2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

(This annual report contains information for the 2026-2027 academic year and statistical information for calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025)

Published: September 30, 2026
Revised: November 3, 2026

This Annual Security and Fire Safety Report applies to The Bronx, New Rochelle, Online* and St. Lucia Campuses.

*Note: Online is not a campus for Clery Crime Reporting Purposes

All policy statements contained in this report apply to all campuses unless otherwise indicated.

In compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (20 USC §1092(f), 34 CFR 668.46).

Contents: Monroe University's 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Page	*Section*
5	**Introduction: A Word about the Preparation of Monroe University's Annual Security and Fire Safety Report**
6	**Important Phone Numbers**
7	**Reporting Crimes or Other Emergencies**
7	How to Report an Incident
7	Monroe University Department of Public Safety
7	Local Law Enforcement
9	Safety Tips for the University Community
10	Response to a Report
10	Reporting to Meet Disclosure Requirements
12	Accurate and Prompt Reporting
12	Voluntary Confidential Reporting
13	Professional and Pastoral Counselors
13	**Safety-Related Topics**
13	Access to Academic and Administrative Buildings
13	Access to Residence Halls
14	Maintenance Services
14	Public Safety at Monroe University
15	Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs
15	Monitoring and Recording of Criminal Activity by Students at Noncampus locations of Recognized Student Organizations
15	Timely Warnings/Safety Alerts
17	Distribution of Safety Alerts
17	Emergency Notifications
20	Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures
21	General Evacuation Procedures
22	Evacuation of Individuals with Physical Disabilities
22	Short-Term/Medium-Term/Long-Term Evacuation
23	Daily Crime Log
23	Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act – Sex Offender Registration
24	Hazing Policy Statements
30	Missing Student (Resident Students)
32	(HEOA) Notification to Victims of Crimes of Violence
32	Alcoholic Beverages

32 Illegal Drugs
33 Drug/Alcohol Education Program
33 Drug Free Schools & Community Act
33 Drug and Alcohol Amnesty Policy
34 Students' Bill of Rights

35 **Prevention Programs and Institutional Disciplinary Procedures Addressing Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking**
35 Federal Clery Act Definitions
36 Jurisdictional Definitions
51 Important Information for Persons Impacted by Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and/or Stalking – Preserving Evidence
55 Crisis Management Team
55 Reporting Sex Offenses
57 Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options
57 Accommodations and Protective Measures Available for Victims
59 Rights of Victims and the Institution's Responsibilities for Orders of Protection, "No Contact" Orders, Restraining Orders, or Similar Lawful Orders Issued by a Criminal, Civil, or Tribal Court or by the Institution
62 Procedures the University will Follow when a Crime of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking is Reported
65 On and Off Campus Services for Victims
70 Confidentiality
71 Counseling Services
71 Monroe University Grievance Procedures and Disciplinary Action
72 Types of Disciplinary Proceedings Utilized in Cases of Alleged Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

82 **Education Programs**
83 Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs
84 Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns
85 Bystander Intervention Options
86 Risk Reduction
87 Definitions of Reportable Crimes

90 **Crime Statistics**
91 The Bronx Campus
94 New Rochelle Campus
97 St. Lucia Campus

100 **Annual Fire Safety Report**
100 Reporting Fires
100 Fire Log
101 Residence Hall Fire Safey Systems
102 Mandatory Supervised Evacuation/Fire Drills

102 Residence Hall Health & Safety Inspections
103 Procedures Students and Employees Should Follow in Case of a Fire
103 Education and Training Programs
103 Fire Safety Policies for On-Campus Student Housing
107 Plans for Improvement to Fire Safety
107 Fire Statistics Chart – Definitions and Interpretations
108 Fire Statistics

[THIS SECTION LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK]

Introduction

A Word about the Preparation of Monroe University's Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Questions? Please contact:
Christopher E. Barto
Vice President, Compliance & Government Relations
914-740-6590
cbarto@monroeu.edu

The University's Public Safety department ("Public Safety") compiles statistics for the annual report based on incidents reported directly to the local police, Public Safety, and other University officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

The statistics represent activity both on campus and on public property adjacent to campus property. Reported **On-Campus** offenses include all offenses within the campus area that occur in campus buildings or property, including residence halls. Incidents occurring in any campus building or on campus property that is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the campus are reported under **Non-Campus Building or Property**. Offenses occurring on public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus, are reported under **Public Property**.

All of the statistics are gathered, compiled, and reported to the University community via this report, which is published by the Office of Compliance. The University Compliance Officer submits the annual crime statistics published in this brochure to the Department of Education (ED). The statistical information gathered by the Department of Education is available to the public through the ED website.

A written request for statistical information is made on an annual basis to all Campus Security Authorities (as defined by federal law). The University (Public Safety) surveys the following offices for this report: Student Services, FYE, Residence Life, Athletics, Student Activities, Campus Security Authorities, and local law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over locations part of the institution's Clery geography. For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year the crime was reported.

[THIS SECTION LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK]

Important Telephone Numbers

Monroe University Department of Public Safety:

24-Hour Contact Numbers:

BRONX Campus:	646-393-8495
NEW ROCHELLE Campus:	914-740-6854

Local Law Enforcement: Dial 911

BRONX Campus:	*NYPD 52nd Precinct:*	718-220-5811
NEW ROCHELLE Campus:	*New Rochelle Police Department:*	914-654-2300

Monroe University Health and Wellness Counseling Services:

BRONX Campus:	*Student Health & Wellness Services*	646-393-8295
NEW ROCHELLE Campus:	*Student Health & Wellness Services*	914-740-6420

Rape or Crisis Programs:

BRONX Campus:	*Dove Program:*	212-305-9060

Title IX Coordinators:

BRONX Campus:	*Jeannette Slim*	646-393-8547
NEW ROCHELLE Campus:	*Jamie Kopchynski*	914-740-6773
Online & St. Lucia Campus:	*Christopher E. Barto*	914-740-6590

The St. Lucia Campus does not have a Monroe University Department of Public Safety. Crimes should be reported to the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force by calling 999 for emergencies or +1 758-456-3637 for non-emergencies. Crimes should also be reported to the Dean of Administration & Operations, St. Lucia Campus by calling 758-456-3200.

To Report Security- or Fire-related Maintenance Concerns:

BRONX Campus:	646-393-8495
NEW ROCHELLE Campus:	914-740-6854
St. Lucia Campus:	758-456-3200

Reporting Crimes or Other Emergencies

Any member of the University community who is, or thinks they may be, the victim of a crime must report the incident to Public Safety. All members of the University community and all visitors are encouraged to accurately and promptly report potential criminal activity, suspicious behavior, and any emergencies on campus, on public property running through or immediately adjacent to the campus, or in other property that is owned of controlled by Monroe to the Office of Public Safety by calling 646-393-8495 for the Bronx campus or 914-740-6854 for the New Rochelle campus or 758-456-3200 for the St. Lucia Campus. For emergencies at St. Lucia members of the community should contact the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force by calling 999 or +1 758-456-3637 (non-emergencies).

