this report is available to all students, faculty, and staff annually. This report is posted on the Queens College website in the Public Safety section under Related Links at <https://www.qc.cuny.edu/ps/>. To obtain a written copy of the report, please contact the Public Safety Department at 718-997-5912.

Public Safety Authority

Queens College's main campus grounds, the contiguous geographic perimeter of the main campus, the off-campus sites, the entry gates, and the parking areas are patrolled on a 24-hour basis by Public Safety officers. Public Safety officers are sworn law enforcement/NYS Peace Officers under Criminal Procedure Law 2.10 subsection 79 and have the power to make arrests in compliance with New York State Criminal Procedure Law. Public Safety Peace Officers receive training in accordance with the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (NYS DCJS) training requirements for Public Safety Officers. Officers also participate in continual in-service training to maintain state compliance. At Queens College, incidents of a criminal nature that are reported to a Peace Officer are referred, with the complainant's consent, to the New York City Police Department. The Public Safety Department conducts administrative investigations involving CUNY policies, rules, and regulations. These investigations may involve faculty, students, staff, and visitors on college property. Appropriate referrals necessitating further review and action may be made to the Office of Compliance and Diversity, Student Affairs, and/or Human Resources departments.

The Department consists of 1 Director, 2 Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 2 Specialists, and 5 Peace Officers assigned to patrol the campus. Additionally, the college employs 17 Campus Security Assistants who are assigned to parking lots and other fixed posts. These Security Assistants are certified as NYS Licensed Security Guards and do not have arrest powers (outside of the powers of a private citizen).

The Public Safety Department also oversees the electronic intrusion alarm system that protects various buildings and monitors approximately 289 security surveillance cameras to ensure the safety of the college community. Supplementing these campus security systems are emergency pull boxes that have been installed in hallways, stairways, and restrooms, and emergency assistance call boxes that are conspicuously located on campus grounds.

Campus Security Authorities

Members of the college community may make reports of crimes and security incidents to campus security authorities. Each year, the Public Safety Department requests data via campus email from these authorities for inclusion in this report.

The following persons are designated as campus security authorities:

- Interim Provost and Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs – **Patricia Price** – Kiely Hall (718) 997-5900
- VP for Student Affairs and Enrollment Management – **Jennifer Jarvis** – Student Union (718) 997-5500
- Director of Student Advocacy and Appeals – **John Andrejack** – Frese Hall (718) 997-4486
- Director of International Students & Scholars – **Patrick O’Connell** – King Hall (718) 997-4438
- Director of Career Development & Internships – **Zavi Gunn** – Frese Hall (718) 997-4466
- Director of Administration & Special Events – **Maria Fosco** – Student Union (718) 997-4415
- Director of Special Services – **Mirian Detres-Hickey** – Kiely Hall (718) 997-5870
- Director of Minority Affairs – **Vacant** – Frese Hall (718) 997-5423
- Interim Director of Public Safety/Security – **Deborah Huggins** – Jefferson Hall (718) 997-4448
- Chief Diversity Officer & Dean of Diversity and Title IX Coordinator – **Jerima DeWese** – Kiely Hall (718) 997-5888
- Title IX Coordinator/Director of Investigations - **Christine McKeithan** – Kiely Hall (718) 997-5726
- Director of Health Services – **Vacant** – Frese Hall (718) 997-2762
- Health Service Center Nurse – **Terri Calhoun** – Frese Hall (718) 997-5527
- Director of Child Development Center – **Eric Urevich** – Kiely Hall (718) 997-5885
- Director of Housing & Residential Life (Capstone) – **Timothy Chin** – The Summit Apartments (718) 997-4881
- Associate Director of Residential Life (Capstone) – **Omari Miller** – The Summit Apartments (718) 570-0308
- Interim Dean of Students – **Dwayne D. Jones** – Student Union (718) 997-3960
- Interim Director of Student Development & Leadership – **Craig Blodgett** – Student Union (718) 997-3970
- Associate Director of Judicial Affairs and Service Learning – **Emanuel Avila** – Student Union (718) 997-3971
- Director of Dining Services – **Vacant** – Student Union (718) 997-4896
- Athletics Director – **Rob Twible** – FitzGerald Gym (718) 997-2795
- Baseball Coach – **Chris Reardon** – FitzGerald Gym (718) 997-2752
- Men’s Basketball Coach – **Matthew Collier** – FitzGerald Gym (718) 997-2776
- Women’s Basketball Coach – **Elizabeth Naumovski** – FitzGerald Gym (718) 997-2774
- Men’s Cross-Country Coach – **Greg Welch** – FitzGerald Gym (718) 997-2737
- Women’s Cross-Country Coach – **Greg Welch** – FitzGerald Gym (718) 997-2737
- Dance Coach – **Robyn Cascio** – FitzGerald Gym (718) 997-2795
- Men’s Soccer Coach – **Frank Vertullo** – FitzGerald Gym (718) 997-2755
- Women’s Soccer Coach – **Thomas Paris** – FitzGerald Gym (718) 570-0523
- Softball Coach – **Amy Delmore** – FitzGerald Gym (718) 997-2761
- Women’s Swimming and Diving Coach – **Michael Loeffler** – FitzGerald Gym (718) 997-2742

- Men's Tennis Coach –**Somadi Druker** – FitzGerald Gym (718) 997-2732
- Women's Tennis Coach – **Alan Nagel** – FitzGerald Gym (718) 997-2756
- Men's Track and Field – **Greg Welch** – FitzGerald Gym (718) 997-2737
- Women's Track and Field Coach – **Greg Welch** – FitzGerald Gym (718) 997-2737
- Women's Volleyball Coach – **Stefan Leger** – FitzGerald Gym (718) 997-2782

Crime Reporting Procedures

Faculty, staff, students, and others who may be on campus or on the contiguous geographic perimeter of the campus are encouraged to promptly report any past crime, attempted crime, or actual criminal activity to the Public Safety Department. The department will expeditiously respond to the reported condition and make necessary notifications to the local police precinct when appropriate. Criminal activities, as well as other emergencies, can be reported in accordance with the following:

1. Calling the Public Safety Department's emergency telephone line by dialing 75912 from any campus telephone or 718-997-5912 or 718-997-5911 from a cell phone.
2. Using one of the emergency assistance call boxes (blue light phone) located throughout the campus.
3. Reporting the information to any member of the Public Safety Department or in person at the Public Safety Office located at the Main Gate Entrance/Exit on Kissena Blvd.
4. Our counselors are strongly encouraged, when they deem it appropriate, to inform the people they are counseling of all procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.
5. Victims or witnesses may report crimes to persons designated as campus security authorities, who will then forward only the report of the crime without divulging the name of victim or witness to the Public Safety Department for inclusion in the annual crime report. Names and numbers of campus security authorities are located in the previous section of this report. The college recognizes the importance of confidentiality to victims and witnesses of crimes. For the purpose of providing crime statistics pursuant to the Clery Act in the college's annual crime report, victim and witness information will not be included. However, complete confidentiality cannot be guaranteed in all other contexts. The college reserves the right to notify the police when it believes that such reporting is necessary for the protection of the college community. In many cases, however, that notification will be done without divulging the victim's identity and will be done only for providing a campus-wide safety alert.
6. The college has established a confidential TIP LINE as an alternate means by which individuals can relay valuable information in an anonymous manner. The college's goal is to provide a service to receive information from those individuals who are reluctant to become involved in reporting criminal activity and who realize that an injustice has occurred. The anonymous Tip Line number is 718-997-5912 or 718-997-5911.
7. A Behavioral Intervention Team (BIT) has been created to identify, assess, refer, monitor, and take action in response to behaviors exhibited by a member of the college community that may pose a threat. The purpose of BIT is to provide for the safety, health, and well-being of all the college's students, faculty, and staff. You can obtain more information on BIT and make a BIT referral by going to the following web page: [Behavioral Intervention Team](#) (BIT)
8. In the event you observe or are involved in an extreme or life-threatening situation, call 911, the New York City emergency telephone number. If possible, a call should also be made to the college's Public Safety Department at 718-997-5912 or 718-997-5911 to expedite and direct responding emergency personnel to your location.

Reporting and Prevention of Sexual Misconduct including Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, Stalking, Dating Violence and Domestic Violence

The City University of New York Policy on Sexual Misconduct is attached to the end of this report. The policy can also be accessed by clicking the following link: [CUNY Sexual Misconduct Policy](#).

Allegations of sexual misconduct including sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, or domestic and dating violence should be reported to one of the individuals listed below:

The Queens College Chief Diversity Officer & Dean of Diversity: Jerima DeWese, Chief Diversity Officer & Dean of Diversity/Director, Office of Compliance and Diversity Programs, Kiely Hall, 718-997-5888, TitleIX@qc.cuny.edu

The Queens College Title IX Coordinator/Director of Investigations: Christine McKeithan – Kiely Hall, 718-997-5726, TitleIX@qc.cuny.edu

Public Safety: Deborah Huggins, Interim Director of Public Safety and Security, Jefferson Hall, 718-997-4448, deborah.huggins@qc.cuny.edu

Public Safety: Jose Sanchez, Lieutenant of Public Safety and Security, Public Safety Office at the Main Gate, 718-997-5912/5911, jose.sanchez@qc.cuny.edu

Public Safety: Hemwatie Seusarran, Lieutenant of Public Safety and Security, Public Safety Office at the Main Gate, 718-997-5912/5911, hemwatie.seusarran@qc.cuny.edu

Student Affairs: Jennifer Jarvis, Vice President of Student Affairs and Enrollment Management, Student Union, 718-997-5500, jennifer.jarvis@qc.cuny.edu

The Summit Apartments Dorms: Timothy Chin, Residence Life Director, The Summit Management Office, 718-997-4881, timothy.chin@qc.cuny.edu

Human Resources: Lee Kelly, Assistant Vice President for Human Resources, Kiely Hall, 718-997-4455, lee.kelly@qc.cuny.edu

For more detailed information on [CUNY's Sexual Misconduct Policy](#), including community and campus specific resources, please see CUNY policies, Getting Help, Understanding and Preventing Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment at [Campus Title IX Webpages](#) and click on the campus for which you would like more information.

Confidential Reporting Options

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the University system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, a Public Safety officer can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity (except if the incident involves allegations of sexual misconduct, which Public Safety employees must report to the Title IX Coordinator). The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential while taking steps to enhance the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, Queens College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees, and visitors; determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant; and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution. Pastoral and professional counselors are encouraged to refer people they are counseling to report crimes to Public Safety on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual security report by following this procedure.

Any on-campus crime witnessed by a University student or employee must be reported to the Department of Public Safety as soon as possible. The Department of Public Safety is responsible for reporting and follow-up investigation

when an incident is reported. All University students, employees, and visitors should exercise responsibility for their own safety while on campus.

Civilian Complaints

Civilian complaints regarding security personnel should be forwarded to the Director of Public Safety. All such complaints will be fully investigated by the appropriate office, and appropriate corrective action taken.

Public Safety Crime Log

All crimes that are reported to the Queens College Public Safety Department are annotated in the Public Safety Crime Log. All reportable criminal incidents are logged into the book provided that they occurred in the reportable geographic area of the college campus (on campus and public property), whether or not they are Clery-classified. The following information is included in the log: 1) date and time crime was reported, 2) date and time of the incident, 3) nature of the crime, 4) general location of the crime, 5) the disposition, if known and 6) special notes. The Clery Compliance Officer maintains the crime log and updates it on a daily basis. Any faculty, staff, student, visitor, or vendor can view the crime log which is kept in the Public Safety Office located at the Main Gate Entrance/Exit during normal business hours. The log is in hard-copy format. The log is updated less than two business days after the latest report comes in. If no reports are made during 30 calendar days, the log is automatically updated. The log contains incidents for the past two calendar years. If you wish to review entries as far back as seven calendar years, please make this request in person or call the office at 718-997-4443. Your request will be granted within two regular business days. Information may be temporarily withheld from the log when it would jeopardize an ongoing investigation, jeopardize the safety of an individual, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence.

Working Relationship with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

The Queens College Public Safety Department maintains a cooperative relationship with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. A written Memorandum of Understanding exists between CUNY colleges and the New York City Police Department (NYPD) in compliance with New York State Law. The NYPD provides the college with crime statistics for incidents that occurred within the geographical area of the campus in compliance with the Department of Education's Students Right to Know Act.

Investigations of Violent Felonies

In accordance with New York State Education Law, Queens College maintains a plan for the investigation of violent felonies, which includes coordination with appropriate law enforcement agencies. In addition, in compliance with New York State Law and subject to applicable federal law, the college will notify the appropriate law enforcement agency within 24 hours of receiving a report of a violent felony.

The Public Safety Department conducts investigations involving CUNY rules and policies. These investigations may involve faculty, students, staff, and visitors of the college. If necessary, further review and action may be referred to the Office of Compliance and Diversity, Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs and Enrollment Management, Human Resources, or other administrative staff.

Hate Crime and Bias Related Incidents

Bias or hate crimes are crimes motivated by the perpetrator's bias or attitude against an individual, victim, or group based on perceived or actual personal characteristics, such as their race, color, creed, national origin, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, disability, or alienage. Bias-related incidents are behaviors which constitute an expression of hostility against the person or property of another because of the targeted person's race, color, creed, national origin, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, disability, or alienage. According to New York Penal Law Section 485, a person commits a hate crime when he or she commits a specified criminal offense and either:

1. intentionally selects the person against whom the offense is committed or intended to be committed in whole or in substantial part because of a belief or perception regarding the race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability, or sexual orientation of a person, regardless of whether the belief or perception is correct, or
2. intentionally commits the act or acts constituting the offense in whole or in substantial part because of a belief or perception regarding the race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability, or sexual orientation of a person, regardless of whether the belief or perception is correct.

Examples of hate crimes may include, but are not limited to threatening phone calls, hate mail (including email), physical assaults, vandalism, destruction of property, and fire bombings. Penalties for bias-related crimes are very serious and range from fines to imprisonment for lengthy periods, depending on the nature of the underlying criminal offense, the use of violence, or previous conviction of the offender. Students, staff, or faculty who commit bias crimes are also subject to University disciplinary procedures and a range of sanctions up to and including suspension, expulsion, or termination of employment.

In order to effectively handle incidents of bias-related crimes and prevent future occurrences of such crimes, victims or witnesses of a hate crime are encouraged to immediately report the incident to the Public Safety Department and the Office of Compliance & Diversity. Victims of bias crime can also avail themselves of counseling and support services through the Office of Student Affairs and Enrollment Management.

For the years 2020, 2021, and 2022:

- There were a total of 2 reported Hate Crimes for the year 2020, classified as 1 religious-biased destruction/damage/vandalism and 1 race-biased intimidation.
- There were a total of 7 reported Hate Crimes for the year 2021, classified as 5 race-biased intimidation and 2 gender-based intimidation.
- There were a total of 23 reported Hate Crimes for the year 2023, classified as 6 religious-biased, 10 race-biased, 2 disability-based, 4 ethnicity-based and 1 nationality-biased intimidation.

The City University of New York (CUNY)
Queens College Department of Public Safety (DPS)

Reported Hate Crimes

Year	Location	Reported to	Incident Type	Bias Classification
2020	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Religion
2020	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Race
2021	Public Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Race
2021	Public Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Race
2021	Public Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Race
2021	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Race
2021	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Race
2021	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Gender
2021	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Gender
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Race
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Race
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Race
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Race

Year	Location	Reported to	Incident Type	Bias Classification
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Race
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Race
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Race
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Race
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Race
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Race
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Religion
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Religion
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Religion
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Religion
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Religion
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Religion
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Religion
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Disability
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Disability
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Ethnicity
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Ethnicity
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Ethnicity
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Ethnicity
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Ethnicity
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	National Origin

Off-campus Organizations Crimes and Safety Hazard Monitoring

The college does not have any recognized off-campus student organizations or housing facilities.

Disclosure of Hearing Outcomes

The University will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible 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 the result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

Security and Access to College Facilities

Campus Facilities

Queens College is a commuter school with on-campus housing. To date, there are no off-campus student organizations. Access to campus buildings is limited to faculty, staff, students, guests, and visitors who are conducting official college business. All students, faculty, and staff should possess a college ID card which must be presented to a college official or Public Safety personnel upon request.