Victims of crimes will be assisted in filing their complaints with the New York City or New Rochelle Police Departments. Public Safety will also assist the crime victim in obtaining medical and/or counseling services, if necessary. The University provides in-person and virtual professional counseling support for students through the Health & Wellness Office. Please call or text the office at **646-413-3539** to schedule an appointment.

If a student is charged with a felony, the following guidelines apply:

- Regardless of the location of the incident or the identity of the victim, if a Monroe University student is charged, the University retains the prerogative to summarily suspend the student pending the outcome of the investigation. This action would be taken because of the potential threat the student poses to the Monroe community as stated in the Code of Conduct.
- After the case is adjudicated by outside authorities, the charges will then be reviewed under the University's Code of Conduct.

How to Report an Incident

Members of the University community are asked to please promptly report criminal incidents, emergencies, and suspicious activity, including instances when the victim of a crime does not elect, or is unable to make, such a report. Public Safety will accept reports from students, staff, and faculty 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The campus emergency numbers are as follows:

Monroe University Department of Public Safety:

24-Hour Contact Numbers:

BRONX Campus: 646-393-8495

NEW ROCHELLE Campus: 914-740-6854

Note: St. Lucia does not have a Department of Public Safety. Incidents may be reported to the Dean of Administration & Operations: 758-456-3200

Local Law Enforcement:

BRONX Campus: *NYPD 52nd Precinct: 911 or* 718-220-5811

NEW ROCHELLE Campus: *New Rochelle Police Department: 911 or 914*-654-2300

St. Lucia Campus: *Royal Saint Lucia Police Force*: 1-758-456-3637 or 999

The Bronx and New Rochelle Campuses: 911 should be used for all fire, medical, and police emergencies.

St. Lucia Campus: 999 should be used for police emergencies, and 911 should be used for fire and medical emergencies.

Monroe University makes every effort to ensure that students and others can easily report criminal actions or emergencies that occur on or off campus. Incidents can be reported to a Public Safety officer located in King Hall (Bronx) or Allison Hall (New Rochelle), or any location where a Public Safety officer is posted. Incidents at St. Lucia may be reported to the Dean of Administration & Operations: 758-456-3200.

When reports are received, the following actions are taken:

- Students, faculty and staff are encouraged to report all crimes to the police and are assisted in doing so. Victims are referred to the appropriate offices/agencies on and off campus, including health/medical services and judicial affairs.
- A summary of reported incidents is sent to the appropriate Senior Vice President and Dean of the campus for review and follow-up with students.
- A summary of reported incidents concerning staff and faculty is sent to the appropriate administrative or academic departments for review and follow-up.

Public Safety distributes information on campus crime to the University community via campus email. In the event of serious crimes on or off campus, such as robbery or assault, safety alerts are immediately distributed to the University community. In addition, Public Safety analyzes the reports, compiles crime statistics, and develops strategies to reduce criminal incidents and enhance preventive measures.

Student Services

Related services available for students, as well as staff and faculty:

Student Escorts: Student escorts are available daily between dusk and dawn to walk or drive any member of the Monroe community to their car or residence hall. Escorts can be arranged by calling Public Safety (BRONX: **646-393-8495** / NEW ROCHELLE: **914-740-6854** / St. Lucia: Not applicable)

Transportation: The Monroe University shuttle bus is a free service for members of the University community needing to travel between the Bronx and New Rochelle campus. Schedules are available at the Public Safety Desk in all buildings (no transportation available for St. Lucia students).

Campus Patrols: Public Safety officers patrol the campus on foot, bicycles, and in standard patrol vehicles. Officers also patrol academic and residential buildings.

Lost and Found: There is a Lost and Found located in King Hall (Bronx) and Allison Hall (New Rochelle). St. Lucia does not have an office for Lost and Found but may contact the Dean of Administration & Operations for assistance. It is open 24 hours a day. Owners of missing items may call to inquire if their item was turned in. Recovered items may be claimed after proper identification has been produced. (BRONX: **646-393-8495** / NEW ROCHELLE: **914-740-6854** / St. Lucia: **758-456-3200**)

Victim Assistance

Students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to report incidents of crime. Public Safety will assist in reporting incidents to the police, dealing with the court system, and obtaining medical, counseling and other necessary services. The Dean of Administration & Operations at St. Lucia will assist students or employees with reporting incidents to local police or to the University.

Residential

All residence halls are staffed by Resident Assistants (current University students) 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Resident Assistants are trained at the beginning of each semester and receive refresher training during the semester.

Parking

Monroe does not guarantee or reserve parking for residential students as very limited parking is available on a first-come, first-serve basis daily. Students with registered disabilities that necessitate a parking accommodation can obtain parking authorization from Monroe by presenting proper documentation to the Office of Disability Services.

Safety Tips for the University Community

If you are assaulted, find a safe place and a friend, and call Public Safety at:

24-Hour Contact Numbers:

BRONX Campus:	**646-393-8495**
NEW ROCHELLE Campus:	**914-740-6854**

Residence Hall Safety Tips

- Never leave a door propped open.
- Always lock your door when you leave your room and take your keys.
- Lock your door when you go to sleep.
- Identify visitors using the door viewer (peephole) before you let them in.
- Report any unusual telephone calls or behavior to Public Safety.
- If you do receive a telephone call from someone you do not know, never give out any personal information (room number, telephone number, last name, Social Security number, etc.) or information of someone you know.

- Report suspicious activity to Public Safety.

Vehicle Safety Tips

- Always lock your vehicle.
- Do not leave valuables in your vehicle.
- Park in well-lit areas.

Personal Safety Tips

- Travel on streets where there is pedestrian traffic.
- If possible, use the buddy system – don't walk alone – especially at night.
- Be aware of and alert to your surroundings.
- Do not leave valuables unattended.
- Use the University shuttle bus and escort service.

Social Situations

- Before going on a date know the person's full name, address, and friends.
- Meet new acquaintances in public places.
- Do not rely on someone you just met for a ride home.
- If you begin to feel uncomfortable on a date, for any reason, remove yourself from that situation.
- Speak up! Communicate your wishes clearly. Don't let anyone assume your intentions.
- Assert yourself. Insist on being treated with respect.