Night and weekend access: The Public Safety Department is informed of all officially approved activities scheduled to take place on campus. According to this schedule, it secures all buildings and all gates in the evenings and on weekends by 11:00 PM.

Administrators, faculty, and staff are issued keys to their respective offices and/or buildings. All buildings are locked after scheduled classes or special events. During non-business hours when the college is closed, entry to

buildings is limited to students who have received written authorization and approval by the department chairperson. The college also maintains a Central Station alarm monitoring station on campus.

The college library is open to students, faculty, staff, as well as other CUNY students. Library hours are posted in the calendar/hours tab on the web at <https://library.qc.cuny.edu>. During midterms and finals, the library may have extended hours to accommodate Queens College, as well as other CUNY, students. The college reserves the right to refuse entry or remove anyone regardless of status for policy/rule infractions or safety reasons.

Identification Cards

New students, faculty, and staff are required to obtain an identification card inside the QCard office located in Kiely Hall, Room 226. While on campus, students, faculty, and staff must possess a Queens College ID Card. The ID card is the property of the college and must be presented upon request by a college official. If your card is lost/stolen, please go to the QCard office to pay a replacement fee of \$10.00. **If you are no longer a student, faculty, or staff member, your ID card must be returned to the Public Safety Department.**

College-issued Keys

Administrators, faculty, and staff are issued keys to their respective offices and/or buildings. It is your responsibility to safeguard the keys issued to you. If you lose a college key(s), you must report it to the Public Safety Department so an incident report can be filed. All buildings are locked after scheduled classes or special events. During non-business hours, when the college is closed, students are not permitted entry to buildings except with prior written authorization and approval by the department chairperson.

Guests

All visitors are expected to comport themselves in a manner consistent with an academic environment. Guests must identify themselves to Public Safety officers at the entry gate upon arrival. Public Safety will require a valid identification card in order for guests to be signed in. Guests are subject to the instruction of Public Safety personnel as well as administrative staff. A guest attending an event will be asked to leave if they appear to be intoxicated or refuse to follow directives given by Public Safety or administrative staff. Permission to enter onto college property is revocable at any time. Persons not having a legitimate purpose to be on campus may be asked to leave by Public Safety personnel. Trespass warnings are posted at all common entrances. All vehicles parking on campus must display a valid parking permit. Vehicles without permits should stop at the Main Gate Entrance to be granted permission to park on campus, depending upon availability. We ask for your cooperation in promoting a safe and secure college environment. If you see something unusual or someone acting suspiciously, please report it to Public Safety immediately.

Security Considerations Used in the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

The Public Safety Department is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Central operations are located in the Main Gate office where Public Safety officers monitor approximately 289 interior/exterior surveillance cameras, a security alarm system, a key control system, the emergency phone line, and maintain a logbook of all reported incidents, events, and campus conditions. While conducting patrols, officers must report potential safety and/or security hazards to the central operator, to include but not limited to entry door problems, elevator malfunctions, and automated external defibrillator (AED) operating conditions. The central operator keeps accountability of the officers/supervisors that are on duty and dispatches them as needed to different areas of the campus. The central operator is responsible for contacting appropriate personnel if a campus condition is reported (e.g., Buildings and Grounds, Environmental Health and Safety, Information Technology, etc.). Any conditions which appear unsafe should be directly reported to a Public Safety officer as soon as possible. All Public Safety personnel carry two-way mobile radios, programmed through a repeater to enhance effectiveness. A special two-way radio that can communicate with other CUNY campuses is also located at Central Operations. The Main Gate Public Safety Office has a radio to communicate with the local precinct during emergency situations.

Campus Facilities, Buildings & Grounds, and the Director of Public Safety with the oversight of the Office of the President conduct ongoing reviews of campus grounds and facilities. Special emphasis is placed on the need to ensure safe accessibility to buildings with special attention to landscape hazards as well as inadequate lighting. In addition, all Public Safety personnel report potential safety and security hazards as well as entry door problems, elevator malfunctions, and automated external defibrillator (AED) operating conditions while on patrol.

Safety Escort Service

The Department of Public Safety operates a safety escort service 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. A college affiliate can request a security escort by dialing 75912 or 75911 from any on-campus phone, or 718-997-5912 or 718-997-5911 from a cell phone or landline. A member of the Public Safety staff may provide a security escort off the premises directly across the street from the campus.

Emergency Phones

There are 24 emergency phones that may be used to report emergencies located throughout the campus grounds and in parking areas. A blue light is located above these phones for ease of identification.

Emergency Notification and Response

The purpose of this policy is to establish emergency response and evacuation procedures for Queens College, as required by the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008. This policy applies to all students and employees of Queens College.

The Emergency Response Team is comprised of representatives from the following Queens College departments: Information Technology, Student Development, Facilities Management, Finance, Auxiliary Services, Human Resources, Legal Counsel, Student Health Center, University Communications and Marketing, Purchasing, Risk Management, and Public Safety.

For the purposes of this policy, a significant emergency or dangerous situation involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus. In the event of an emergency, Queens College will initiate and provide without delay immediate notifications to the appropriate segment(s) of the University community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, employees, and visitors.

CUNY Alert

All students, as well as faculty and staff, are strongly encouraged to participate in the CUNY Alert system. The CUNY Alert system is designed to give you immediate and up-to-date information regarding weather, utility, and emergency situations. The system can contact you and family or friends, as you designate, via text message, cell phone, landline, and/or email. The system can offer all methods of notification, a single method, or any combination. It is user friendly and can prove to be invaluable before, during, and after an emergency. Simply log onto www.cuny.edu/alert and follow the instructions. Contact information for all registered students and employees is included in the CUNY Alert system, except for the contact information for those students who affirmatively choose to opt out of receiving CUNY Alert messages. If you have trouble accessing or modifying your contact information in CUNY Alert, please contact the ITS Help Desk.

The system is activated via a web-based system controlled by the New York State Office of Emergency Management. CUNY Alert is the CUNY-branded emergency alert system that is based on the NY Alert system operated by New York State. CUNY makes every effort to inform affected CUNY Alert registered users of an emergency in a timely and appropriate manner. However, please be aware that CUNY is not responsible for outdated or incorrect subscriber information, technical limitations such as overtaxed communications systems, transmission errors, and cellular telephone roaming and out of range areas that may delay, block, or

prevent the communications of messages to certain users. CUNY also is not responsible for any costs incurred by the user for any alert received or for any actions taken or not taken by the user or any third party in reliance of an alert.

CUNY is committed to respecting your privacy. In order to personalize your CUNY Alert settings, you must log in to CUNYfirst and click on the CUNY Alert Preferences link at <https://www.cuny.edu/cuny-alert/>. We do not collect any personal information about you unless you provide that information voluntarily. Any personal information you choose to provide us will only be used by CUNY to conduct official CUNY business. CUNY does not sell, rent, loan, trade, or lease personal information collected on the site. For more information about the CUNY privacy policy, please visit <http://www.cuny.edu/website/privacy.html>.

CUNY Alert users are responsible for keeping their contact information current. In the event that phone alert, email, or SMS messages are not found or rejected for incorrect or expired information during a live alert, CUNY reserves the right to delete the problem entry or to deactivate a user's account.

As used in this policy, authorized Public Safety personnel are the Director of Public Safety or the Deputy Director, lieutenants, sergeants, dispatchers, and officers who have been trained in the use of the emergency notification system.

Emergency Notification Procedures

Any individual on campus who has information about an emergency or dangerous situation that may affect the Queens College campus must notify the Department of Public Safety as soon as possible. Queens College will initiate and provide, without delay, emergency notifications to the college community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on the campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, employees, and visitors.

The Queens College Public Safety Department is responsible for confirming emergencies, in conjunction with college administrators, local first responders, and/or the National Weather Service, that may warrant the distribution of an emergency notification to the Queens College community.

Emergency notification for incidents that may pose an immediate threat to health and safety will be made, without delay, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities and taking into account the safety of the college community, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Timely Warnings

The Timely Warning Notice, specifically related to compliance with the Federal Clery Act, requires colleges and universities to notify students and employees whenever there is a threat that a serious crime is ongoing or may be repeated so that campus community members can protect themselves from harm. The Clery Act defines certain specific crimes that require a Timely Warning Notice to be issued when crimes are reported to campus security authorities (CSAs) with significant responsibility for student and campus activities, campus safety, or the local police *and* the reported crime(s) are believed to have occurred on campus, in or on non-campus buildings or property, or on public property contiguous to the campus.

Campus officials not subject to the timely warning reporting requirement include licensed or certified professional counselors and recognized pastoral counselors who are functioning in the role of providing confidential counseling to members of the Queens College community on behalf of the institution.

The Public Safety Department will issue crime alerts for crimes occurring on the Queens College Clery Geography (on-campus, public property, and non-campus property) that present a serious or continuing threat to the campus community as required by the Timely Warning Notice requirements of the Jeanne Clery Act to aid in the prevention of similar occurrences. Timely Warning Notices will be distributed as soon as practicable,

with the goal of preventing similar occurrences. The identities of victims and witnesses will **not** be included in the Timely Warning Notice.

Individuals on campus should notify the Public Safety Department of crimes as soon as possible. The Public Safety Department will gather all pertinent information about the nature of the crime from the reporting person and other available sources (these may include, but are not limited to, other witnesses, the campus surveillance system, the ID card access system, and the Public Safety Department).

1. Based on the information available, the Director of Public Safety or his/her designee shall determine whether the crime presents a serious or continuing threat to the campus community. Crime alerts are typically issued for the following Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR)/National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime classifications:
 - a. **Murder/non-negligent manslaughter.**
 - b. **Aggravated assault** (cases involving assaults among known parties, such as two roommates fighting which results in an aggravated injury, will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if the individual is believed to be an ongoing threat to the college community).
 - c. **Robbery** involving force or violence (cases including pickpocketing and purse snatching will typically not result in the issuance of a crime alert but will be assessed on a case-by-case basis).
 - d. **Sexual assault** (considered on a case-by-case basis, depending on the facts of the case, when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount information known by the Director of Public Safety or designee). Cases involving sexual assault are often reported long after the incident occurred, thus there is no longer the opportunity to distribute a crime alert as a “timely” warning notice to the community. All cases of sexual assault, including stranger and non-stranger/acquaintance cases, will be assessed for potential issuance of a crime alert.
 - e. Major incidents of **arson.**
2. Timely Warnings may be issued for other Clery crimes as determined necessary by the Director of Public Safety or his/her designee in his/her absence. Notices for other crime classifications and locations, even though not required by the law, may be issued as Public Safety advisories.
3. Based on the information available, the Director of Public Safety or his/her designee shall determine the content of the crime advisory, the method by which to disseminate the warning to the campus community and will issue/initiate the distribution of the crime advisory.
4. Crime alerts will typically be issued to all current students and employees via email using college email accounts. Crime alerts may also be issued using some or all of the following methods of communication: posters, campus newspaper, or the college website. The content of the crime alert may include, but is not limited to, the nature of the crime, the area where the crime occurred, a description of the suspect(s), and safety tips. It is the responsibility of the Director of Public Safety or his/her designee to determine whether a crime presents a serious or continuing threat to the campus community and issue a crime alert if necessary.
5. The Director of Public Safety’s designee may include the Deputy/Assistant Director of Public Safety, lieutenants, and sergeants, after consultation with a higher authority.

Immediate Notifications

Unless such notice and warning compromise the containment of an emergency or would likely result in an expansion or exacerbation of an emergency, immediate notification of an emergency will take place through one—or a combination of—the following methodologies:

1. CUNY Alert
2. Verbal announcement through the building Class E fire control system if a fire or smoke issue is detected
3. Campus-wide email blast
4. School website notice

The following personnel are authorized to make such announcements: President or his/her designee, Public Safety Director or his/her designee, Queens College dean or his or her designee, Chief Student Affairs Officer or

his/her designee. Again, please note that a circumstance may arise in which it would not be prudent or appropriate to issue an immediate notification if such a release would compromise efforts to contain the emergency.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Queens College maintains an Emergency Response Plan that outlines responsibilities of campus units during emergencies. This plan outlines incident priorities, campus organization, and specific responsibilities of particular units or positions. The plan is available online at https://www.qc.cuny.edu/ps/wp-content/uploads/sites/56/2021/02/Emergency_Response_Guide.pdf. The main goal of the Queens College Emergency Response Plan is the preservation of life, protection of property, and the continuity of campus operations. Other objectives include, but are not limited to:

- delegation of responsibility to emergency personnel
- coordination of emergency operations with external agencies such as the NYPD, FDNY, NYC Emergency Management, etc.

The emergency response and evacuation procedures are tested at least twice each year. Students and employees are given information about the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided with the designated assembly areas for each facility for a short-term building evacuation. The Public Safety Department does not tell building occupants in advance about the designated locations for long-term evacuations because those decisions are affected by time of day, the 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 staff on scene will communicate information to students regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.

During an emergency, the college may use the public address system to advise the college community of procedures to be followed. The Public Safety Department is authorized to make such announcements. Public Safety personnel will also assist in directing building occupants to a safe location. The building will remain unoccupied until deemed safe to re-enter by emergency personnel.

Testing of Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The college conducts three fire drills per year, one of which must be conducted during the first week of the summer session to ensure compliance with NY Education Law 807. During these drills, building occupants are familiarized with campus evacuation procedures. Each building has assigned fire/evacuation floor wardens who provide training and direction to the college community during drills and actual emergency events.

Fire Emergency Plan

Floor wardens and searchers are designated to serve specific areas of the building. When appropriate, they will be activated. They are trained to assist with the evacuation process throughout the campus. Their job is to facilitate evacuations and common space assembly of all kinds and to pass information to the fire safety command station. Please comply with their directions.

When fire alarms ring, please make note of the announcement that immediately follows. It will provide you with instructions on where to assemble. If a false alarm occurs, an “all clear” announcement will follow via the fire command response system. Treat all fire alarms as real unless otherwise directed by floor wardens or members of the Public Safety staff. Below are general guidelines for dealing with a fire. But remember, ***when in doubt, call 911.***

1. Be familiar with the location of stairways, fire extinguishers, fire exits, and pull boxes in the buildings.
2. If a minor fire appears controllable, immediately contact (yourself, or preferably have someone else call) the Public Safety Department at 718-997-5912 or 718-997-5911. Locate a portable fire extinguisher. Then promptly direct the discharge of the fire extinguisher toward the base of the flame

by squeezing the trigger and moving the hose in a side-to-side motion. Do not use water extinguishers on electrical fires.

3. In the case of large fires that do not appear controllable, immediately activate a fire pull station and, if time permits, call 718-997-5912 or 718-997-5911 to report the exact location of the fire. If time permits and it is safe to do so, close the door of the room where the fire exists.
4. When the building evacuation alarm is sounded, always assume that an emergency exists. Touch closed doors: do not open them if they are hot. If the door is cool, brace yourself behind the door and open it slowly. Bracing yourself behind the door prevents the door from being blown open due to the pressure created by the fire. Walk quickly to the nearest exit and alert others to do the same. Do not use elevators during a fire.
5. Smoke is the greatest danger in a fire, so stay near the floor where the air will be less toxic.
6. Once outside, move to a clear area at least 100 feet away from the affected building. Keep streets, fire lanes, hydrants, and walkways clear for emergency vehicles and crews. These essential personnel must be allowed to do their jobs.
7. Do not return to an evacuated building unless told to do so by a college official.
8. If you become trapped in a building during a fire and a window is available, place an article of clothing (shirt, coat, etc.) outside the window as a marker for rescue crews. If possible, place a wet cloth at the base of doors to keep smoke from entering. Shout at regular intervals to alert emergency crews of your location. Dampen a cloth with water, place it over your nose, and breathe lightly through it. It is understood that these items may not be available to you—hence the importance of moving quickly and knowing your escape routes.
9. Should your clothing catch fire, stop, drop, and roll. Rolling on the ground will help smother the fire; this is in fact very effective.

Hostile Intruder

When an intruder in a campus building is actively causing deadly harm or presents the threat of imminent deadly harm to people, immediately seek cover and contact 911 and the Public Safety Department, if at all possible. Remember, only call 911 when it is safe to do so. Give as many details as possible regarding location, number of assailants, means of aggression, and other pertinent information. When a hostile intruder is actively causing deadly harm or the threat of imminent deadly harm to people on the campus grounds, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security recommends the following course of action:

1. **“Run”/Evacuate.** If you can safely do so, run as fast as you can. Have an escape route and plan in mind. If outside, use buildings, trees, shrubs, and cars as cover. Leave your belongings behind. If you can get away from the immediate area of danger, summon help and warn others.
2. **Hide Out.** If you decide to hide, take into consideration the area in which you are hiding. Hide where you are out of the aggressor’s view. Stay as quiet and calm as possible. Block the entry to your hiding place and lock the doors (if possible). Silence all electronic devices.
3. **“Fight”/Take Action.** Only do this as a last resort and only when your life is in imminent danger. If you choose to confront the aggressor, use all manner of materials at hand as weapons, including books, chairs, or any object. Act with physical aggression and throw items at the aggressor. You can choose to play dead if other victims are around you. Do not give your position away or stand up until Public Safety or civil authorities give an “all-clear” signal.

Bomb Threat Response Plan

While it is important to note that the overwhelming majority of bomb threats are unfounded, it is the policy of the college that they must be taken seriously. Each threat will be thoroughly investigated and will be considered suspect until all avenues of investigation have been explored.

1. A suspicious looking box, package, object, or container in or near your work area may be a bomb or explosive material. Do not handle or touch the object. Move to a safe area (far from the object) and

- call the Public Safety Department immediately at 718-997-5912 or 718-997-5911. Do not operate any electronic devices, radios, or light (power) switches.
2. If you receive a bomb threat, remain calm and try to obtain as much information as possible from the caller. Specifically try to ascertain the following:
 - a. The location of the device.
 - b. The time, if any, the device is scheduled to go off.
 - c. The appearance or type of container used for the device.
 - d. The reason for placing the device.
 - e. The size of the bomb.
 - f. The type of explosive used in the device.
 - g. The name of the caller or organization taking responsibility.
 - h. Any additional information that might be available.
 3. The person receiving the call should note the following:
 - a. Male or female voice.
 - b. Time of call.
 - c. Mood of caller (e.g., excited, nervous, calm, despondent).
 - d. Background noises that may be present at the location of the caller.
 - e. Approximate age of the caller.
 - f. Any other peculiarities that may be helpful in identifying the source of the call or its purpose.
 4. The police will be called, and the building may be subject to full or partial evacuation. When evacuating the building, use only the stairs. Do not use elevators. Move well away from the building and follow the instructions of floor coordinators and emergency personnel on scene.
 5. If there is an explosion:
 - a. Immediately take cover under sturdy furniture.
 - b. Stay away from the windows.
 - c. Do not light matches.
 - d. Move well away from the site of the explosion to a safe location.
 - e. Use stairs only; do not use elevators.

Medical Emergencies

All medical emergencies should be reported immediately to Public Safety at 718-997-5912 or 718-997-5911. Public Safety personnel are trained first responders and will render aid until emergency personnel arrive.

1. If a medical emergency is life threatening, Public Safety will respond with emergency equipment. Public Safety will notify 911. When available, a Public Safety EMT will be dispatched to the scene to provide patient assessment and care under NYC Basic Life Support treatment protocols. A Public Safety officer will escort arriving emergency personnel to the scene.
2. If a medical problem is non-life threatening, responding Public Safety officer will assess the victim and will escort/transport the victim to Health Services if they can safely be moved.
3. Aid will not be given to a patient who knowingly and willingly refuses it. If the victim refuses medical aid, the Public Safety officer will document the victim's refusal of care and have the victim sign the written record. Any refusal to sign will be documented.

Mental Health Medical Emergencies

The balance of the demands of school and personal life can be challenging. Counseling Services provides individual, group, and ESL support services to students currently enrolled at Queens College. Counseling sessions are confidential. Sessions generally last 45 minutes and are usually held once a week. The Counseling office is located in Frese Hall, and its telephone number is 718-997-5420.

1. If there is no imminent physical danger, you can speak to a counselor in Frese Hall. If a counselor is not available, please contact Public Safety for additional resources.

2. Whenever an individual demonstrates or reports a risk of self-destructive or suicidal behavior, immediate assistance is needed, and Public Safety should be notified **immediately at 718-997-5912 or 718-997-5911**. Public Safety will take necessary measures to ensure their safety and refer them to appropriate resources.

Utility Failures

Power Failure

The following actions are to be taken by members of the college community in the event of a power failure:

1. Report any power failure immediately to Public Safety at 718-997-5912 or 718-997-5911. In the event of a building-wide power failure, phones may not function. The Public Safety office can be reached on its emergency telephone line, 718-891-5732 (only works if power is shut down). If no other emergency situation exists, you can come to the front desk in the Public Safety office.
2. **In the event of loss of power in any building, an emergency generator will supply low-level light until power is restored.**
3. Having a flashlight attached to a key chain, belt clip, or in a bag may be helpful, even when not in school. Never use candles.
4. During daylight, add as much natural lighting as possible by raising blinds.
5. Faculty with classes should remain where they are until notified otherwise.
6. During a power failure or possible power failure, **never use an elevator**. If you become trapped in an elevator during a power outage, use the emergency “call for help” button in the elevator to contact Public Safety. Wait for assistance. Don’t panic.
7. Once power is restored, Public Safety will make an announcement using the college’s public address system. Evacuation may not be necessary during a power failure.

Plumbing Problem/Flooding

In the event of a water leak or flooding, cease using all electrical equipment. Notify Public Safety immediately at 718-997-5912 or 718-997-5911. If necessary, vacate the area and prevent anyone else from entering. If a toilet overflows or water is accumulating in a given area, contact Buildings and Grounds at 718-997-3520.

Gas Leaks

Gas leaks are very rare but can be very serious. **If you smell gas, go to a safe area and contact Public Safety at 718-997-5912 or 718-997-5911. Do not use a mobile phone near a gas leak, either on campus or at home. Gas vapors can be ignited by static electricity.**

Biological, Chemical Spill Response or Nuclear Attack Procedures:

1. In the event of a biological or chemical spill, Queens College Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Officer William Graffeo will be contacted at 718-997-2881. Buildings and Grounds and Public Safety will respond along with the EHS Officer who will determine the actions to follow.
2. Upon receiving confirmation of an imminent or ongoing biological or chemical spill that poses great risk to life at the college, the President or his/her designee shall declare a campus-wide emergency. This state of emergency may initiate a lockdown of the building and/or its total evacuation. Note: Notification will be made via the college website, voicemail, emergency communication response system, and/or CUNY Alert, if at all possible.
3. Building occupants will be kept informed by college officials of changes as they develop. The following actions will be taken if necessary:
 - a. Building-wide air handlers will be turned off and intakes sealed, if possible.
 - b. Building occupants will be directed to enclosed areas of the building, unless otherwise directed by civil authorities, to provide the most insulation.
 - c. Updates on the emergency will be given, if practicable, by the same methods indicated above.

Publication of Emergency Procedures

Emergency response and evacuation procedures are published annually via the Annual Security Report. The Public Safety Department encourages members of the college community to use this report as a guide for safe practices both on and off campus. Paper copies are available by calling 718-997-5912 or 718-997-5911 or in the Public Safety Department, located in Jefferson Hall, Room 201.

Crime Prevention & Security Awareness Programs

The Public Safety Department issues safety alert bulletins (paper/email) to the campus community when serious crimes occur in areas on or near the campus, when deemed necessary. The department maintains a relationship with the New York City police precincts that are responsible for the surrounding areas of the campus perimeter and providing additional response assistance. All persons reporting crimes to the Public Safety Department are encouraged to promptly report incidents to the local police precinct as well. A record of each report made to the local precincts is maintained as part of the Public Safety Department's annual statistical report.

Crime prevention is a high priority for the Public Safety Department and the college community. The department encourages community members to be vigilant and aware of their surroundings, both on and off campus, and to take responsibility for their own safety and security and that of others. Crime prevention seminars are scheduled each semester and members of the college community are encouraged to actively participate.

All incoming students receive information about campus crime prevention programs, CUNY's Sexual Misconduct Policy, and awareness and prevention of sexual misconduct (as defined in CUNY's Policy on Sexual Misconduct) during initial orientation. Along with the Campus Facilities and Buildings & Grounds, the director of Public Safety under the oversight of the Office of the President conducts ongoing reviews of campus grounds and facilities. Special emphasis is placed on the need to ensure safe accessibility to buildings, with special attention to landscape hazards as well as inadequate lighting. All Public Safety personnel, while on patrol, report potential safety and security hazards as well as entry door problems and elevator malfunctions. Building engineers and custodial staff report health and safety issues during the course of their normal work assignments.

The Public Safety Department also provides students, faculty, and staff with crime prevention information along with other safety-related material during scheduled events on campus as well as via emailed safety bulletins. Some of the education programs offered include:

1. **Crime prevention brochures:** Brochures are available from the Public Safety Department to the college community in the Public Safety office as well as tabling events around campus throughout the semester. Topics include personal safety, crime prevention tips, and ID theft prevention.
2. **New student/employee orientation:** Public Safety officers meet with new students/employees during their orientation to provide them with an overview of the programs and services offered by the department.
3. **Emergency preparedness training:** The Public Safety Department has NYS Division of Criminal Justice-certified general topics instructors with special training and provides training to the college community for active shooter incidents, emergency evacuations, basic fire safety, medical emergencies, etc.
4. **Fire safety prevention training:** Fire safety training is provided to designated fire wardens on campus. In addition, the Public Safety Department provides fire safety training to faculty/staff upon request.
5. **Security surveys and vulnerability assessments:** The Public Safety Department conducts security surveys and vulnerability assessments to identify areas of the campus that present vulnerabilities to the safety of the college community. Public Safety personnel report potential safety and security hazards and non-operational conditions (e.g., elevator, doors, lighting, etc.) for appropriate remediation.

6. **Operation identification:** The Public Safety Department, along with the NYPD 107 Precinct Crime Prevention Officer(s), will obtain identifying information to register portable valuables so that they can be returned to their rightful owner(s) in the event they are recovered after being lost or stolen.
7. **Security escort service:** The Public Safety Department provides security escorts to all students, faculty, and staff on campus upon request. If you are working late on campus and would like an escort to the parking lot or bus stop, please call Public Safety at 718-997-5912 or 718-997-5911 approximately 15 minutes prior to your departure time.
8. **Other educational programs:** The Public Safety Department can provide training for your educational programs free of charge on other topics not listed above. We offer a variety of programming on topics including active shooter, emergency preparedness, sexual assault prevention and awareness, what is consent, rape aggression defense (RAD), workplace violence, bystander intervention, and more.

Please visit CUNY's Public Safety website at <https://www2.cuny.edu/about/university-resources/emergency-preparedness/publicsafety/> for more information. To request an officer to speak at your event, contact us in advance at 646-664-2911.

COLLEGE REGULATIONS/CODE OF CONDUCT:

Rules and Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order pursuant to Article 129-A of the Education Law (The "Henderson Rules")

The tradition of the University as a sanctuary of academic freedom and center of informed discussion is an honored one which is to be guarded vigilantly. The basic significance of that sanctuary lies in the protection of intellectual freedom: the rights of professors to teach, of scholars to engage in the advancement of knowledge, and of students to learn and to express their views, free from external pressures or interference. These freedoms can flourish only in an atmosphere of mutual respect, civility, and trust among faculty and students, and only when members of the University community are willing to accept self-restraint and reciprocity as the conditions upon which they share in its intellectual autonomy.

Academic freedom and the sanctuary of the University campus extend to all who share these aims and responsibilities. They cannot be invoked by those who would subordinate intellectual freedom to political ends, or who violate the norms of conduct established to protect that freedom. Against such offenders the University has the right, and indeed the obligation, to defend itself.

We accordingly announce the following rules and regulations to be in effect at each of our colleges, which are to be administered in accordance with the requirements of due process as provided in the bylaws of the Board of Higher Education.

With respect to enforcement of these rules and regulations, we note that the bylaws of the Board of Higher Education provide that:

The President, with respect to his/her education unit, shall:

- a. have the affirmative responsibility of conserving and enhancing the educational standards of the college and schools under his/her jurisdiction;
- b. be the advisor and executive agent of the Board and of his/her respective college committee and as such shall have the immediate supervision with full discretionary power in carrying into effect the bylaws, resolutions, and policies of the Board, the lawful resolutions of the several faculties;
- c. exercise general superintendence over the concerns, officers, employees, and students of his/her educational unit.

Henderson Rules

1. A member of the academic community shall not intentionally obstruct and/or forcibly prevent others from the exercise of their rights. Nor shall s/he interfere with the institution's educational processes or facilities, or the rights of those who wish to avail themselves of any of the institution's instructional, personal, administrative, recreational, and community services.
2. Individuals are liable for failure to comply with lawful directions issued by representatives of the University/college when they are acting in their official capacities. Members of the academic community are required to show their identification cards when requested to do so by an official of the college.
3. Unauthorized occupancy of University/college facilities or blocking access to or from such areas is prohibited. Permission from appropriate college authorities must be obtained for removal, relocation, and use of University/college equipment and/or supplies.
4. Theft from or damage to University/college premises or property, or theft of or damage to property of any person on University/college premises, is prohibited.
5. Each member of the academic community or an invited guest has the right to advocate his/her position without having to fear abuse, physical, verbal, or otherwise, from others supporting conflicting points of view. Members of the academic community and other people on the college grounds shall not use language or take actions reasonably likely to provoke or encourage physical violence by demonstrators, those demonstrated against, or spectators.
6. Action may be taken against any and all persons who have no legitimate reason for their presence on any campus within the University/college, or whose presence on any such campus obstructs and/or forcibly prevents others from the exercise of the rights or interferes with the institution's educational processes or facilities, or the rights of those who wish to avail themselves of any of the institution's instructional, personal, administrative, recreational, and community services.
7. Disorderly or indecent conduct on University/college-owned or controlled property is prohibited.
8. No individual shall have in his possession a rifle, shotgun, or firearm or knowingly have in his possession any other dangerous instruments or material that can be used to inflict bodily harm on an individual or damage upon a building or the grounds of the University/college without the written authorization of such educational institution. Nor shall any individual have in his possession any other instrument or material that can be used and is intended to inflict bodily harm on any individual or damage upon a building or the grounds of the University/college.
9. Any action or situation which recklessly or intentionally endangers mental or physical health or involves the forced consumption of liquor or drugs for the purpose of initiation into or affiliation with any organization is prohibited.
10. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of illegal drugs or other controlled substances by University students or employees on University/college premises, or as part of any University/college activities, is prohibited. Employees of the University must also notify the college personnel director of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace not later than 5 days after such conviction.
11. The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol by students or employees on University/college premises or as part of any University/college activity is prohibited.

Penalties

1. Any student engaging in any manner in conduct prohibited under the bylaws, including the Henderson Rules, shall be subject to the following range of sanctions as hereafter defined: admonition, warning, censure, disciplinary probation, restitution, suspension, expulsions, ejection, and/or arrest by the civil authorities.

Admonition: An oral statement to the offender that he/she has violated University rules.

Warning: Notice to the offender, orally or in writing, that continuation or repetition of the wrongful conduct within a period of the time stated in the warning may be cause for more severe disciplinary action.

Censure: Written reprimand for violation of specified regulation, including the possibility of more severe disciplinary sanction in the event of conviction for the violation of any University regulation within a period stated in the letter of reprimand.

Disciplinary Probation: Exclusion from participation in privileges or extracurricular University activities as set forth in the notice of disciplinary probation for a specified period of time.

Restitution: Reimbursement for damage to or misappropriation of property, Reimbursement may take the form of appropriate service to repair or otherwise compensate for damages.

Suspension: Exclusion from classes and other privileges or activities as set forth in the notice of suspension for a definite period of time. This may include suspension from a residence hall. To the extent there are conditions placed on return to classes or privileges or activities, these will be set forth in the decision of the student disciplinary panel or in any resolution agreement that is reached.