Response to a Report

Public Safety staff are available at these respective telephone numbers 24 hours a day to answer your calls. In response to a call, the Office of Public Safety will take the required action, either dispatching an officer or asking the victim to report to Public Safey to file an incident report. For incidents reported to the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force, an officer will be available to respond to your call upon calling 999 or 911 (emergency services), 24 hours a day to answer your calls. In response to a call, the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force will take the required action, either dispatching an officer or asking the victim to report to the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force to file an incident report. The Royal Saint Lucia Police Force will investigate a report when deemed appropriate. All reported crimes will be investigated by the University and may become a matter of public record. All Public Safety incident reports are forwarded to the respective Dean of Students/Student Affairs Office for review and referral for potential action, as appropriate. The Director of Public Safety will investigate a report when it is deemed appropriate. Additional information obtained via the investigation will also be forwarded to the Office of Student Affairs/Dean of Student (New Rochelle campus) or Office of Student Services (Bronx campus) respectively. The information obtained by the Dean of Administration & Operations at St. Lucia will be forwarded to either the Bronx or New Rochelle contacts. If assistance is required from the NYPD or New Rochelle Police Department or the FDNY or New Rochelle Fire Department, Public Safety will contact the appropriate unit. If a sexual assault or rape should occur, staff on the scene, including Public Safety or a Title IX Coordinator, will offer the victim a wide variety of services.

Reporting to Meet Disclosure Requirements

Members of the community are helpful when they immediately report crimes or emergencies to the Public Safety Department (Bronx Campus: 646-393-8495, New Rochelle Campus: 914-

740-6854), the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force 999 and then report the crime to the Dean of Administration & Operations 758-456-3200 (this applies to the St. Lucia Campus only), and/or to a Primary Campus Security Authorities (CSAs)(for purposes of including them in the annual statistical disclosure and assessing them for issuing a Timely Warning Notices, when deemed necessary. Monroe's Primary CSAs are as follows:

David Dimond
Senior Vice President of Operations
Huguenot Center, 4th Floor
145 Huguenot Street
New Rochelle, NY 10801
Office: 914.740.6436
Cell: 917.559.0322
ddimond@monroeu.edu

Christopher E. Barto, University Title IX Administrator & Title VI Coordinator
Vice President, Compliance and Government Relations
Huguenot Center, 3rd Floor
145 Huguenot Street
New Rochelle, NY 10801
Office: 914.740.6590
Cell: 917.837.4627
cbarto@monroeu.edu

Paula Green
Director of Public Safety
Allison Hall – 1st Floor
368 Main Street
New Rochelle, NY 10801
Office: 914-740-6612 or 914-740-6854
pgreen@monroeu.edu

Alex Canals
Associate Vice President for Student Affairs and Dean of Students (NR Campus)
Main Hall – 1st Floor
434 Main Street
New Rochelle, NY 10801
Office: 914-740-6819
acanals@monroeu.edu

Ted Goldstein
Associate Vice President of Student Services (Bronx Campus)
King Hall
2501 Jerome Avenue – 1st Floor
Bronx, NY 10468
Office: 646.393.8304
tgoldstein@monroeu.edu

Jessica Pollas, LCSW LMSW
Director of Clinical Services
Main Hall – Student Services Office, 1st Floor
434 Main Street

New Rochelle, NY 10801
Cell: 646-413-3539
WhatsApp: 646-413-3539
jpollas@monroeu.edu

Luis Melendez
Assistant Vice President of Athletics
Milavec Hall – 2nd Floor
370 Main Street
New Rochelle, NY 10801
Office: 914.740.6444
lmelendez@monroeu.edu

David Spiegel
Director of Athletics – Bronx Campus
King Hall
2501 Jerome Avenue -
Office: 914-740-6856
Cell: 646-941-3246
dspiegel@monroeu.edu

Jeannette Slim, Bronx Title IX Coordinator
Academic Advisor/DSO
King Hall – Student Services Office, 1st Floor
2501 Jerome Avenue
Bronx, NY 10468
Office: 646-393-8547
jslim@monroeu.edu

Jamie Kopchynski, New Rochelle Title IX Coordinator
Director, Office of Student Athletes
Main Hall – Student Services Office, 1st Floor
434 Main Street
New Rochelle, NY 10801
Office: 914.740.6773
Cell: 332.268.0498
jkopchynski@monroeu.edu

Michelle Charles
Dean of Administration & Operations, St. Lucia Campus
22F9+J96, Vide Boutielle Highway
Castries, Bisee, St. Lucia
Office: 758.456.3200
mcharles@monroeu.edu

Accurate and Prompt Reporting

Members of the Monroe community are encouraged to accurately and promptly report crime and emergencies to the Office of Public Safety and the appropriate police agencies, including when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting

The Office of Public Safety encourages anyone who is the victim or witness of any crime to promptly report the incident to the police. Monroe University Office of Public Safety does not

have a voluntary confidential reporting process because police reports are public records under state law, thus the Office of Public Safety cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. Confidential reports for purposes of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics can be made to any campus security authorities (the primary CSAs are identified in the Reporting and Disclosure Procedures above). However, most CSAs are also Responsible Employees under Title IX, and they are obligated to share reported information involving sexual misconduct, domestic/dating violence and stalking, including information about the identity of the victim and accused, with a Title IX Coordinator. Reports to Monroe professional counselors in the Health & Wellness Office can be kept confidential. Professional counselors are encouraged to inform their clients, if and when they deem it appropriate, of the procedures to confidentially report crimes to primary CSAs..

Professional and Pastoral Counselors

Campus "Professional Counselors" and "Pastoral Counselors", when acting as such, are not considered to be a campus security authority for Clery Act purposes and are not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Professional Counselor

An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community, and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification. Please note: Monroe Professional Counselors are in the Health & Wellness Office.

Pastoral Counselor

An employee of an institution, who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor. Please note: Monroe does not employee any Pastoral Counselors.

In addition, pastoral counselors or professional mental health counselors as well as medical professionals are encouraged, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform individuals they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary and confidential basis for inclusion in the annual crime statistics. Students are informed that, if they wish, they can confidentially report an incident for inclusion in the statistical report to Public Safety or to a campus security authority at one of the offices listed above.

Safety-Related Policies

Access to Academic and Administrative Buildings

During normal business hours the administrative and academic facilities at Monroe are open and accessible to students, staff, faculty, and visitors of the University. After normal business hours access to University facilities is limited to members of the Monroe community. All academic and administrative buildings are locked in the evening and on weekends, according to the scheduled use of the facilities. Access to these facilities is limited to Monroe students, faculty, and staff, as well as approved guests and visitors. Public safety officers conduct routine security and safety patrols of the academic and administrative buildings to monitor conditions and report any unusual circumstances (excluding St. Lucia as there is no Public Safety department at that campus).

Access to Residence Halls

Monroe University provides student housing in traditional-style residence halls, apartments,

and suites. Monroe does not have student organization-sponsored off-campus locations recognized by the institution (such as fraternity or sorority houses). Access to the residence halls is limited to Monroe students and their authorized guests. Resident students must carry their Monroe University physical or digital ID at all times and swipe their card in a card-reader or enter their ID number in a digital keypad to enter most residence halls.

Monroe students visiting another residence hall must provide their Monroe ID and be signed in when entering. Persons who do not live on campus must provide a valid photo ID, register at the Public Safety desk, and be greeted by their host. Housing staff and Public Safety Officers monitor security in the residential facilities and encourage building residents to report suspicious or unusual activity.