Expulsion: Termination of student status for an indefinite period. This may include expulsion from a residence hall. The conditions of readmission, if any are permitted, shall be defined within the order of expulsion.

2. Any tenured or non-tenured faculty member, or other member of the instructional staff, or member of the classified staff engaging in any manner of conduct prohibited under the bylaws, the applicable employment contract and/or substantive Rules 1-11 shall be subject to the following range of penalties: warning, censure, restitution, fine not exceeding those permitted by law or by the bylaws of The City University of New York, or suspension with/without pay pending a hearing before an appropriate college authority, dismissal after a hearing, ejection, and/or arrest by the civil authorities, and, for engaging in any manner of conduct prohibited under substantive rule 10, may, in the alternative, be required to participate satisfactorily in an appropriately licensed drug treatment or rehabilitation program. A tenured or non-tenured faculty member, or other member of the instructional staff, or member of the classified staff charged with engaging in any manner of conduct prohibited under substantive Rules 1-11 shall be entitled to be treated in accordance with applicable provisions of the Education Law, or the Civil Service Law, or the applicable collective bargaining agreement, or the bylaws or written policies of The City University of New York.
3. Any visitor, licensee, or invitee engaging in any manner of conduct prohibited under the bylaws, including the Henderson Rules 1-11, shall be subject to ejection and/or arrest by the civil authorities.
4. Any organization that authorized the conduct prohibited under the bylaws, including the Henderson rules 1- 11, shall have its permission to operate on campus rescinded.

Penalties 1-4 shall be in addition to any other penalty provided by law or The City University trustees.

Additional Campus Rules

1. Any student violating any law or regulation established by the college, University, city, state, or federal government (including the use of drugs) shall be subject to the formal disciplinary procedures as outlined in Article 15 of the CUNY Board of Trustees bylaws and sanctions as listed in the bylaws and Article 129A of the Education Law (CUNY Henderson Rules). The initiation of

disciplinary procedures requires notice to the student pursuant to 15.4 of the CUNY bylaws. In emergency or extraordinary circumstances, immediate suspension can be effectuated pending a hearing within 7 school days.

2. All other persons who violate New York State or federal laws including those that govern gambling activities, the use of alcohol, and the possession, distribution, or consumption of any controlled substance will be subject to arrest.

Weapons Policy

No one within the University community (including visitors), except Campus Peace Officers, pursuant to authorization of the college president, shall have in his/her possession a rifle, shotgun, firearm, or any other dangerous instrument or material that can be used to inflict bodily harm on an individual, damage to a building, or campus.

University Policy Relating to Drugs and Alcohol

The City University of New York (“CUNY”) is an institution committed to promoting the physical, intellectual, and social development of all individuals. As such, CUNY seeks to prevent the abuse of drugs and alcohol, which can adversely impact performance and threaten the health and safety of students, employees, their families, and the general public. CUNY complies with all federal, state, and local laws concerning the unlawful possession, use, and distribution of drugs and alcohol. Federal law requires that CUNY adopt and implement a program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol by students and employees. As part of its program, CUNY has adopted a policy, which sets forth (1) the standards of conduct that students and employees are expected to follow; (2) CUNY sanctions for the violation of this policy; and (3) responsibilities of the CUNY colleges/units in enforcing this policy.

CUNY’s policy also (1) sets forth the procedures for disseminating the policy, as well as information about the health risks of illegal drug and alcohol use, criminal sanctions for such use, and available counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation programs, to students and employees; and (2) requires each college to conduct a biennial review of drug and alcohol use and prevention on its campus. This policy applies to all CUNY students, employees, and visitors when they are on CUNY property, including CUNY residence halls, as well as when they are engaged in any CUNY-sponsored activities off campus.

Who Needs to Know This Policy

All CUNY senior management, students, prospective students, employees, and prospective employees must be aware of this policy.

CUNY Standards of Conduct

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of drugs or alcohol by anyone on CUNY property (including CUNY residence halls), in CUNY buses or vans, or at CUNY-sponsored activities is prohibited. In addition, CUNY employees are prohibited from illegally providing drugs or alcohol to CUNY students. Finally, no student may possess or consume alcoholic beverages, regardless of whether the student is of lawful age. In order to make informed choices about the use of drugs and alcohol, CUNY students and employees are expected to familiarize themselves with the information provided by CUNY about the physiological, psychological, and social consequences of substance abuse.

CUNY Sanctions

Employees and students who violate this policy are subject to sanctions under University policies, procedures, and collective bargaining agreements as described below. Employees and students should be aware that in addition to these CUNY sanctions, the University will contact appropriate law enforcement agencies if they believe that a violation of the policy should also be treated as a criminal matter. However, students should also be aware of CUNY’s Drug/Alcohol Use Amnesty Policy, described below.

Students

Students are expected to comply with the CUNY college policies with respect to drugs and alcohol. Any student found in violation may be subject to disciplinary action under Article 15 of the bylaws of the Board of Trustees, which may result in sanctions up to and including expulsion from the University. In addition, any student who resides in a CUNY residence hall and who is found to have violated any CUNY or college policy with respect to drugs and alcohol may be subject to sanctions under the CUNY Residence Hall Disciplinary Procedures, up to and including expulsion from the residence hall. In lieu of formal disciplinary action, CUNY may, in appropriate cases, seek to resolve the matter through an agreement pursuant to which the student must see a counselor or successfully participate in a drug and alcohol treatment program. In accordance with Federal Education Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), CUNY may also choose, when appropriate, to contact parents or legal guardians of students who have violated the CUNY policy on drugs and alcohol.

Standards that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, sale, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on college property or as part of any school activities can be found in the student handbook at

<https://qc-undergraduate.catalog.cuny.edu/>
<https://qc-graduate.catalog.cuny.edu>

Employees

Any employee found to have violated this CUNY policy may be subject to disciplinary action, in accordance with the procedures set forth in applicable CUNY policies, rules, regulations, and collective bargaining agreements. Sanctions may include a reprimand, suspension without pay, or termination of employment. In lieu of formal disciplinary action, CUNY may, in appropriate cases, seek to resolve the matter through an agreement pursuant to which the employee must successfully participate in a drug or alcohol treatment program.

Standards that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, sale, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on college property or as part of any school activities can be found on the Human Resources webpage at

<https://www.qc.cuny.edu/HR>.

Drug/Alcohol Use Amnesty Policy

CUNY encourages students to seek medical assistance related to drug and/or alcohol use without fear of being disciplined for such use. CUNY also encourages students under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol who may be the victims of, witnesses to, or otherwise become aware of violence (including but not limited to domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault), sexual harassment, or gender-based harassment to report that violence or harassment. Students who in good faith call for medical assistance for themselves or others and/or who receive medical assistance as a result of a call will not be disciplined for the consumption of alcohol or drugs as long as there are no other violations that ordinarily would subject the student to disciplinary action. Similarly, students who may be the victims of, witnesses to, or otherwise become aware of violence, sexual harassment, gender-based harassment and who report such violence or harassment will not be disciplined for the consumption of alcohol or drugs in the absence of other violations that ordinarily would subject the student to disciplinary action. However, if you are involved in the distribution of illegal drugs, sexual misconduct, causing or threatening physical harm, hazing, or damage to property, amnesty may not apply. Additional information can be found at <http://www2.cuny.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/page-assets/about/administration/offices/legal-affairs/Drug-and-Alcohol-Use-Amnesty-Policy-10.1.2015.pdf>

Information for the CUNY Community on the Risks and Consequences of Drug and Alcohol Use Background

The City University of New York's Policy on Drugs and Alcohol, adopted by the Board of Trustees on June 22, 2009, prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of drugs or alcohol by employees, students, or visitors on CUNY property, in CUNY buses or vans, or at CUNY-sponsored activities. It prohibits all students (regardless of their age) from possessing or consuming alcoholic beverages in CUNY residence halls. It also prohibits CUNY employees from illegally providing drugs or alcohol to CUNY students.

As the policy states, sanctions for violation of the policy, following appropriate disciplinary proceedings, may include, in the case of students, expulsion from the University, and in the case of employees, termination of employment. This document sets forth additional information required to be provided under federal law, including the legal sanctions for drug and alcohol use, health risks of such use, and information regarding available counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation programs.

Legal Sanctions

Federal and New York State laws make it a criminal offense to manufacture, distribute, dispense, possess with intent to distribute, or simply possess a controlled substance. Such substances include heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, ecstasy, LSD, PCP, marijuana, and a number of common pharmaceutical drugs if unlawfully obtained. The sanctions for violation of these laws, ranging from community service and monetary fines to life imprisonment, depend upon the particular offense, the drug type, and the drug quantity. Students convicted under these statutes may also forfeit federal financial aid eligibility.

Note that an individual 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 such substance by each passenger unless the substance is concealed on the person of one of the occupants. Similarly, the presence of certain substances in plain view in a room can sometimes be presumptive evidence of knowing possession of such substance by anyone in close proximity.

Further, pursuant to New York State law:

1. Any person under age 21 who is found to be in possession of alcohol with the intent to consume it may be punished by a fine and/or required to complete an alcohol awareness program and/or to provide up to 30 hours of community service. Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, § 65-c.
2. Giving or selling an alcoholic beverage to a person under age 21 is a Class A misdemeanor punishable by a sentence of imprisonment up to one year. Penal Law § 260.20
3. Any person who operates a motor vehicle while intoxicated or while his ability to operate such vehicle is impaired by the consumption of alcohol or drugs is subject to suspension or revocation of driving privileges in the state, monetary fines up to \$1,000, and imprisonment for up to one year. Vehicle and Traffic Law § 1192.
4. A person under 21 who presents false written evidence of age for the purpose of purchasing or attempting to purchase any alcoholic beverage may be punished by a fine, community service, and/or completion of an alcohol awareness program. Alcoholic Beverage Control Law § 65-b (1). Possessing such false evidence may also be criminal possession of a forged instrument, which is a felony in New York, punishable by a fine of up to \$5000, imprisonment up to 7 years, or both. Penal Law §170.25.
5. Appearing in public under the influence of narcotics or a drug other than alcohol to the degree that a person may endanger him or herself, or other persons or property, or annoy persons in his vicinity is a violation, punishable by a fine and imprisonment up to 15 days. Penal Law § 240.40

Health Risks

The following is a brief summary of some of the health risks and symptoms associated with use of many of the most-publicized drugs, including alcohol and tobacco. This information was obtained from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (part of the National Institutes of Health of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services) and the Mayo Clinic. Please note that individuals experience such substances in different ways based on a variety of physical and psychological factors and circumstances.

LSD (Acid)

LSD is one of the strongest mood-changing drugs and has unpredictable psychological effects. With large enough doses, users experience delusions and visual hallucinations. Physical effects include increased body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure; sleeplessness; and loss of appetite.

Cocaine

Cocaine is a powerfully addictive drug. Common health effects include heart attacks, respiratory failure, strokes, and seizures. Large amounts can cause bizarre and violent behavior. In rare cases, sudden death can occur on the first use of cocaine or unexpectedly thereafter.

MDMA (Ecstasy)

Ecstasy is a drug that has both stimulant and psychedelic properties. Adverse health effects can include nausea, chills, sweating, teeth clenching, muscle cramping, and blurred vision.

Heroin

Heroin is an addictive drug. An overdose of heroin can be fatal, and use is associated, particularly for users who inject the drug, with infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis.

Marijuana

Effects of marijuana use include memory and learning problems, distorted perception, and difficulty thinking and solving problems.

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine is an addictive stimulant that is closely related to amphetamine but has long lasting and more toxic effects on the central nervous system. It has a high potential for abuse and addiction. Methamphetamine increases wakefulness and physical activity and decreases appetite. Chronic, long-term use can lead to psychotic behavior, hallucinations, and stroke.

PCP/Phencyclidine

PCP causes intensely negative psychological effects in the user. People high on PCP often become violent or suicidal.

Prescription Medications

Prescription drugs that are abused or used for non-medical reasons can alter brain activity and lead to dependence. Commonly abused classes of prescription drugs include opioids (often prescribed to treat pain), central nervous system depressants (often prescribed to treat anxiety and sleep disorders), and stimulants (prescribed to treat narcolepsy, ADHD, and obesity). Long-term use of opioids or central nervous system depressants can lead to physical dependence and addiction. Taken in high doses, stimulants can lead to compulsive use, paranoia, dangerously high body temperatures, and irregular heartbeat.

Tobacco/Nicotine

Tobacco contains nicotine, which is highly addictive. The tar in cigarettes increases a smoker's risk of lung cancer, emphysema, and bronchial disorders. The carbon monoxide in smoke increases the chance of cardiovascular diseases. Secondhand smoke causes lung cancer in adults and greatly increases the risk of respiratory illnesses in children.

Steroids

Adverse effects of steroid use in males may include shrinking of the testicles and breast development. In females, adverse effects may include growth of facial hair, menstrual changes, and deepened voice. Other adverse effects can include severe acne, high blood pressure, and jaundice. In some rare cases liver and kidney tumors or even cancer may develop.

Alcohol

Excessive alcohol consumption can lead to serious health problems, including cancer of the pancreas, mouth, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, and liver, as well as breast cancer, pancreatitis, sudden death in people with cardiovascular disease, heart muscle damage leading to heart failure, stroke, high blood pressure, cirrhosis of the liver, miscarriage, fetal alcohol syndrome in an unborn child, injuries due to impaired motor skills, and suicide.

Substance Abuse

You or someone you know may have a problem with drugs and alcohol if you/they are:

- using drugs and/or alcohol on a regular basis
- losing control of the amount of drugs and/or alcohol used after being high or drunk
- constantly talking about using drugs and/or alcohol
- believing that drugs and/or alcohol are necessary in order to have fun
- using more drugs and/or alcohol to get the same effects as in the past
- avoiding people in order to get high or drunk
- pressuring others to use drugs and/or alcohol
- foregoing activities that were once priorities (i.e. work, sports, spending time with family and sober friends)
- getting into trouble at school, at work, or with the law
- taking risks, including sexual promiscuity and driving while intoxicated
- lying, including about the amount of drugs and/or alcohol used
- feeling hopeless, depressed, or even suicidal.

If you suspect that you or someone you know has a problem with drugs and/or alcohol, please utilize the resources listed below.

Drug and Alcohol Prevention Programs (DAAPP)

On-campus Alcohol and Substance Abuse Resources

The college's Division of Student Affairs has several services to help students in need of assistance for alcohol and substance use/abuse: the Student Health Services Center and Counseling Services. These programs have information on alcohol and substance abuse and make referrals to outside mental health, health, and substance abuse treatment programs. In addition, counselors are available in the Student Wellness Center and Counseling Services to assist students.

The Student Health Services Center in particular is a great resource to obtain educational material designed to heighten awareness about alcohol and substance use/abuse, tobacco addiction, and many other health-related topics. In addition, the Student Wellness Center offers alcohol screenings and year-round activities focusing on wellness.

Appointments for the Student Wellness Center or the Counseling Services offices can be made by calling the numbers listed below or emailing healthquestions@qc.cuny.edu. Both offices welcome walk-ins when the campus is open (no appointment needed).

Office	Location	Room	Telephone Number
Student Health Services Center	Frese Hall	310	(718) 997-2760
Counseling and Resource Center	Frese Hall	First Floor	(718) 997-5420

CUNY Employees can seek assistance through the CUNY Work Life Program, CCA@YourService at 800-833-8707 or www.myccaonline.com (company code: CUNY).

Off-Campus Alcohol and Substance Abuse Resources

Program Name	Address	Telephone Number
Phoenix House Queens	34-25 Vernon Blvd, Long Island City, NY 11106	(888) 671-9392
Faith Mission Crisis Center	114-40 Van Wyck Expy, Jamaica, NY 11420	(718) 322-3455
Western Queens Recovery Services	62-07 Woodside Ave, Woodside, NY 11377	(718) 898-5085
Advanced Human Services, Inc.	112-15 72nd Rd # L11, Forest Hills, NY 11375	(718) 261-3437
Far Rockaway Treatment Center	1600 Central Ave, 2 nd Floor, Far Rockaway, NY 11691	(718) 868-1400
Program for the Development of Human Potential	112-06 86 Ave. - 3rd fl. Richmond Hill, NY 11418	(718) 441-8921
NY Therapeutic Communities, Inc.	162-24 Jamaica Avenue, Lower Level (Entrance on Guy Brewer Boulevard) Jamaica, New York 11432	(718) 657-2021 (718) 657-0288

12 Step Recovery Programs

- Narcotics Anonymous (212) 929-6262 <http://www.newyorkna.org/>
- Cocaine Anonymous (212) 262-2463 <http://www.canewyork.org/>
- Marijuana Anonymous (917) 525-3653 <http://www.ma-newyork.org/>
- Alcoholics' Anonymous (212) 647-1680 <http://www.nyintergroup.org/>
- Nicotine Anonymous (631) 665-0527 <http://www.nicotine-anonymous.org/>
- Al-Anon/Alateen (212) 941-0094 <http://www.al-anonny.org>

Detoxification and Outpatient/Inpatient Rehabilitation Facilities by County

KINGS		
Bridge Back to Life Center, Inc.	175 Remsen St., 10 th Floor Brooklyn, NY 11201	(718) 852-5552
Kings County Hospital Center	410 Winthrop Street Brooklyn, NY 11203	(718) 245-2635
Interfaith Medical Center	1545 Atlantic Avenue Brooklyn, NY 11213	(718) 613-4000
NEW YORK		
Bellevue Hospital Center	462 First Ave. New York, NY 10016	(212) 562-4623
Greenwich House, Inc.	190 Mercer Street New York, NY 10003	(212) 677-3400
Mount Sinai West Addiction Institute	9 Nathan Perlman Place (between 1 st and 2 nd Ave. on 15 th Street) New York, NY 10003	(212) 420-4220
QUEENS		
Flushing Hospital Medical Center	4500 Parsons Boulevard Flushing, NY 11355	(718) 670-5540 (718) 670-5693
Samaritan Village, Inc. – Outpatient	144-10 Jamaica Ave. Jamaica, NY 11435	(718) 206-1990
Samaritan Village, Inc. – Inpatient	88-83 Van Wyck Expressway, Jamaica, NY 11435	(718) 657-8010
BRONX		
St. Barnabas Hospital	4535 East 183 rd Street Bronx, NY 10457	(718) 960-6636
Montefiore Medical Center	2058 Jerome Ave. #1803, Bronx, NY 10453	(917) 564-8700
Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center	1276 Fulton Ave., 7 th Floor Bronx, NY 10456	(718) 503-7750

RICHMOND COUNTY		
Staten Island University Hospital	392 Seguine Ave. Staten Island, NY 10305	(718) 226-2808
Richmond University Medical Center	1130 South Ave. Staten Island, NY 10314	(347) 507-3541
Camelot of Staten Island, Inc.	1268 Forest Ave. Staten Island, NY 10302	(718) 981-8117
NASSAU COUNTY		
Long Island Jewish Medical Center	7559 263 Street Glen Oaks, NY 11004	(718) 470-8950
Nassau University Medical Center	2201 Hempstead Tpke. East Meadow, NY 11554	(516) 572-6394

Off-campus Resources

New York State Office of Addiction Services and Support

Tel: (877) 846-7369

<http://www.oasas.ny.gov>

New York State Smokers' Quit-line

Tel: (866) 697-8487

<http://www.nysmokefree.com>

Elmhurst Hospital Chemical Dependency Clinic

7901 Broadway, Bldg. H, Suite 117

Elmhurst, NY 11373

Phone: 718-334-4601, Fax: 718-334-5796

Drug Abuse Evaluation Health Referral Service (DAEHRS) at Northwell Health Zucker Hillside

75-59 263rd Street, Glen Oaks, NY 11004

On the grounds of Zucker Hillside hospital in Glen Oaks

718-470-8950 fax: 718-470-6408

Sexual Misconduct

Reporting and Prevention of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

CUNY prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and reaffirms its commitment to maintaining a campus environment that emphasizes the dignity and worth of all members of the University community. Toward that end, Queens College issues this statement of policy to inform the campus community of our programs to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as well as the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged reports. The City University of New York Policy on Sexual Misconduct is attached to the end of this report. The policy can also be accessed by clicking the following link: [CUNY Sexual Misconduct Policy](#).

Allegations of sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, or domestic, dating, and intimate partner violence should be reported to one of the individuals listed below:

- Chief Diversity Officer & Dean of Diversity: Jerima DeWese, Chief Diversity Officer/Director, Office of Compliance & Diversity Programs, Kiely Hall, 718-997-5888, TitleIX@qc.cuny.edu
- Title IX Coordinator/Director of Investigations - Christine McKeithan – Kiely Hall, 718-997-5726, TitleIX@qc.cuny.edu
- Interim Director of Public Safety: Deborah Huggins, Interim Director of Public Safety, Jefferson Hall, 718-997-4486, deborah.huggins@qc.cuny.edu
- Public Safety: Jose Sanchez, Lieutenant, Public Safety Office at the Main Gate, 718-997-5912/5911, jose.sanchez@qc.cuny.edu
- Public Safety: Hemwatie Seusarran, Lieutenant, Public Safety Office at the Main Gate, 718-997-5912/5911, hemwatie.seusarran@qc.cuny.edu
- Student Affairs: Jennifer Jarvis, Vice President for Student Affairs and Enrollment Management, Student Union, 718-997-5500, jennifer.jarvis@qc.cuny.edu
- Director of Human Resources: Lee Kelly, Assistant Vice President for Human Resources, Kiely Hall, 718-997-4455, lee.kelly@qc.cuny.edu
- Public Safety 24-Hour Operations Office at Main Gate: 718-997-5912 or 718-997-5911

Prevention Education Programs

Queens College is committed to creating a community free from sexual misconduct. Queens College has developed materials and programs to educate its students, faculty, and staff on the nature, dynamics, common circumstances, and effects of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, and the means to reduce their occurrence and prevent them. These programs are offered to incoming freshmen and transfer students during fall and spring orientation sessions. The offices of the Title IX Coordinator and the Vice President for Student Affairs and Enrollment Management provide this training to student activity groups, clubs, and athletic teams. Prevention education materials are distributed to all students during campus orientation activities.

SPARC (Sexual and Interpersonal Violence Prevention and Response Course) is mandated for all incoming and transfer students and is offered to all other students through an easily accessible online portal. This program educates students on key information such as the definition of affirmative consent, where to go on campus if they, or someone they know, have been affected by sexual misconduct, and what resources are available to them for assistance. The course is custom tailored so that students will receive their specific campus's contact information for Public Safety, Title IX Coordinator, Campus Health Services, Mental Health Counseling Center, and Office of Student Affairs. Additionally, CUNY added an alcohol education module to make sure students understand the dangers of irresponsible alcohol consumption and how it relates to sexual violence.

ESPARC (Employee Sexual Misconduct Prevention and Response Course) is a mandated annual training to inform employees how to identify, prevent, and respond to sexual misconduct in the workplace. In addition to educating employees on the various CUNY policies related to these topics, it also identifies where to go, and with whom to speak, if they, a student, colleague, or subordinate, experiences sexual misconduct. Additionally, it gives examples of conduct that may constitute sexual harassment and informs employees that they may also seek legal redress from outside agencies. Each campus's online course informs participants who is responsible at their specific campus for investigating sexual misconduct and provides up-to-date contact information for those individuals.

In addition, Queens College provides workshops throughout the year related to the prevention and handling of sexual assaults, stalking, and domestic/intimate partner violence for all relevant personnel, including Public Safety officers, counselors, and Student Affairs staff. Workshops are conducted by Safe Horizon, the Urban Justice Center, and the Kings County District Attorney Victim Services Unit.

Faculty and staff are welcome to attend these workshops as well. The Public Safety Department has a number of NYS Certified General Topics instructors who are designated liaisons for additional training on campus. The Public Safety Department is available to provide such education programs upon request. The Public Safety Department conducts prevention education training on domestic violence, dating violence awareness, bullying, active shooter response, emergency preparedness, stranger danger (for children in the Day Care Center), and other general crime prevention topics. If you would like to schedule an education program for a specific group, please contact Public Safety at 718-997-5912 or 718-997-5911.

More information and resources about campus safety, sexual assault and harassment, domestic/intimate partner violence, stalking, and dating violence can be found at: [CUNY Title IX Website](#).

How to be an Active Bystander

Queens College provides training on bystander intervention for incoming students and new employees. Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual misconduct. Bystanders are individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it. Training on bystander intervention includes safe and positive options to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

CUNY encourages employees, students, and visitors to take reasonable and prudent actions to prevent or stop an act of sexual misconduct that they may witness, unless doing so would pose a safety risk to themselves or others. Although strategies will depend on the circumstances, they may include direct intervention, calling law enforcement, or seeking assistance from a person in a position of authority. Bystander intervention strategies include:

1. Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are okay.
2. Confront people who seclude, hit on, and try to make out or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
3. Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
4. Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.
5. Refer people to on- or off-campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

In addition, CUNY encourages employees, students, and visitors to report any incident of sexual misconduct that they observe or become aware of to the Title IX Coordinator, Public Safety, or to the other offices referenced above. Individuals who take action in accordance with this paragraph will be supported by the college, and anyone who retaliates against them will be subject to discipline.

If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911 (if on campus, call Public Safety at 718-997-5912 or 718-997-5911).

Prevention and Risk Reduction

Queens College also provides training on prevention and risk reduction to incoming students and new employees. Risk reduction are options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety, and help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence. Risk reduction options include:

1. Convey strongly that you expect your rights to be respected.
2. Meet new acquaintances in public places. Always have your own transportation or travel with trusted friends.

3. Keep money in your pocket or purse to pay for transportation in case you must leave a situation abruptly.
4. Be aware of how much alcohol is being consumed. It's best to avoid using alcohol. While not a direct cause of date rape, alcohol can increase your vulnerability by lowering your alertness and ability to react.
5. Do not accept a drink from someone you do not know or trust. Do not drink from bowls or large common open containers.
6. Do not continue to drink from a beverage you left unattended.
7. Clearly define your sexual limit. If someone starts to offend you, be direct. Say no clearly when you mean no.
8. If you feel that you are being pressured into unwanted sex, say something as soon as you can, before the behavior goes any further.
9. Embarrassment should not keep you from doing what is right for you. Do not hesitate to raise your voice, stand up abruptly, or scream if the situation warrants it.
10. Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you can do so safely, ask if they need help.
11. Speak up if you hear someone discuss plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
12. Offer to help a friend, fellow student, or employee make a report and to seek assistance and support.
13. Avoid isolated areas.
14. Attend parties with friends. Arrange to leave with your friend(s).

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

The following information addresses what students should do if they experience dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

- After an attack, try to be as calm as possible in order to think clearly. Get to a safe place and call for help immediately. If you are in a building on campus, immediately contact Public Safety; otherwise call 911, call a relative or a friend, or contact a rape crisis center for assistance.
- Rape Line is always open at 212-COP-RAPE (212-267-7273).
- Remain in the same condition as when the attacker left. Do not change, wash, or destroy any clothing or any article that may be evidence.
- Do not wash, douche, or comb your hair.
- Have a medical/gynecological exam at the nearest hospital emergency room as soon as possible. The doctor should note and treat any injury and take measures to combat the possibility of sexually transmitted diseases or pregnancy. If you report being raped, the doctor may be able to collect semen smears or other physical specimens as evidence.
- Show police any bruises or injuries, however minor, resulting from the attack. Also show injuries to a friend or relative who might be available as a corroborative witness at the trial. If possible, photograph bruises.
- Leave the crime scene exactly as it is. Do not touch, clean up, or throw anything away.
- Give any clothing that was stained or torn (including undergarments) during the crime to the police.
- When calm, write down every detail about the incident, including: who, what, where, when, and how; what the attacker looked like (height, weight, clothing, type of build, color of skin, hair, eyes, facial oddities, scars jewelry, tattoos, etc.); description of any vehicle used or the direction you last saw the attacker running; what kind of force or coercion was used; any objects touched, taken, or left by the attacker; if the attacker said anything, try to remember the words, the grammar, any accents or speech defects; and if there were witnesses, list who and where they might be.
- Seek psychological support as well as medical attention. Even though the actual incident is over, you may suffer from rape trauma syndrome, which includes a variety of difficulties commonly experienced after a sexual assault.

- A student can call the New York City Police Department or 911 or go directly to a hospital. If the student wishes, Public Safety will call 911 on their behalf. It is important to note that if you are a victim of a sex offense, **do not destroy any evidence (including clothing) and do not take a shower or bath.**
- It is important that such physical evidence be preserved in order to assist with any ensuing criminal investigation. If the student believes that she/he may be the victim of date rape by being drugged, she/he should go directly to a hospital to receive a toxicology examination since such drugs only remain in a person's system for a short period of time. The Public Safety Department will assist with notification of other law enforcement authorities and/or medical professionals if the student chooses.
 1. New York State Department of Health has designated Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner ("SAFE") programs in hospitals that are designated as 24-hour centers of excellence. SAFE hospitals ensure the quality of collections, documentation, preservation, and custody of physical evidence by a trained examiner and provide medical care that includes, but is not limited to, treatment, referral, and follow-up, at no cost to the victim.
 2. As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, making investigation, possible prosecution or disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining an Order of Protection more difficult. Even if a victim of sexual assault chooses not to file a complaint with law enforcement, the victim should consider having a sexual assault forensic exam, which will preserve the evidence in case the victim decides to file a report later. Files relating to sex offenses are kept confidential by the Public Safety Department and by the Office of Student Affairs/Student Development, unless otherwise required by law or CUNY policy.

How to Report Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

1. Call the Department of Public Safety's emergency telephone line extension, 718-997-5912 or 718-997-5911, from your cell phone or report the information to any member of the Public Safety Department or in person at the Public Safety Office located at the Main Gate on Kissena Blvd and 65th Ave.
2. Use one of the 24 emergency assistance call boxes located throughout the campus.
3. Victims or witnesses may report crimes to persons designated as campus security authorities who will then forward only the report of the crime—without divulging the name of victim or witness(es)—to the Public Safety Department for inclusion in the annual crime report. Names and numbers of campus security authorities are located on pp. 7-8 of this report. The college recognizes the importance of confidentiality to victims and witnesses of crimes. For the purpose of providing crime statistics pursuant to the Campus Security Act in the college's annual security report, victim and witness information will remain anonymous. However, complete confidentiality cannot be guaranteed in all other contexts. The college reserves the right to notify the police when it believes that such reporting is necessary for the protection of the college community. In many cases, however, that notification will be done without divulging the victim's identity and will be done only for the purpose of providing a campus-wide alert.
4. In the event that the situation you observe or are involved in is of an extreme or life-threatening nature, call 911. After you make a 911 call, also notify the Public Safety Department. They will assist and direct the police along with other responding emergency personnel.
5. If you wish to report the allegations to Queens College, contact one of the individuals listed below:
 - Chief Diversity Officer & Dean of Diversity: Jerima DeWese, Chief Diversity Officer/Director, Office of Compliance and Diversity Programs, Kiely Hall, 718-997-5888, TitleIX@qc.cuny.edu
 - Title IX Coordinator/Director of Investigations - Christine McKeithan – Kiely Hall, 718-997-5726, TitleIX@qc.cuny.edu
 - Interim Director of Public Safety: Deborah Huggins, Interim Director of Public Safety, Jefferson Hall, 718-997-4448, deborah.huggins@qc.cuny.edu
 - Public Safety: Jose Sanchez, Lieutenant, Public Safety Office at the Main Gate, 718-997-5912/5911, jose.sanchez@qc.cuny.edu
 - Public Safety: Hemwatie Seusarran, Lieutenant, Public Safety Office at the Main Gate, 718-997-5912/5911, hemwatie.seusarran@qc.cuny.edu

- Student Affairs: Jennifer Jarvis, Vice President for Student Affairs and Enrollment Management, Student Union, 718-997-5500, jennifer.jarvis@qc.cuny.edu
- Director of Human Resources: Lee Kelly, Assistant Vice President for Human Resources, Kiely Hall, 718-997-4455, lee.kelly@qc.cuny.edu
Public Safety 24-Hour Operations Office at Main Gate: 718-997-5912 or 718-997-5911

Options about the Involvement of Law Enforcement and Campus Authorities

Students, employees, or other community members may choose to report sexual misconduct to local law enforcement and/or state police (“outside law enforcement”). However, CUNY/Queens College does not require that a complainant report sexual misconduct to outside law enforcement, nor will CUNY/Queens College do so without the complainant’s agreement, except in exceptional circumstances. The college may report sexual misconduct to outside law enforcement without the complainant’s consent when the college determines that the respondent poses a serious continuing threat to the physical safety of the complainant or another person.