Residence Halls are only available at the New Rochelle campus. The Bronx and St. Lucia Campuses do not have residence halls.

Maintenance Services

The Facilities Department maintains the University buildings and grounds with an emphasis on safety and security. It responds immediately to reports of potential safety and security hazards such as broken windows and locks. Public Safety assists Facilities personnel by reporting possible hazards. Community members are encouraged to report any possible hazards by calling The University's Public Safety office in the Bronx (646-393-8495) or New Rochelle (914- 740-6854) or to the Dean of Administration & Operations at St. Lucia (758-456-3200).

Public Safety at Monroe University

The safety of the campus community is a 24-hour-a-day, 365-day-a-year operation.

Monroe University's Public Safety team is comprised of seasoned administrators and officers with considerable professional security and law enforcement experience and expertise.

All of Monroe University's Public Safety officers are licensed by the State of New York. These officers are not sworn and do not carry firearms, nor do they have police powers. Public Safety Officers can detain suspects until police arrival but have no power of arrest.

Public Safety Officers have the authority to enforce University policies.
The patrol jurisdiction of security officers is limited to any buildings or properties owned or leased and controlled by Monroe University.

All officers receive extensive yearly training in public and community relations, listening skills, sensitivity and diversity, report writing, patrol techniques, and fire prevention and control.

Public Safety maintains a close working relationship with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies, including the New York State Police, New York City and New Rochelle Police Departments; there is no written memorandum of understanding with these agencies regarding any topics, including the investigation of criminal incidents. Public Safety also does not have any written memorandum of understanding with the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force.

Public Safety personnel report all incidents requiring police assistance to the

appropriate law enforcement agency and obtain any pertinent information from the local police for the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. Information is exchanged daily to ensure that the University is aware of all incidents that occur on or off-campus, in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act.

The University recognizes that the key to public safety is awareness on campus. Information on safety awareness, campus security, and crime prevention is available at the offices of Public Safety (2501 Jerome Avenue / King Hall in the Bronx and 368 Main Street / Allison Hall in New Rochelle).

Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs

The University:

- Presents crime prevention lectures and discussions for groups of any size.
- Presents orientation programs for first-year and new transfer students.
- Inspects Monroe University properties and promptly recommends repairs necessary to ensure safety and security.
- Requires its managers to walk through the campus to interact with students, observe conditions, and review lighting and other environmental concerns.
- Distributes information on crime prevention to the community.
- Public Safety personnel patrol the campus on foot and in standard patrol vehicles. Public Safety personnel patrol academic and residential buildings.

The Director of Public Safety urges the campus community to take advantage of the various services offered by Public Safety. These services include student escorts, campus transportation, victim assistance, residential security, lost and found, medical transportation (if needed), campus patrols, and crime information.

During the 2025-2026 academic year, Monroe offered approximately 45 crime prevention, safety and security awareness programs. Topics such as fire safety, personal safety, residence hall security, drug and alcohol abuse awareness and sexual assault prevention are some examples of programs offered during the prior academic year.

Our crime prevention and security awareness programs encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and generally the awareness of safety for others. Participants in these programs are asked to be alert, security-conscious and involved and are advised to contact Public Safety to report suspicious behavior. For additional questions regarding crime prevention, contact the department directly at 914-740-6854.

Monitoring and Recording of Criminal Activity by Students at Noncampus locations of Recognized Student Organizations

Monroe does not have officially recognized student organizations that own or control housing facilities outside of the University core campus. Therefore, local PD is not used to monitor and record criminal activity since there are no Noncampus locations of student organizations.

Timely Warnings/Safety Alerts

In the event that a Clery crime occurs within the institution's Clery Geography (On Campus, Public Property and Non-campus property), that, in the judgment of the Senior Vice President of Operations, the Vice President of University Communications, the Vice President of Compliance and Government Relations,

the Director of Public Safety, the Chief Information Officer (CIO), or the Director of Residence Life, constitutes a serious or continuing threat that may impact the University community, they will issue a timely warning notice.

To help prevent crimes or serious incidents, Public Safety, in conjunction with other departments on campus and local police departments, issues safety alerts in a timely manner to notify community members about certain crimes in and around our community.

Members of the community who know of a crime or other serious incident are to report it as soon as possible to Public Safety so that a safety alert can be issued, if warranted.

Timely Warnings are typically issued for the following Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR)/National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime classifications:

- Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- A string of Burglaries or Motor Vehicle Thefts that occur in reasonably close proximity to one another;
- 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 larger Monroe community)
- Robbery involving force or violence (cases including pick pocketing and purse snatching will typically not result in the issuance of a Timely Warning Notice, but will be assessed on a case-by-case basis)
- 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 Title IX Administrator, or designee). In cases involving sexual assault, they are often reported long after the incident occurred, thus there is no ability to distribute 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 Timely Warning Notice.
- Major incidents of Arson
- Other Clery crimes as determined necessary by the Senior Vice President of Operations, or his or her designee in his or her absence.

Timely Warning Notices will be distributed as soon as pertinent information is available, in a manner that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and with the goal of aiding in the prevention of similar occurrences.

Timely Warning Notices are typically written and distributed by the Senior Vice President of Operations, the Vice President of University Communications, the Vice President of Compliance and Government Relations, or the Director of Public Safety.

The institution is not required to issue a Timely Warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

Depending on the circumstances, a timely warning may be disseminated via an e-mail notification to all persons with a Monroe University e-mail account. Timely warnings may also be issued using some or all of the following methods of communication: text

messages or email sent through the University's Regroup Mass Notification ® system.

Distribution of Safety Alerts

The University distributes safety alerts in various ways. Depending on the circumstances, a timely warning may be disseminated by using one or a combination of the following: an e-mail to all persons with a Monroe University e-mail account; supplemental text message may be sent to the campus community encouraging them to check their emails to read the warning that was distributed. Ultimately, the primary method that will be used to distribute timely warnings will be via email.

Safety Alerts will not contain any information regarding the identity of the victim.

Emergency Notifications

Monroe University has developed a process to notify the campus community in cases of emergency. While it is impossible to predict every significant emergency or dangerous situation that may occur on campus, the following identified situations are examples which may warrant an emergency (immediate) notification after confirmation: armed/hostile intruder; bomb/explosives (threat); communicable disease outbreak; severe weather; terrorist incident; civil unrest; natural disaster; hazardous materials incident and structural fire.

In the event of an emergency, contact Public Safety immediately:

-Bronx Campus: 646-393-8495
-New Rochelle: 914-740-6854

For the Saint Lucia campus, emergencies should be reported to the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force by dialing 999. Then, as soon as practicable, please contact the Dean of Administration & Operations at 758-456-3200.

In the event of an emergency, Monroe University 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.

The Public Safety staff is responsible for responding to reported emergencies and confirming the existence of an emergency, sometimes in conjunction with campus administrators, local first responders and/or the national weather center.