If a student, employee, or other community member chooses to report sexual misconduct to outside law enforcement, CUNY/Queens College will provide assistance. Each college’s Public Safety Department must have an appropriately trained employee available at all times to provide the complainant with information regarding options to proceed, including information regarding the criminal justice process and the preservation of evidence. Campus Public Safety officers can also assist the complainant with reporting allegations both on- and off-campus and in obtaining immediate medical attention and other services.

Who is a Perpetrator?

Many people think that only vicious strangers on dark, deserted streets perpetrate sexual assaults. In fact, studies indicate that between 80% and 90% of all people who have been raped know their perpetrator(s). This is called “date rape” or “acquaintance rape.” “Date rape” is not a legally distinct or lesser category of rape. It refers to a relationship and situational context in which rape occurs when on a date. Rape or any sexual offense, whether on a date or not, is the same criminal offense involving the same elements of force, exploited helplessness, or underage participation. With sexual assaults where the victim knows the perpetrator, alcohol use is often involved on the part of either the victim or the perpetrator. However, a sexual assault is still a crime regardless of the intoxication of the perpetrator or the victim.

Who is a Victim?

Anyone can be a victim, regardless of gender, age, race, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, ethnicity, class, or national origin. Regardless of whether the victim was abusing alcohol and/or underage, she/he is still the victim of the sex offense.

When is There Lack of Consent?

CUNY’s Sexual Misconduct Policy requires affirmative consent to sexual activity. Affirmative consent as defined in CUNY’s Sexual Misconduct Policy 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 sexual activity. Silence or lack of resistance in and of itself does not demonstrate consent. The definition of consent does not vary based upon a participant’s sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time. 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.

In order to give consent, one must be of legal age (17 years or older). Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating the act is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. 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 lack of consciousness or being asleep, being involuntarily restrained, or if the 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.

Who is Responsible for a Sexual Attack?

The person who engages in a sexual act without clear affirmative consent is responsible for committing the sexual misconduct or assault regardless of the victim's appearance, behavior, or conduct on previous occasions. An attacker cannot assume that the way a person dresses or acts is an invitation for sexual advances. A person may welcome some forms of sexual contact and be opposed to others. The more impaired a person is from alcohol or drugs, the less likely she/he can give consent; having sex with someone who is "passed out" or sleeping is rape. In addition, regardless of previous sexual activity, if someone refuses sexual contact or withdraws their consent to further engage in sexual activity, the failure to respect that limit constitutes as non-consensual sex.

Complainant's Rights

Individuals who have experienced sexual misconduct have the right to report allegations to the college or to decide not to do so. Students who report sexual misconduct have all of the rights contained in the Students' Bill of Rights (copy attached).

Complainants also have these rights:

- a. To notify campus Public Safety and/or outside law enforcement, or to choose not to report.
- b. To have emergency access to a college official trained to interview victims of sexual assault and able to provide certain information, including reporting options and information about confidentiality and privacy. The official will, where appropriate, advise about the importance of preserving evidence and obtaining a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination ("SAFE") as soon as possible. The official will also explain that the criminal process uses different standards of proof and evidence, and that any questions about whether an incident violated criminal law should be addressed to a law enforcement official or a district attorney's office.
- c. To disclose the incident to a college representative who can offer confidentiality or privacy and assist in obtaining services. See Section VI, above.
- d. To describe the incident only to those campus officials who need the information in order to properly respond and to repeat the description as few times as practicable (subject to the procedures outlined in CUNY's Policy on Sexual Misconduct, Sections XI and XII).
- e. To have allegations of sexual misconduct investigated in accordance with CUNY's Policy on Sexual Misconduct.
- f. To have privacy preserved to the extent possible.
- g. To receive assistance and resources on campus, including confidential and free on-campus counseling, and to be notified of other services available on and off campus, including the New York State Office of Victim Services.
- h. To disclose the incident to the college's Human Resources Director, Title IX coordinator, or designee (if the respondent is a college employee) or request that a confidential or private resource assist in doing so.
- i. To disclose the incident confidentially and obtain services from state and local governments.
- j. To receive assistance from the campus or others in filing a criminal complaint, initiating legal proceedings in family court or civil court, and/or seeking an Order of Protection or the equivalent. In New York City, this assistance is provided by Family Justice Centers located in each borough.
- k. To receive assistance with effecting an arrest when an individual violates an Order of Protection, which may be provided by assisting local law enforcement in effecting such an arrest.
- l. To withdraw allegations or involvement from the process at any time.

College and Community Counseling and Support Services for Those Affected by Sexual Misconduct

On-campus Assistance

CUNY is committed to providing assistance, support, and resources to those affected by sexual misconduct. Anyone who has experienced sexual assault, domestic violence, or dating violence is encouraged to contact the

Title IX Coordinator to obtain assistance in accessing medical and counseling services or to obtain supportive measures, such as changes to the student's academic program or an employee's work assignment. There are a wide range of supportive measures and accommodations available to those affected by sexual misconduct. For example, the Public Safety Department can assist a complainant in getting to and from campus classes, filing a police report, and obtaining an order of protection against the respondent.

Section VIII-A of CUNY's Policy on Sexual Misconduct provides a written discussion about the range of supportive measures and accommodations available and information about how to request accommodation. As detailed in CUNY's Policy on Sexual Misconduct, supportive measures and accommodations are available regardless of whether a victim chooses to report allegations to the college, campus law enforcement, or outside law enforcement. Any accommodations or protective measures will remain confidential to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the college to provide the accommodation or protective measure.

College Support Services

On-campus Resources

- Chief Diversity Officer & Dean of Diversity: Jerima DeWese, Chief Diversity Officer/Director, Office of Compliance and Diversity Programs, Kiely Hall, 718-997-5888, TitleIX@qc.cuny.edu
- Title IX Coordinator/Director of Investigations - Christine McKeithan – Kiely Hall, 718-997-5726, TitleIX@qc.cuny.edu
- Interim Director of Public Safety: Deborah Huggins, Director of Public Safety, Jefferson Hall, 718-997-4448, deborah.huggins@qc.cuny.edu
- Public Safety: Jose Sanchez, Lieutenant, Public Safety Office at the Main Gate, 718-997-5912/5911, jose.sanchez@qc.cuny.edu
- Public Safety: Hemwatie Seusarran, Lieutenant, Public Safety Office at the Main Gate, 718-997-5912/5911, hemwatie.seusarran@qc.cuny.edu
- Student Affairs: Jennifer Jarvis, Vice President for Student Affairs and Enrollment Management, Student Union, 718-997-5500, jennifer.jarvis@qc.cuny.edu
- Health Service Center: Ms. Terri Calhoun, RN/Coordinator, Frese Hall, 718-997-2763

Counseling for Employees: CUNY Work Life Program, (800) 833-8707

Contacting Outside Agencies

The college will assist anyone requesting to contact outside agencies, including local police, regarding charges and complaints of sexual assault.

Off-campus Resources

- For immediate help, call 911.
- The New York City Police Department Sex Crimes Report Line, 212-COP-RAPE (212-267-7273).
- New York State Domestic & Sexual Violence Hotline (confidential assistance), 1-800-942-6906 (available 24/7/365) or visit the National Sexual Violence Resource Center website at nsvrc.org
- Report sexual assault on a New York college campus to the New York State Police, 1-844-845-7269.
- Safe Horizon Hotline, 1-800-621-HOPE (4673) www.safehorizon.org
- National Sexual Assault Hotline, 800-656-HOPE (4673), Free, confidential, 24-hour hotline.
- New York State Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline 1-800-942-6906 <http://www.nyscadv.org/>
- The New York City Anti-violence Project empowers gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, queer, and HIV-affected communities to end all forms of violence through organizing and education. The Anti-violence Project provides support, counseling, and advocacy. The 24-hour hotline is 212-714-1141.
- The New York State Department of Criminal Justice website offers links to many additional resources: www.criminaljustice.ny.gov
- New York State Office of Victim's Services, www.ovs.ny.gov
- NYC Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-based Violence Family Justice Centers, www.nyc.gov/fjc

(Off-campus Resources Continued)

NYC Family Justice Center, Queens

Mayors' Office to Combat Domestic Violence
126-02 82nd Avenue, Kew Gardens, NY 11415
(718) 575-4501 Direct | (718)575-4500 Main
www.nyc.gov/domesticviolence

Alexandra Patino, Executive Director
Director of Programs and Community Partnerships
NYC Family Justice Center, Queens
Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence
(718)575-4503 Direct | (718)575-4545 Main
www.nyc.gov/domesticviolence

Susan Jacob
Deputy Director
Director of Programs and Community Partnerships
NYC Family Justice Center, Queens
Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence
(718)575-4503 Direct | (718)575-4545 Main
susanj@fjcnyc.org; www.nyc.gov/domesticviolence

Safe Horizon
Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-621-4673
Sexual Assault Hotline: 212-227-3000

NYC WELL available 24/7
Free and confidential hotline for mental health support and crisis intervention.
Talk: 1-888-692-9355
Text: WELL to 65173
Chat: nyc.gov/nycwell

Rape and Incest National Network (RAINN) available 24/7
Free and confidential hotline for crisis intervention and to connect to local resources to support survivors of sexual violence. Talk: 1-800-656-4673

Womankind available 24/7
Free and confidential therapy in several Asian languages for survivors of sexual or intimate partner violence, human trafficking, and other domestic, elder, and child abuse. Call: 1-888-888-7702

The City University of New York Policy on Sexual Misconduct

A copy of the City University of New York Policy on Sexual Misconduct is attached to this report and can be viewed by clicking [CUNY Policy on Sexual Misconduct](#).

Under the provisions of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX"), 20 USC §§ 1681 et seq. and its implementing regulations, 34 CFR Part 106, discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs or activities operated by recipients of federal financial assistance is prohibited. Sexual harassment, which includes sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking is a form of discrimination prohibited by Title IX.

Title IX Sexual Harassment is defined by the United States Department of Education to mean conduct on the basis of sex that occurs in Queens College/CUNY's education program or activity against a person in the United States and that satisfies one or more of the following: (1) a Queens College/CUNY employee conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of CUNY on an individual'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 Queens College/CUNY's education program or activity; or (3) sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking as defined in CUNY's Policy on Sexual Misconduct.

CUNY's Policy on Sexual Misconduct prohibits sexual misconduct, whether or not it falls within the scope of Title IX Sexual Harassment, defined above. Prohibited sexual misconduct includes sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and voyeurism, as those terms are defined in CUNY's Policy on Sexual Misconduct. Sexual misconduct is prohibited regardless of whether it occurs on or off campus.

Investigation and Disciplinary Procedure for Allegations of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking, Pursuant to CUNY's Policy on Sexual Misconduct

The specific procedures that apply to the investigation and discipline of sexual misconduct allegations (including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking) vary based on the circumstances of each case and are outlined fully in CUNY's Policy on Sexual Misconduct, attached to this report.

Generally, the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for conducting investigations in a prompt, thorough, and impartial manner. Parties to an investigation have the right to an investigation process where the burden of proof and burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination of responsibility rests on the college and not on the parties, although the parties will be provided the opportunity to offer evidence during an investigation. Parties have the right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice, who may assist and advise throughout the process, including during all related meetings and hearings.

Depending on the specific circumstances of a case, available resolution options may include informal resolution or a formal investigation and hearing. Sanctions for student respondents who are found responsible for sexual misconduct range from a warning to suspension or expulsion from CUNY.

Consent

Consent is analyzed and defined differently in criminal law and pursuant to CUNY's Policy on Sexual Misconduct. In New York State criminal law, lack of consent results from:

- (a) forcible compulsion; or
- (b) incapacity to consent; or
- (c) where the offense charged in 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 3 of section 130.25, or criminal sexual act in the third degree as defined in subdivision 3 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.

CUNY's Policy on Sexual Misconduct Requires Affirmative Consent to Sexual Activity

Affirmative consent as defined in CUNY's Policy on Sexual Misconduct 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. Consent may

be initially given but withdrawn at any time. 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.

In order to give consent, one must be of legal age (17 years or older). Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating the act is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. 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 lack of consciousness or being asleep, being involuntarily restrained, or if the 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.

Definitions of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking under New York State Law

This information is provided for educational and awareness purposes. Please note that CUNY procedures and standards differ from those of criminal law. These definitions are also different from the definitions used for reporting pursuant to the Clery Act.

Sexual Assault

The term Sexual Assault is not defined by New York State Penal Law. However, under Article 130 of the New York State Penal Law, it is a sex offense to engage in sexual contact or to engage in sexual intercourse, criminal sexual act, or sexual abuse by contact without the consent of the victim or where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

In New York State, lack of consent results from:

- (a) forcible compulsion; or
- (b) incapacity to consent; or
- (c) where the offense charged in 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 3 of section 130.25, or criminal sexual act in the third degree as defined in subdivision 3 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.

Stalking

A person is guilty of stalking in the fourth degree (Penal Law 120.45) 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.

Stalking in the fourth degree is a class B misdemeanor and punishable by up to 6 months in jail. The New York State Penal Law also defines Stalking in the third degree (120.50); Stalking in the second degree (120.55); and

Stalking in the first degree (120.60); which are classified based on severity of the conduct and other aggravating factors.

Criminal sex offenses are classified in degree according to the seriousness of sexual activity, the degree of force used, the age of the victim, and the physical and mental capacity of the offender and victim. See chart below for a list of some of the major sex offenses and their maximum penalties under New York State Law.

Pertinent Sex Offenses and Criminal Sanctions under New York State Penal and Criminal Procedure Laws

<i>Crime</i>	<i>Illegal Conduct</i>	<i>Criminal Sanctions</i>
<i>Rape in the first degree (PL§ 130.35)</i>	<i>A person is guilty when he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person by forcible compulsion, with a person who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless (e.g. being asleep, unconscious or due to alcohol or drug consumption), who is less than 11 years old or less than 13 and the actor is 18 or older.</i>	<i>Is a class B felony, with penalties up to 25 years in prison.</i>
<i>Rape in the second degree (PL§ 130.30)</i>	<i>A person is guilty when being 18 years old or more, he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than 15, or with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated.</i>	<i>Is a class D felony, with penalties up to 7 years in prison.</i>
<i>Criminal sexual act in the first degree (PL § 130.50)</i>	<i>A person is guilty when he or she engages in oral sexual contact or anal sexual contact with another person by forcible compulsion, or with someone who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless, or with someone less than 11 or with someone less than 13 and the actor is 18 or older.</i>	<i>Is a class B felony, with penalties up to 25 years in prison.</i>
<i>Forcible touching (PL§ 130.52)</i>	<i>A person is guilty when he or she intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, forcibly touches the sexual or other intimate parts of another person for the purpose of degrading or abusing such person; or for the purpose of gratifying the actor's sexual desire</i>	<i>Is a class A misdemeanor, with penalties up to 1 year in prison.</i>
<i>Sexual abuse in the first degree (PL § 130.65)</i>	<i>A person is guilty when he or she subjects another person to sexual contact: by forcible compulsion, when the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless, or when the person is less than 11 years old.</i>	<i>Is a class D felony, with penalties up to 7 years in prison.</i>
<i>Aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree (PL § 130.70)</i>	<i>A person is guilty when he or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, or rectum of another person causing physical injury to such person by forcible compulsion, when the person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless, or when the person is less than 11 years old.</i>	<i>Is a class B felony, with penalties up to 25 years in prison.</i>
<i>Aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree (PL § 130.66)</i>	<i>A person is guilty when he or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, or rectum of another person by forcible compulsion, when the person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless, or when the person is less than 11 years old.</i>	<i>Is a class D felony, with penalties up to 7 years in prison.</i>
<i>Facilitating a sex offense with a controlled substance (PL § 130.90)</i>	<i>A person is guilty when he or she knowingly and unlawfully possesses a controlled substance, or any 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, and commits or attempts to commit such conduct constituting a felony defined in Article 30.</i>	<i>Is a class D felony, with penalties up to 7 years in prison.</i>

Admission of Sex Offenders

The college reserves the right to deny admission to any student if in its judgment the presence of that student on campus poses an undue risk to the safety or security of the college or the college community. That judgment would be based on an individualized determination taking into account any information the college has about a student's criminal record and the particular circumstances of the college, including the presence of a childcare center, a public school, or public school students on the campus.