If the Senior Vice President of Operations, the Vice President of University Communications, the Vice President of Compliance and Government Relations, the Director of Public Safety, the Chief Information Officer (CIO), or the Director of Residence Life confirms, sometimes in conjunction with other University administrators, local first responders, Public Health Officials and/or the National Weather Service, that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the Monroe community occurring on the campus, the Senior Vice President of Operations, the Vice President of University Communications, the Vice President of Compliance and Government Relations, the Director of Public Safety, the Chief

Information Officer (CIO), or the Director of Residence Life, will collaborate to determine the content of the message and will use some or all of the systems described above to communicate the threat immediately to notify the Monroe campus community or the appropriate segment of the community, if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population.

Monroe University will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of Public Safety and/or senior administration, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

If necessary, Public Safety will contact local police to share pertinent information about the emergency with the larger community. The local news media may be utilized to disseminate emergency information to members of the larger community, including neighbors, parents and other interested parties. The larger community can also access emergency information via the Monroe University homepage and/or social media.

Monroe utilizes the Regroup Mass Notification® ("Regroup") system as one of several means to disseminate emergency information to the campus community in the event of an emergency.

Notification will be made by using some or all of the following methods depending on the type of emergency; Our Emergency Notification Protocol utilize the following methods of communication:

- Mass email communication
- Regroup to send a text and/or voice message to the phone number and/or email address supplied by the campus community member.
- An alert posted on www.monroeu.edu.
- A fire system will broadcast emergency information.
- If any these systems fail or the University deems it appropriate, in-person communication may be used to alert the campus community to an emergency.

System to use	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator(s)	Authority for approving & sending messages	Primary Message Sender/ Distributor	Backup Message Sender(s)/ Distributor(s)
Email	SVP of Operation	VP of University Communications OR	SVP of Operations OR		VP of University Communications OR
		VP of Compliance & Government	VP of Compliance &		VP of Compliance & Government

	s	Relations	Government Relations	SVP of Operations	Relations OR Director of Public Safety
Regroup Mass Notification ®	SVP of Operations	VP of University Communications OR	SVP of Operations OR	SVP of Operations	VP of University Communications OR
		VP of Compliance & Government Relations	VP of Compliance & Government Relations		VP of Compliance & Government Relations OR Director of Public Safety

Current students, faculty, and staff are automatically enrolled in our emergency text and voice messaging system and are strongly encouraged to keep their contact information up to date and can do so through Monroe MyServices: https://myservices.monroeu.edu/student/ .

The content of the message will vary depending on the situation. At a minimum, the messages will describe the emergency, provide basic instructions to the community, and will direct them to where they can receive additional information.

Follow-up information will be distributed using some or all of the identified communication systems (except fire alarm).

If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, an institution must follow its emergency notification procedures. An institution that follows its emergency notification procedures is not required to issue a timely warning based on the same circumstances; however, the institution must provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed.

The Emergency Notification Protocol is used in emergencies when there is imminent danger to the health, safety, or well-being of the entire Monroe community that has not been contained or controlled, and an immediate response is required by members of the community.

In short, the system is used to distribute information regarding emergencies that dictate immediate action by those who receive the message. Some examples of this would be a fire or chemical spill or an ongoing criminal incident that requires community members to act to secure their safety. Public Safety managers are trained to assess situations when Monroe's Emergency Notification Protocol may be activated. This training includes identifying which populations of the campus community are to be notified, the content of the notification, and how to initiate the Emergency Notification Protocol to communicate with the Monroe

Community or to the appropriate segment of the community, if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population.

If the Emergency Notification Protocol has been activated, members of the community are asked to follow the directions provided in the message. These messages will follow the procedures outlined in the Emergency Response Plan. Therefore, it is important to review the emergency response and evacuation procedures. An all-clear message will indicate that the emergency is over.

Emergency Response & Evacuation Procedures

Monroe maintains Emergency Response information that outlines responsibilities of campus units during emergencies. That information outlines incident priorities, campus organization and specific responsibilities of particular units or positions.

University units are responsible for developing emergency response and continuity of operations for their areas and staff. Campus emergency management provides resources and guidance for the development of this information. Emergencies occurring on campus should be reported to the Office of Public Safety.

We are currently reviewing our Emergency Response information in an effort to develop a more comprehensive Emergency Response Plan that will be tested and updated on a regular basis. The goal will be to work in conjunction with other emergency agencies, ensure the University conducts emergency response drills and exercises each year, such as tabletop exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests, which may be announced or unannounced emergency response tests, are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

Emergency response and evacuation procedures will be disseminated to the Monroe community annually in conjunction with a test (exercise and drill) that meets all of the requirements of the Higher Education Opportunity Act. In addition, Public Safety will document each test including a description of the exercise, the date the test was held, the time the test started and ended, and whether the test was announced or unannounced.

Records of each test will be maintained by the Senior Vice President of Operations.

Emergency Evacuation Procedures

The emergency evacuation procedures are tested at least twice each year. Students and employees learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation. The Public Safety Office does not tell building occupants in advance about the designated locations for long-term evacuations because those decisions are affected by time of day, location of the building being evacuated, the availability of the various designated emergency gathering locations on campus, and other factors such as the location and nature of the threat. In both cases, Public Safety staff on the scene will communicate information to students regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.

The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of a fire or other emergency. At Monroe University evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on fire safety issues specific to their building. During the drill,

occupants ‘practice’ drill procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm.

General Evacuation Procedures

Public Safety officers decide whether immediate evacuation is necessary. Evacuees will be moved to a staging area where University personnel will conduct a census to establish that the evacuation is complete. At the sound of a fire alarm or if you are instructed to evacuate, leave your work area immediately and proceed to the nearest exit, and leave the building. If you are the first to recognize a fire situation, activate the alarm, evacuate to a safe location using the nearest exit, and notify the Department of Public Safety (Bronx Campus: 646-393-8495, New Rochelle Campus: 914-740-6854) Police Emergency or dial 911. St. Lucia should contact the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force or dial 999 and then notify the Dean of Administration & Operations at 758-456-3200.

1. Remain Calm
2. Do NOT use Elevators, Use the Stairs.
3. Assist the physically impaired. If he/she unable to exit without using an elevator, secure a safe location near a stairwell, and immediately inform Public Safety or the responding Fire Department of the individual's location.
4. Proceed to a clear area at least 150 feet from the building. Keep all walkways clear for emergency vehicles.
5. Make sure all personnel are out of the building.
6. Do not re-enter the building.

Shelter-in-Place Procedures –What it Means to “Shelter-in-Place”

If an incident occurs and the buildings or areas around you become unstable, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors, because leaving the area may expose you to that danger. Thus, to “shelter-in-place” means to make a shelter of the building that you are in, and with a few adjustments this location can be made even safer and more comfortable until it is safe to go outside.