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act

The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services maintains a registry of convicted sex offenders, which is available to local law enforcement agencies, including CUNY's Public Safety Department. To obtain information about a Level 2 or Level 3 registered sex offender, you may:

1. Contact the police department in the jurisdiction in which the offender resides and/or in which the college is located.
2. Contact Public Safety at (718)997-5912 or (718) 997-5911.
3. Go to the Division's sex offender registry web site, www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/nsor/index.htm and click on "Search the Sex Offender Registry," or by dialing 800-262-3257.

Searching for Level 1 Sex Offenders (or those with a pending risk level):

Call the Division's sex offender registry at (800) 262-3257 with the name and at least one other identifier (an exact address, date of birth, driver's license number, or a social security number) and DCJS will tell you if that individual is a registered sex offender in New York.

Missing Students

In accordance with state and federal law, the college maintains procedures for the investigation of reports of missing persons. In addition, in compliance with state and federal law, the college will notify the appropriate law enforcement agency within 24 hours of receiving a report of a missing student who resides in campus housing.

The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures for Queens College's response to reports of missing students, as required by the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008. This policy applies to students who reside in campus housing.

For purposes of this policy, a student may be considered to be a "missing student" if the student's absence is contrary to his/her usual pattern of behavior and unusual circumstances may have caused the absence. Such circumstances could include, but are not limited to, a report or suspicion that the missing person may be the victim of foul play, has expressed suicidal thoughts, is drug dependent, is in a life-threatening situation, or has been with persons who may endanger the student's welfare. In the event a student under 18 years of age and not emancipated, Queens College must notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student. For all missing students, Queens College will notify the local law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that the student is missing. Regardless if the student is above the age of 18 or is an emancipated minor, the Director of Public Safety or his/her designee shall make a missing person report.

Additional Links to CUNY Policies and Procedures

[CUNY Sexual Misconduct Policy](#)

[Equal Opportunity and Non-Discrimination Policy](#)

[Student Bill of Rights](#)

[CUNY Campus Workplace Violence Policy](#)

[Domestic Violence and the Workplace](#)

[Reasonable Accommodations and Academic Adjustments](#)

The City University of New York Medical Amnesty/Good Samaritan Policy encourages students to seek medical assistance related to drug and alcohol use without fear of being disciplined for such use. For more information on this policy go to the following webpage: [Drug/Alcohol Use Amnesty Policy](#).

Crime Statistics for Queens College 2020-2022

Following are the Queens College Crime Statistics for the 2020-2022 calendar years. The statistic included on these charts are derived from reported criminal incidents from the following sources:

1. All Public Safety reports
2. Any reports from Campus Security Authorities
3. 107th Precinct (NYPD)

Reported Hate Crimes 2020-2022
The City University of New York (CUNY) Queens College

Year	Location	Reported to	Incident Type	Bias Classification
2020	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Religion
2020	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Race
2021	Public Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Race
2021	Public Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Race
2021	Public Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Race
2021	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Race
2021	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Race
2021	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Gender
2021	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Gender
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Race
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Race
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Race
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Race
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Race
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Race
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Race
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Race
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Race
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Race
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Religion
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Religion
2022	On-Campus Property	Department of Public Safety	Intimidation	Religion
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Religion
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Religion
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Religion
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Disability
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Disability
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Ethnicity
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Ethnicity
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Ethnicity
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	Ethnicity
2022	On-Campus Property	Campus Security Authorities	Intimidation	National Origin

- There were a total of 2 reported Hate Crimes for the year 2020, classified as 1 religious-biased destruction/damage/vandalism and 1 race-biased intimidation.
- There were a total of 7 reported Hate Crimes for the year 2021, classified as 5 race-biased intimidation and 2 gender-based intimidation.
- There were a total of 23 reported Hate Crimes for the year 2022, classified as 6 religious-biased, 10 race-biased, 2 disability-based, 4 ethnicity-based and 1 nationality-biased intimidation.

Unfounded Statistics

There were no unfounded crimes for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022.

Definitions of Geography

On-campus

Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within one mile of the core campus and used by the institution in direct support of or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes.

Note: *Statistics for university student housing facilities are recorded and included in both the all on-campus category and the on-campus residential category*

Non-campus Building or Property

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

Public Property

All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The Queens College crime statistics do not include crimes that occur in privately-owned homes or businesses adjacent to campus buildings.

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Federal Definitions related to Clery

According to federal statute, sexual assault is an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, or statutory rape, as used in the FBI'S Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Under the UCR:

Rape

Rape is 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

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

Incest

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

Statutory Rape

Statutory rape is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Stalking

Stalking is "engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- a) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
- b) suffer substantial emotional distress". 42 U.S.C 13925 (a).

For the purpose of this definition:

1. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly or indirectly, 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.

Domestic Violence

The term Domestic Violence is not defined by New York State Penal Law, although various criminal acts defined by the New York State Penal Law may qualify as a "family offense" when committed by an intimate partner. An intimate relationship includes family or household members and other types of close relationships, such as people who are legally married or divorced; people with a child in common, including adopted children; people related by marriage, like in-laws; people related by blood, like brothers, parents, cousins; unrelated people who live or have lived together for period of time; and/or unrelated people in, or who have been in an intimate relationship (current or former), like same-sex couples and teens who are dating.

<http://nycourts.gov/CourtHelp/Safety/DVbasics.shtml>

According to federal statute, "domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under domestic or family violence laws of [New York], or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's act under the domestic or family violence laws of [New York]." 42 U.S.C 13925(a).

Dating Violence

The term Dating Violence is not defined by New York State Penal Law, although various criminal acts defined by the New York State Penal Law may qualify as a "family offense" when committed by an intimate partner, which includes people in an intimate relationship (current or former). Intimate relationships do not have to be sexual. For more information, see <http://nycourts.gov/CourtHelp/Safety/DVbasics.shtml>.

According to federal statute, "dating violence" means violence committed by a person—

- a) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- b) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - i. the length of the relationship
 - ii. the type of relationship
 - iii. the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship, 42 U.S.C 13925 (a).

Queens College Boundaries for Clery Crime Reporting

From the intersection of Melbourne Avenue and Kissena Boulevard:
 North on Kissena Boulevard to Horace Harding Expressway
 West on Horace Harding Expressway to 153rd Street
 South on 153rd Street to Reeves Avenue
 West on Reeves Avenue to 148th Street
 West on Melbourne Avenue to 149th Street
 North on 149th Street to Gravett Road
 West on Gravett Road to the property addressed 144-60 Gravett Road
 In front of Queens Hall, 65-21 Main Street between Gravett Road and end of said property.

Queens College boundaries comprise the sidewalk and bus stops on the streets bordering the campus, as well as public property that is easily accessible from the campus. This area includes Pomonok Playground—the park on Kissena Boulevard directly opposite the main campus gate—during the hours when it is open to the public.

The following bus stops are also included in the **Clery Crime Reporting** boundaries:

- 1 – Bus stop on the south side of Horace Harding Expressway, east of Kissena Boulevard
- 2 – Bus stop on the west side of Kissena Boulevard, south of Melbourne Avenue
- 3 – Bus stops on southbound and northbound sides of Main Street in front of Queens Hall, 65-21 Main Street.



Key	
	QC Boundary
	Accessibility Ramps
	Parking Lots
	Bus Routes
	Emergency Blue Phone
	Buildings
	Off Campus
	Sidewalks
	Roadways
	Grassy Areas
	Athletics Fields
	Parking Areas

CUNY Residence Hall Disciplinary Procedures

I. Introduction

These procedures are intended to apply to all CUNY-owned and/or operated residence halls (referred to as “CUNY residence halls”). CUNY-owned buildings refer both to buildings operated by CUNY as the owner and those owned by CUNY but operated by a private company on behalf of CUNY. CUNY-operated buildings are buildings for which CUNY is responsible for the management of the building, regardless of whether CUNY owns the building. The purpose of these procedures is to protect the health and safety of the entire residence hall community. These procedures provide for discipline of students who live in residence halls who violate the rules governing student conduct applicable to CUNY students. At the same time, these procedures are designed to ensure that the due process rights of student residents accused of engaging in inappropriate conduct are respected.

II. Applicable Rules of Conduct

All students who live in CUNY residence halls are expected to behave lawfully and responsibly. They are expected not to engage in conduct that threatens or causes harm to others or interferes with the working or learning environment of others. All resident students must comply with local, state and federal laws, including the Henderson Rules (NY State Education Law, Article 129-A), and with CUNY and college policies. In addition, each CUNY residence hall should have written rules that are distributed to residents governing appropriate conduct in the residence hall. Students who violate their residence hall’s rules concerning behavior in the residence hall will be subject to discipline under these residence hall disciplinary procedures.

To the extent that the conduct at issue also violates local, state, or federal law (including the Henderson Rules) or other CUNY or college policies, a student will be subject to discipline under Article XV of CUNY’s bylaws (“Article XV”) as an alternative to disciplinary proceedings invoked under these residence hall procedures. In cases in which the conduct is serious and the sanction might involve suspension or expulsion from the University rather than a sanction solely relating to future conduct and tenure at the residence hall, Article XV procedures should be invoked instead of residence hall disciplinary procedures. Further, in all cases involving a possible violation of CUNY’s Sexual Misconduct Policy (cases involving alleged sexual misconduct, including cases of sexual harassment, gender-based harassment, or sexual violence), the cases must be reported to the applicable CUNY college’s Title IX coordinator for applicable interim measures, investigation, and potential discipline under Article XV. Further, if a student’s conduct threatens harm to him/herself or others or substantially disrupts the learning or working environment of others and is connected to a mental health or other medical issue, that conduct should be addressed under CUNY’s Medical Withdrawal and Re-entry Policy and Procedures (“Medical Withdrawal Policy”).

III. Emergency Situations

A. Emergency Interim Removal

If a resident’s behavior presents an immediate, severe, and direct threat to him or herself or others (by evidencing a likelihood of harm to him or herself or others) or is substantially disrupting the learning or working environment of others, the Residence Hall Director (“RHD”) may remove the resident from the residence hall for a period not to exceed 7 business days, pending the results of administrative proceedings or, where mental health issues are present, psychological evaluation. The RHD must consult with the college’s Chief Student Affairs Officer or designee and Director of the Public Safety Department or designee before deciding on and effectuating such removal unless the situation presents an immediate danger. If the need for removal is immediate, the RHD must consult with the above-referenced college officials as soon as practicable following such removal.

The fact that a resident has threatened to commit or attempted to commit suicide, however, may not, in and of itself, be used as the basis for an emergency interim removal. In such a circumstance, the RHD should contact the college’s Chief Student Affairs Officer or designee who shall arrange for the resident to be referred to a mental health professional under the Medical Withdrawal Policy for an assessment of whether the resident presents a direct threat to him/herself or others.

Following an emergency interim removal of a student, the next step in the applicable and appropriate process (either under these procedures, the Medical Withdrawal Policy, or Article XV) should be taken as soon as soon as practicable, and in no event later than the time deadlines outlined in the applicable policy.

B. Emergency Interim Relocation

A student may be relocated from one area of a residence hall to a different location in that building or, if applicable, to a different building in the complex. Room relocation may also be imposed as an interim measure under CUNY's Sexual Misconduct Policy.

This relocation may be made permanent or temporary until a permanent space is located by residence hall staff. The interim relocation shall become immediately effective without prior notice whenever there is evidence that the student's continued presence in the current residence poses a significant disruption to other persons or property or to the stability and continuance of normal housing functions.

Following an emergency interim relocation of a student, the next step in the applicable and appropriate process (either under these procedures, the Medical Withdrawal Policy, or Article XV, including in cases involving alleged sexual misconduct) should be taken as soon as soon as practicable, and in no event later than the time deadlines outlined in the applicable policy.

IV. Disciplinary Procedures in the Residence Hall

A. Role of the Residence Hall Director

Each residence hall, whether managed directly by a CUNY college or by a private management company, will have a director ("RHD") whose responsibilities will include oversight of the residence hall internal disciplinary process. The RHD may conduct investigations of complaints, mediation conferences, and disciplinary hearings under these procedures. If the RHD is involved in the investigation or attempted mediation of a case, he/she may not also adjudicate the case if it goes to a hearing. In that event, the RHD shall designate another residence hall professional staff member to conduct the hearing.

B. Complaint and Investigative Process

A complaint of a violation of a residence hall, college, or CUNY policy may be submitted by anyone, including resident advisors ("RAs"), residence hall staff, or other staff or students, including guests in the residence hall. The complaint must be in writing. Intentionally providing false information is a serious offense that will subject a person providing such information to disciplinary action. Further, retaliation of any kind against witnesses or other participants in the investigative process is strictly prohibited and may result in separate disciplinary action.

If the complaint involves sexual misconduct because it alleges harassment, gender-based harassment, or sexual violence, the case must be reported to the applicable CUNY college's Title IX coordinator for investigation and for potential discipline under Article XV. In all other cases, the complaint should be submitted to the RHD or designee for investigation, with a copy provided to the college's Chief Student Affairs Officer. The RHD or designee will assess the incident and identify any alleged policy violations. If he/she determines that policies may have been violated, he/she will investigate by interviewing witnesses and gathering relevant documents. Investigations should be completed within 30 days, except that they must be completed within 7 days if the student has been removed from the residence hall under the emergency interim removal procedure or if the student has been relocated within the residence hall or complex under the emergency interim relocation procedure.

After the investigation has been completed, the RHD or designee will determine if residence hall, CUNY, and/or college policy was violated. If so, and if the matter is not referred to the college's Chief Student Affairs Officer, the RHD or designee will refer the incident for informal mediation through the residence hall's procedures. Alternatively, in the event of a determination (in consultation with the college's Chief Student Affairs Officer) that the matter presents a serious violation of CUNY and/or college policies (including but not limited to the Henderson

Rules) for which the appropriate sanction might involve suspension or expulsion from the University, the RHD or designee will refer the case to the college's Chief Student Affairs Officer for all further action under Article XV of CUNY's bylaws or, if applicable and appropriate, the Medical Withdrawal Policy.

C. The Mediation Process

The first step in the mediation process ordinarily should be a meeting between the accused student ("respondent") and the RHD or designee. In cases involving minor infractions, a policy clarification notice letter may be sent in lieu of initiating the mediation process. Should the student wish to contest the policy clarification letter and engage in mediation instead, the student must send a written request for mediation to the RHD within 5 business days from receipt of the policy clarification letter.

The RHD or designee will conduct the mediation conference. At the conference, the findings of the investigation will be discussed with the student with an effort toward resolving the case. There are 3 potential outcomes to mediation. First, the case may be resolved by mutual agreement, which may include the imposition of sanctions for violations of policy (if a student admits responsibility for such violations). Second, if no agreement is reached, the matter may proceed to a formal disciplinary hearing under these procedures. Third, if the student effectively demonstrates that the investigation's findings are incorrect, the allegations may be dismissed as unfounded.

Failure to attend an assigned mediation conference may result in the student being charged with an additional violation of residence hall rules and the scheduling of a disciplinary hearing.

D. Disciplinary Hearing

1. Notice to Students

Notice of the charge(s) and the time and place of the hearing must be sent to the student's college email address and, by regular mail or hand delivery, to the student's residence hall address or by regular mail to the student's other current resident address, if the student is no longer living in the residence hall (or, if unknown, the student's permanent home address). The notice must contain a summary of the student's procedural rights at the hearing, as listed below. The student should be given a minimum of 7 calendar days' notice of the date of the hearing.