Basic “Shelter-in-Place” Guidance

If an incident occurs and the building you are in is not damaged, stay inside in an interior room until you are told it is safe to come out. If your building is damaged, take your personal belonging (purse, wallet, access card, etc.) and follow the evacuation procedures for your building (close your door, proceed to the nearest exit, and use the stairs instead of the elevators). Once you have evacuated, seek shelter at the nearest University building quickly. If police or fire department personnel are on the scene, follow their directions.

How You Will Know to “Shelter-in-Place”

A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources, the Department of Public Safety, Residence Life staff members, other University employees, Local PD, or other authorities utilizing the University’s emergency communications tools.

How to “Shelter-in-Place”

No matter where you are, the basic steps of shelter-in-place will generally remain the same. Should the need ever arise, follow these steps, unless instructed otherwise by local emergency personnel:

1. If you are inside, stay where you are. Collect any emergency shelter-in-place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of emergency. If you are outdoors, proceed into the closest building quickly or follow instructions from emergency personnel on the scene.
2. Locate a room to shelter inside. It should be:

- An interior room;
- Above ground level; and
- Without windows or with the least number of windows. If there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms may be necessary.

3. Shut and lock all windows (tighter seal) and close exterior doors.
4. Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and fans.
5. Close vents to ventilation systems as you are able. (University staff will turn off the ventilation as quickly as possible.)
6. Make a list of the people with you and ask someone (Residence Hall staff, faculty, or other staff) to call the list in to Public Safety so they know where you are sheltering. If only students are present, one of the students should call in the list.
7. Turn on a radio or TV and listen for further instructions.
8. Make yourself comfortable.

Evacuation of Individuals with Physical Disabilities

Public Safety officers will assist individuals with physical disabilities in an evacuation, making every attempt to lead them to safety. Hearing-impaired students have TTY phone capability in their residence hall rooms, and the fire alarm system is connected to strobe lights.

In an emergency, call Public Safety on your campus – in the **BRONX at 646-393-8495 or in NEW ROCHELLE at 914-740-6854 – or call 911 to** tell them where you are and what assistance is needed. For emergencies at St. Lucia contact the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force at 999, and the notify the Dean of Administration & Operations 758-456-3200.

Students with a disability that could impair their ability to perform any of the above evacuation procedures, must adhere to the following:

- Inform Public Safety or the Office of Disabilities Services of their circumstances upon arrival to campus and request a meeting to discuss any special emergency response accommodations needed.

Office of Disabilities Services:

Bronx/New Rochelle/St. Lucia/Online: 646-393-8228

- If they are a residential student, contact their Resident Assistant to confirm inclusion on the master list of all resident students requiring assistance during a building evacuation (maintained by the Office of Residence Life)

- Notify professors that assistance will be needed if an evacuation is declared.

Short-Term/Medium-Term/Long-Term Evacuations

- **Short-Term:** When residential students must occupy temporary quarters for a relatively short, predictable period of time, they will be moved to lounges in the nearest safe residence hall. If residence hall lounges are not available, students will be moved to lounges in the nearest non-residence hall building. Emergency workers and/or University personnel will provide services as needed (medical care, food,

hygiene, etc.).

- **Medium-Term:** The University will use the MAC (Monroe Athletic Complex) as a housing area when lounge space is insufficient to handle the number of evacuees. Proper bedding will be provided with the help of Facilities. Students will be housed in lounges and other public spaces on campus that can accommodate them satisfactorily. Students will be assigned to available spaces in the residence halls.

  When it is impossible to predict how long students will have to occupy alternative quarters, the University will take the same steps as for a medium-term evacuation, unless a substantial part of the campus is under an evacuation order. If evacuees must be moved off campus, the University will coordinate transportation.

Daily Crime Log

The Public Safety maintains a daily crime log that records all reported crimes, and other serious incidents that occur on campus, in a non-campus building or property, on public property, or within the department's patrol jurisdiction.

The daily crime log is available for public inspection at the Office of Public Safety: King Hall Lobby (2501 Jerome Avenue) on the Bronx campus and Allison Hall Lobby (368 Main Street) on the New Rochelle campus. The daily crime log is also accessible for all campuses, including St. Lucia at: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vTWZEdlsttORhjKx7yomeV_G9FUGvzi6qe8if7RiO6ZRpZnAIkg5x_drphjPjaUswzK3WXSrLbiBpy-/pubhtml?gid=1104797161&single=true.

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act – Sex Offender Registration

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted on October 28, 2000, went into effect October 28, 2002. The law requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community of where law enforcement agency information provided by a state concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained.

It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a state to provide notice, as required under state law, of each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, volunteers services or is a student.

The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services maintains the state's Sex Offender Registry, which contains information about individuals convicted of certain sex offenses. This information is available by calling 518-457-9847 or visiting https://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/.

St. Lucia does not currently maintain a publicly accessible sex offender registry like those found in the United States or other jurisdictions. You can contact the Civil Status Section from the Ministry of Home Affairs and National Security in Castries to request information by visiting in-person at the Martex Building, Brazil Street, Castries, Saint Lucia, or by calling (758) 453-2485 or (758) 468-7017.

Hazing Policy Statements

The Stop Campus Hazing Act (SCHA), signed into law on December 23, 2024, amends section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act, otherwise known as the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (Clery Act).

Monroe University is committed to fostering a safe, respectful, and inclusive environment for all members of its community. Hazing in any form is contrary to the University's values and Monroe prohibits students, employees, officers, contractors, and volunteers from engaging, or attempting to engage in Hazing. In accordance with the federal definition of hazing under the Stop Campus Hazing Act of 2024, the University defines Hazing as:

1. any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that–
    a. is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization and
    b. causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including –
        i. whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
        ii. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
        iii. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
        iv. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
        v. any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
        vi. any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and
        vii. any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

2. Hazing also involves any other activity not addressed by (1) of this definition that is expected of someone joining or participating in a student organization that humiliates, degrades, abuses, or endangers them, regardless of a person's willingness to participate.

For purposes of the University's Hazing policy, the phrase "student organization" means "an organization at Monroe University (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government or any other student organization affiliated with the University) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the University." While student organizations that are not recognized or established by the University are not subject to the University's disciplinary jurisdiction, individuals who engage in

violations of the Code of Conduct outlined in the University's Hazing policy will be held accountable regardless of whether the student organization in which the Hazing activities occurred is recognized or established by the institution.

Any student organization recognized or established by the University that is found to be responsible for violating the University's Hazing policy will be recorded in the Campus Hazing Transparency Report. However, all reports of hazing involving student organizations that occur in the University's Clery Geography will be included in the crime statistics regardless of whether the organization is established or recognized by the institution.

The University reserves the right to hold a sub-group of an organization accountable for Hazing policy violations, rather than the entire student organization, when circumstances reasonably indicate a sub-group, not the entire student organization, committed a Hazing policy violation. For example, affinity groups or position groups within an athletic team that meet the definition of student organization may be held accountable for Hazing in lieu of the entire athletic team.

While each report will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, the University generally considers the following non-exhaustive criteria when determining whether conduct might reasonably be associated with a student organization:

- Whether the alleged incident occurred at or in connection with an organization-sponsored event or activity or at an event or activity
- Whether the alleged incident involved a significant number of members;
- Whether the organization's leaders and/or members are alleged to have encouraged, consented, or failed to stop the alleged behavior;
- The affiliations and alleged involvement of individuals, including alums, in the incident; and
- Whether actions or lack of actions by the student organization contributed to the incident.

How to Report Hazing

Incidents of Hazing should be reported to the Department of Public Safety and/or the Office of Student Affairs/Dean of Student (New Rochelle campus) or Office of Student Services (Bronx campus) respectively as follows:

Department of Public Safety – New Rochelle Campus
Paula Green
Director of Public Safety
Allison Hall – 1st Floor
368 Main Street
New Rochelle, NY 10801
Office: 914-740-6612 or 914-740-6854
pgreen@monroeu.edu

Department of Public Safety – Bronx Campus
Tomas Diaz
Assistant Director of Public Safety
King Hall
2501 Jerome Avenue – 1st Floor
Bronx, NY 10468
Office: 646.393.8495

tdiaz@monroeu.edu

Alex Canals
Associate Vice President for Student Affairs and Dean of Students (NR Campus)
Main Hall – 1st Floor
434 Main Street
New Rochelle, NY 10801
Office: 914-740-6819
acanals@monroeu.edu

Ted Goldstein
Associate Vice President of Student Services (Bronx Campus)
King Hall
2501 Jerome Avenue – 1st Floor
Bronx, NY 10468
Office: 646.393.8304
tgoldstein@monroeu.edu

Students and employees at St. Lucia can report incidents to either the Bronx or the New Rochelle campus.

Any incident involving an in-progress crime or emergency should be reported immediately to the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction by dialing 911.

Reports can be made in person, by phone or by email using the contact information above.

At this time, Monroe does not have a self-reporting or anonymous reporting mechanism for individuals to report hazing.

Process Used to Investigate Hazing Reports

Upon receipt of a report alleging Hazing, the Associate Vice President of Student Affairs/Dean of Students (New Rochelle campus) or the Associate Vice President of Student Services (Bronx campus), or designee, will review the report and determine if the alleged behavior, as described in the report, would constitute Hazing as defined by the University. The Associate Vice President of Student Affairs/Dean of Students (New Rochelle campus) or the Associate Vice President of Student Services (Bronx campus), or designee, will also determine which University official(s) or office(s) have jurisdiction over the respondent(s). As it relates to the University's Hazing policy, the term "respondent" refers to a student, a recognized or registered student organization, or an employee who is alleged to have engaged in Hazing.

The Associate Vice President of Student Affairs/Dean of Students (New Rochelle campus) or the Associate Vice President of Student Services (Bronx campus), or designee, is empowered to take reasonable steps to obtain additional information that may be necessary to determine if a policy violation has been alleged or to determine if an investigation is warranted. The Associate Vice President of Student Affairs/Dean of Students (New Rochelle campus) or the Associate Vice President of Student Services (Bronx campus) may consult with applicable University officials when determining which individual(s) or office(s) have jurisdiction over the respondent(s). When determining jurisdiction, the Associate Vice President of Student Affairs/Dean of Students (New Rochelle campus) or the Associate Vice President of Student

Services (Bronx campus), or designee, will consider:

- the nature of the alleged conduct,
- the circumstances of the report, and
- whether the respondent is a person or student organization subject to the University's Code of Conduct standards.

These factors will also inform whether the procedures outlined in the Student Code of Conduct will be utilized to resolve the alleged misconduct. Allegations of Hazing involving a student or a student organization that is officially recognized by, or registered with, the University will be resolved using the procedures outlined in the Student Code of Conduct. Allegations involving other respondents will be resolved using the policies and procedures applicable to the respondent's status.

Interim Action

In response to the report, the Associate Vice President of Student Affairs/Dean of Students (New Rochelle campus) or the Associate Vice President of Student Services (Bronx campus) or designee, may impose an interim administrative action on a respondent prior to the resolution when a threat of imminent harm to persons or property exists, and/or there is potential for significant disruption to the community that exists during the course of investigation. If the respondent is an employee, the applicable University official(s) may impose interim administrative action consistent with the policies and procedures applicable to the employee.

Interim action is not a sanction. It is taken in an effort to protect the safety and well-being of individuals and the University community. Interim administrative action is preliminary in nature; it is in effect only until there is a resolution of the matter. The respondent may challenge the interim action in writing to the next level of conduct authority within five (5) days of the imposition of the interim action. The interim action will be in effect during the challenge.

Investigation

If an investigation is warranted, the Associate Vice President of Student Affairs/Dean of Students (New Rochelle campus) or the Associate Vice President of Student Services (Bronx campus) or designee, shall appoint one or more investigators to conduct a prompt, thorough, and impartial investigation. External investigators may be appointed at the discretion of the Associate Vice President of Student Affairs/Dean of Students (New Rochelle campus) or the Associate Vice President of Student Services (Bronx campus). Reports of alleged Hazing that also allege violations of the University's Sexual Misconduct Policy will be coordinated between the Associate Vice President of Student Affairs/Dean of Students (New Rochelle campus) or the Associate Vice President of Student Services (Bronx campus), or designee), and the Title IX Administrator to determine the appropriate investigation and/or resolution procedures.

The respondent (typically the president for a registered/recognized student organization, or its equivalent for an established organization) will be sent a written notice of the allegations by way of their University supplied e-mail account. If the student organization has a national or oversight entity, that entity may be apprised of the University's investigation at the discretion of the Associate Vice President of Student Affairs/Dean of Students (New Rochelle campus) or the Associate Vice President of Student Services (Bronx campus). The national or oversight entity cannot speak on behalf of or represent the student organization.

Reasonable efforts will be made to complete the investigation in a timely manner. Typically, the University will aim to complete an investigation into allegations of Hazing within 45 business days of providing written notice of the investigation to the respondent, though investigations may extend beyond 45 business days as circumstances require.

During the investigation, the respondent will be provided with an opportunity to: provide information through an in person or virtual interview, submit a written account, provide the names of incident witnesses for possible interviews with the investigator(s), provide witness statements, and provide any documentation that may be relevant to the facts of the allegations. However, the investigator(s) may consider information from any sources the investigator(s) deem relevant and credible. The investigator(s) will make reasonable efforts to obtain relevant supporting documentation related to the allegations from other University official(s) or available resources.

Upon completion of the investigation, the investigator(s) will prepare an investigation report. The investigation report will summarize the information gathered and include detailed findings-of-fact regarding the behaviors in question.