2. General Rules

In general, the model for the disciplinary hearing is an administrative proceeding, not a criminal or civil trial. Accordingly, criminal or civil trial procedures and rules of evidence do not apply. As long as the student rights outlined in this policy are observed, the Hearing Officer will have considerable discretion with respect to procedural requirements so as to facilitate a fair and expeditious decision.

Hearings will be closed to the public, except that an open hearing may be held at the discretion of the presiding adjudicator(s), if requested by the respondent. The case against the respondent will be presented by the RHD or designee. The RHD may serve as the Hearing Officer for the case if he/she were not involved in the investigation or attempted mediation process. In the event of prior involvement in the case by the RHD, a residence hall or student affairs professional staff member with no prior involvement will be the Hearing Officer.

The Hearing Officer will inform the respondent of the charges, the hearing procedures, and his/her rights. The student shall then be asked for a plea of "responsible" or "not responsible." If the student pleads "responsible," he/she will be given an opportunity to explain his/her actions and to discuss the appropriate sanction, if any. If the student pleads "not responsible," the hearing will proceed to determine the student's culpability. The Hearing Officer will determine whether the student is responsible by reviewing the evidence presented and applying a preponderance of the evidence standard.

If the respondent does not attend the hearing and does not present a reasonable excuse for non-attendance to the RHD or designee, the hearing may be held in the student's absence. The Hearing Officer will consider the evidence and make a determination based on the evidence available. The absence of a student may give rise to an inference

of responsibility, but may not be treated, by itself, as sufficient to demonstrate responsibility by a preponderance of the evidence.

3. Summary of Student Procedural Rights at the Hearing

- The right to a confidential, closed hearing.
- The right to present the student's version of the incident.
- The right to present witnesses and documentary evidence on the student's behalf.
- The right to cross-examine witnesses presenting evidence at the hearing.
- The right to receive copies of documents introduced into evidence at the hearing.
- The right to be represented by legal counsel or an advisor at the student's expense. The advisor does not act as an advocate for the resident and is not authorized to address the Hearing Officer. The advisor must indicate relevant professional affiliation (if any), as well as name and relationship to the respondent. RAs are not permitted to serve as advisors to respondents. The process will not be delayed due to the unavailability of an advisor.
- The right to take written notes during the hearing but not to use recording devices. The RHD's office, however, will be responsible for recording the hearing and must make a copy of that recording available to the student upon request.
- The right to a written decision based on a preponderance of the evidence.
- The right to appeal a determination after a hearing.

4. Witnesses

The respondent and the residence hall staff member presenting the case each may present witnesses. Witnesses may participate in the process by answering questions posed during the hearing or by providing a signed statement. Witnesses will be asked to affirm that their statements are truthful. Questions may be posed to witnesses by the Hearing Officer, the respondent, and the professional staff member presenting the case against the student.

5. Documentary Evidence

Respondents may introduce documentary evidence on their behalf at the hearing. CUNY adheres to federal law, the Federal Education Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), which governs the permissible release of "education records." Education records include records relating to students' residency in residence halls. Except in emergency situations or for other good cause, requested copies will be provided to a respondent prior to a disciplinary hearing on that student's case. However, redactions will be made to the copies if required by law.

6. Determination

a. Responsibility

Once all of the evidence is presented, the hearing will be adjourned for the Hearing Officer to make a determination. A student will be found responsible for a violation of residence hall rules if the case against the student was demonstrated by a preponderance of evidence. In other words, the evidence must demonstrate that it was "more likely than not" that the respondent was responsible for a violation.

A written decision will be issued and appropriate sanctions, if any, imposed, within 10 calendar days from the date of the hearing. The decision will be sent by the RHD by regular mail to the respondent's residence hall mailbox or delivered by hand to the respondent's room and to the student's college email address. In the event that the respondent is no longer residing in the residence hall, the RHD will send the decision to the student's new address, or, if unknown, to the student's permanent home address.

b. Educational Requirements and Sanctions

Students who are found responsible for a violation(s) may be subject to one or more educational requirements and/or sanctions. Respondents may also agree to educational requirements and/or sanctions in order to resolve a case during the mediation process. The following is a list of possible requirements and sanctions:

Educational requirement: Mandate that the student completes an educational program relevant to the violation, with the possibility of imposition of sanctions if the student fails to complete the program.

Warning: Written notice that the student has violated a rule and that continuation or repetition of the wrongful conduct may result in more severe disciplinary action.

Housing Probation: Imposition of a sanction that is deferred for a period of time and then expires, unless the student continues or repeats the wrongful conduct.

Loss of Privileges: Exclusion from participation in privileges for a specified period of time, including possible exclusion from certain areas of the residence hall.

Relocation: Interim or permanent relocation to another room/location within the hall.

Restitution: Reimbursement for damage to or misappropriation of property. It may also include restoring the property to its original condition, engaging in activities related to personal and/or academic growth and reflection, and/or providing service to the residence hall community.

Denial of Renewal: Denial of renewal option for future residence at the hall.

Residence Hall Suspension: Exclusion from the residence hall for a specified period of time after which the student is eligible to return. It may also include specified conditions for re-admission. The student will have no access to the building during the period of suspension.

Residence Hall Dismissal: Permanent separation of the student from the residence hall and termination of a student's housing or license agreement, as applicable. Following dismissal, the student will have no access to the building.

E. Appeal

Students found responsible for violations after a disciplinary proceeding may submit a written appeal (via their email account or by regular mail) to an Appeal Officer within 10 calendar days of the date of the decision. The Appeal Officer shall be the RHD, as long as he/she was not involved in an earlier stage of the proceedings at the hearing or mediation and did not conduct the investigation. If the RHD had involvement with the case at an earlier stage, he/she should designate a staff member to decide the appeal. If there are no residence hall staff members who have not been involved in an earlier stage of the proceeding or investigation, the appeal will be decided by the college's Chief Student Affairs Officer or designee. If the sanction imposed is suspension or dismissal from the residence hall, the appeal shall be made directly to the college's Chief Student Affairs Officer or designee and not to the RHD or other residence hall staff member, even if they were not involved in the case at an earlier stage.

Unless the student has been subject to emergency interim removal or the written determination after the proceeding states that the student presents a direct threat to him or herself or others (by evidencing a likelihood of harm to him or herself or others) or is substantially disrupting the learning or working environment of others, the student may not be removed from the residence hall while his/her appeal is pending.

The appeal should include a written statement outlining the specific issues for which review is sought and the grounds upon which exception is taken to the determination. Grounds for appeal are limited to the following:

- There is evidence that was not available at the hearing which, had it been available, would in all reasonable likelihood have produced a different finding on the student's responsibility for the alleged violation(s).
- The factual findings are "clearly erroneous" based on the evidence presented.
- There was a substantial procedural irregularity.
- The sanctions imposed are grossly disproportionate to the violation.

The Appeal Officer may either schedule a meeting with the student or decide the appeal solely on the content of the letter. The Appeal Officer may alter the findings if they are clearly erroneous, may reduce the sanctions imposed if they are disproportionate to the violation, and/or, in some cases, may remand for additional fact-finding to be made at a hearing. A determination on the appeal should be issued within 10 calendar days from the date of receipt of the appeal and it should be mailed by regular mail or hand delivered to the residents' residence hall address (or the resident's current address if no longer living in the residence hall, or, if unknown, to the resident's permanent home address) and the resident's college email address. The Appeal Officer's determination shall be final and not subject to further appeal.

Fire Safety

All rooms and apartments are equipped with smoke detectors. Each apartment is equipped with a sprinkler system. Several fire-alarm pull stations are located on each corridor. This equipment is monitored to ensure that it is in good working condition. If an emergency situation arises and you use the fire extinguisher, the extinguisher must be recharged. You must notify your RA and/or the RA on duty at the time the emergency occurred and contact the Summit Office and/or the security desk as well. Failure to notify the Summit Apartments may result in disciplinary action as well as a fee to recharge the extinguisher and any resulting damage to the property. Also, if the smoke detector in your room beeps because of a weak battery, please submit a work order through the Resident Portal.

Any person who sets off a false alarm, interferes with the operation of the alarm system, or damages or removes any part of the alarm system for purposes other than those related to fire safety (including, but not limited to fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, sprinkler systems, fire doors, or removing an exit sign) is subject to severe disciplinary sanction.

Fire Alarm Procedures and Assembly Areas

- Residents should assume that the sounding of any alarm is valid, and they are required to evacuate the building.
- Exit your apartment and go to the nearest stairwell.
- Go down to the first floor, exit the building, and proceed to the assembly point as instructed by your RA.
 - For non-fire alarms: sidewalk across from main entrance.
 - For confirmed fires: Powdermaker Hall lobby, Rosenthal Library, or Dining Hall. Public Safety will grant access.
- Find the staff member assigned to your assembly point and remain at the assembly point until the staff member authorizes you to re-enter the building or directs you to another location.
- After evacuating, do not re-enter the building for any purpose until emergency personnel direct you to do so. Failure to comply with re-entry instructions and/or to evacuate during an alarm will subject you to disciplinary action from college staff. Fire drills will be conducted each semester in accordance with QC processes and timelines as managed by Public Safety.

Fire or Other Emergencies

Setting or fueling a fire of any size is prohibited. The resident shall give immediate notice to the licensor of fire, accident, damage, and dangerous or defective conditions. All residents must evacuate the premises during a fire alarm. Falsely reporting a fire or any other emergency, including a bomb threat, falsely reporting a serious injury, or pulling a fire alarm station when no fire is evident is prohibited. Fire warning devices and safety equipment are to be used only in the case of an emergency.

A fire alarm must be taken seriously, and in the event of a fire alarm, the resident must proceed in accordance with established evacuation/fire alarm protocols. These instructions may not be removed for any reason. Intentionally sounding an alarm in a non-emergency situation or tampering with emergency equipment is a criminal offense and the person(s) responsible will be treated accordingly. Tampering with apartment smoke detectors is prohibited. This paragraph shall not limit the licensor's ability to impose additional charges, penalties, or sanctions for damage or destruction of fire safety equipment. Refusal to leave a building during a fire alarm, refusal to produce proper

identification upon request of the licensor, refusal to cooperate with a reasonable request by the licensor, emergency personnel, or police officials acting in performance of their duties is prohibited and may result in disciplinary action.

Neither the Summit Apartments nor Queens College is responsible for loss or damage to personal property of residents. We encourage you to carry personal property insurance. If applicable, you should check your parents' policy to see if your property is covered in your room or apartment unit.

Evacuation

Residents must evacuate in the case of emergency at the sole discretion of the licensor and/or Queens College. Residents understand that no reduction in license fees will be given in the case of emergency evacuations.

Fire Hazards

Prohibited Actions and Items

Movement and/or alteration of furniture, fixtures, and/or property without prior written permission from the Director or Assistant Director or their designee and failure to comply with procedures established for health, maintenance, and safety concerns, or "piggy-backing" surge protectors (plugging more than one surge protector in an outlet) are prohibited.

Use and/or possession of the following items is prohibited:

- halogen lamps or neon signs
- fireworks, firecrackers, flammable liquids, cans or compressed gasses, poisons, highly combustible substances, chemicals, or any substance designed to injure others or damage property
- gasoline or electrical-powered vehicles or engines regardless of their state or dismantlement
- open flame (e.g., candle, incense, cigarette, cigar, etc.) inside any part of the Summit Apartments
- appliances in bedrooms which have open or exposed heating elements (e.g., hot plates, toaster ovens, space heaters, sunlamps, halogen lamps)
- appliances without U.L. approval
- refrigerators in personal bedrooms in excess of 2.5 amps
- hookahs, e-cigarettes, or vaporizers including JUULs.

Holiday Decorations

Holidays and other celebrations that typically involve the lighting of candles may be observed with permission of management only in a common area downstairs visible to Security, and only if conducted in a manner that does not trigger fire safety systems. Examples of such events include, but are not limited to, the lighting of the Menorah during Hanukah or lighting the Kinara during KWANZAA. The following rules apply:

- Candle, incense, or other open flames are not permitted, even as decorations; this includes birthday, Shabbat, yahrzeit and holiday candles.
- Garbage bags or other flammable material may not be used for decorations.
- Room/apartment and individual lights may not be covered for any reason.
- Live trees are prohibited.
- Doors: Summit Apartments entrance doors, doors and windows in other public areas, and doors in student rooms may be decorated in a manner that does not deface or damage property, create a fire hazard, or result in resident complaints. No more than 50% of doors may be covered at any time. Materials that are difficult to remove or might result in damage, such as artificial snow, are not permitted.
- Decorations that violate any established policies are prohibited.
- Empty alcohol bottles may not be used as decorations of any sort.
- All lights or other decorations must be approved by the Summit Apartments staff for your area.
- Extension cords may not be used.
- No protrusion through/around windows or screens.

- Any structures or decorations that do not meet the standards set by the Summit Apartments office and the fire marshal will be taken down immediately. If the required changes are not made, Summit staff reserves the right to remove all structures from the room and bill the resident for the cost of removal. Failure to remove or redesign items may result in a disciplinary action.
- Fireworks or pyrotechnic explosive devices are not permitted by state statutes and are prohibited in the residence halls.

Residents found in possession of the prohibited items will be required to remove the item(s) from the Summit Apartments immediately and may face disciplinary action. Prohibited items may also be confiscated and returned at the Summit Apartment's discretion. Items and/or paraphernalia related to alcohol and/or drug usage will be discarded. In addition, residents will be responsible for any cost accrued in the removal of the item. Residents are responsible for all damage caused from the use of permitted and/or prohibited items.

Fire Exits

The fire exits are for emergency use only. These exits are alarmed and monitored. Other than during emergencies, entrance to and exit from the building is only at the main entrance, which is serviced by security officers. Improper use of fire exits may result in disciplinary action, up to and including License Agreement termination.

Reporting: Safety Definitions

Cause of fire: 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: Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning, or in an uncontrolled manner.

Fire Drill: A supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.

Fire-related Injury: 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, faculty, staff, visitors, firefighters, or any other individuals.

Fire-related Death: Any instance in which a person 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 who dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the fire.

Fire Safety System: Any mechanism or system related to the detection of a fire, the warning resulting from a fire, or the control of a fire, including:

- sprinkler 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
- fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.

Value of Property Damage: The estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity, including:

- contents damaged by fire
- related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul
- but *not* including indirect loss, such as business interruption.

**Fire Safety Systems in the Summit Apartments at Queens College
64-80 Kissena Blvd, Flushing NY 11367**

Fire Alarm: YES

Fire Sprinklers: YES

Fire Extinguishers: YES

Central Monitor System: YES

Room Smoke Detectors: YES

Connected to IFA: YES

Manual Pull Stations: YES

Standpipe: YES

Fire Alarm Systems: YES

Fire Drills Conducted: YES - 3 Times Annually

Residential Fire Safety Report Statistics

The Summit Apartments at Queens College: 64-80 Kissena Blvd, Flushing, NY 11367

Total Number of Fires in Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries Related to Fires	Number of Deaths Related to Fires	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
0	0	n/a	0	0	0

* There were no reported Fires in The Summit Apartments at Queens College in 2020, 2021, and 2022.

The City University of New York (CUNY)					
Queens College - Department of Public Safety (DPS) – 2020 Fire Report					
Name of Facility	Date of Fire	Cause of Fire	Number of Injured Removed to Hospital	Number of Deaths Related to the Fire	Value of Property Damage
The Summit Apartments at Queens College	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The City University of New York (CUNY)					
Queens College - Department of Public Safety (DPS) – 2021 Fire Report					
Name of Facility	Date of Fire	Cause of Fire	Number of Injured Removed to Hospital	Number of Deaths Related to the Fire	Value of Property Damage
The Summit Apartments at Queens College	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The City University of New York (CUNY)

Queens College - Department of Public Safety (DPS) – 2022 Fire Report

Name of Facility	Date of Fire	Cause of Fire	Number of Injured Removed to Hospital	Number of Deaths Related to the Fire	Value of Property Damage
The Summit Apartments at Queens College	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A