The investigator(s) will submit an investigation report to the appropriate University official(s) with jurisdiction over the respondent(s). The applicable official(s) will determine whether the respondent(s) violated the University's Hazing policy using the resolution procedures applicable to the respondent(s). If the respondent(s) are found to have violated the University's Hazing policy, the applicable official(s) will impose appropriate sanctions.

All respondents will be informed, in writing, of the University's findings and any sanctions imposed. Any opportunity for the respondent to appeal will follow the relevant policies and procedures applicable to the respondent.

Respondents who violate the University's Hazing policy will be subject to conduct sanctions, which may include probation, loss of privileges, loss of recognized/registered status, mandatory training or education, suspension, expulsion, administrative leave, or termination. Respondents can also face sanctions under other University policies as well as criminal or civil penalties imposed under applicable law.

For any Hazing incidents reported to have occurred at the St. Lucia Campus, depending where the incident was reported (The Bronx or New Rochelle), will determine the process followed.

<u>Information Regarding Applicable Local, State, and Tribal Laws on Hazing</u>
In addition to the University's Hazing policy, members of the campus community should be aware of applicable jurisdictional laws pertaining to Hazing.

Local Laws
There are no applicable local laws relating to Hazing in the University's jurisdiction.

NY State Law

New York Anti-Hazing Law:

Penal Law § 120.16 Hazing in the first degree.
A person is guilty of hazing in the first degree when, in the course of another person's initiation into or affiliation with any organization, he intentionally or recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of physical injury to such other person or a third person and thereby causes such injury.

Hazing in the first degree is a class A misdemeanor.

Penal Law § 120.17 Hazing in the second degree.
A person is guilty of hazing in the second degree when, in the course of another person's initiation or affiliation with any organization, he intentionally or recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of physical injury to such other person or a third person.

Hazing in the second degree is a violation.

St. Lucia does not have applicable state laws relating to Hazing in the University's jurisdiction.

Tribal Laws
There are no applicable Tribal laws relating to Hazing in the University's jurisdiction.

Campus Hazing Transparency Report
As required by the Stop Campus Hazing Act, the University publishes a Campus Hazing Transparency Report that summaries findings concerning student organizations established or recognized by the University that have been found responsible for violating the University's Hazing policy. The Transparency Report will be updated to include new findings of organizational responsibility no less than twice annually following a final determination that a student organization has violated the University's Hazing policy. The first Transparency Report will be published by December 23, 2025, unless no organizations have been found responsible for Hazing at that time, as the University is not required to publish a Transparency Report until a student organization has been found responsible for violating the University's Hazing policy on or after July 1, 2025.

Each entry published to the Transparency Report will include, at a minimum, the following information:

- the name of the student organization;
- a general description of the violation that resulted in a finding of responsibility;
- whether the violation involved the abuse or illegal use of alcohol or drugs;
- the findings of the institution (i.e., the rationale for finding the organization responsible for Hazing);
- any sanctions placed on the student organization; and
- the dates on which–
    - the incident was alleged to have occurred,
    - the investigation into the incident was initiated,
    - the investigation ended with a finding that a Hazing violation occurred, and

- the student organization was provided notice that the incident resulted in a Hazing violation.

The Transparency Report will be found at: https://www.monroeu.edu/right-know/hazing-policy. On this page, the University also publishes additional information, including:

- A statement notifying the public of the availability of Hazing statistics that are published in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report;
- Information about the institution's policies relating to Hazing; and
- Information on applicable local, State, and Tribal laws regarding Hazing.

Hazing Prevention and Awareness Programs

The University provides Hazing prevention and awareness education that is informed by research, campus-wide in scope, and designed to reach all students, staff, and faculty. Programs address various topics, including:

- the University's definition of Hazing, including a clear statement that the University prohibits Hazing;
- the definition of Student Organization, as it applies to the University's Hazing policy;
- how to report Hazing;
- the process the University will use to investigate reports of Hazing;
- information on applicable local, State, and Tribal laws regarding Hazing; and
- primary prevention strategies intended to stop Hazing before it occurs (including programs for student organization leaders, advisors, student athletes, and coaches that emphasize healthy group dynamics and awareness of hazing warning signs).

Monroe is developing these programs as part of the University's efforts to establish a comprehensive strategy to prevent incidents of Hazing before they occur. These programs are intended to also raise awareness about the University's Campus Hazing Transparency Report that summarizes findings concerning student organizations established or recognized by the University that have been found responsible for violating the University's Hazing policy.

Specifically, the University provides Hazing prevention and awareness programs to students via our education and awareness online learning portal from Vector Solutions with some content specifically for student athletes.

Additionally, the University provides Hazing prevention and awareness programs to employees via our education and awareness online learning portal from Vector Solutions. Monroe will develop programs as well for student organization advisors, coaches, and athletic administrators.

Missing Student (Resident Students)

In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA), Monroe University must develop and implement certain procedures to be followed when residential students are determined to be missing for 24 hours.

Monroe University will investigate any report of a missing student living in one of the University's residence halls. Public Safety and the Office of Residence Life work in

tandem should a report be received.

All students residing in a campus residence hall will be informed annually that each student has the option to identify a person designated as a Confidential Missing Person Contact on the Emergency Information form, available upon check-in to their residence hall. The resident student is asked to identify the name and contact number of the individual(s) to be contacted in the event the student is determined to be missing, as set forth below. When students are informed of their option to provide a confidential contact, they are advised that this contact information is registered confidentially and may not be disclosed, except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation, and authorized Monroe University officials, including Public Safety officers.

The University understands that students may stay outside of the residence halls voluntarily. As such, the presence or location of resident students is not routinely monitored by Resident Assistants or other University staff.

If a student intends to leave his or her residence hall for an extended period of time, the student is strongly encouraged to advise the residence hall staff before leaving to avoid the student being reported “missing”.

In the event that there is reason to believe a resident student is missing, all reasonable efforts will be made to locate the student to determine his or her state of health and well-being. These efforts, which are done in conjunction with Public Safety, include, but are not limited to, checking the student’s room, speaking with friends and/or roommates, checking ID access, locating the resident student’s vehicle, and calling the student’s cell phone number or other known contact.

Students are advised that, in the event a student under 18 years of age and not emancipated, Monroe University must notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, students are also advised that, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student. Students are advised that, for all missing students, Monroe 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.

If a student has been missing for 24 hours, students, employees, or other individuals are to contact the Office of Residence Life at 914-740-6459 or Public Safety at 914-740-6854 (NEW ROCHELLE). The Office of Residence Life will refer all missing student reports immediately to Public Safety.

Suspected missing students should be reported immediately to the Public Safety Office.

If Public Safety determines that a resident student is absent without explanation for 24 hours, staff from Public Safety and/or Residence Life will contact the resident’s designated Confidential Contact within 24 hours.

For any resident student under the age of 18 and who is not emancipated, Monroe University will notify a custodial parent or guardian, in addition to any other

individual designated on the Confidential Contact Information form, within 24 hours after the time the resident student is determined to be missing by Public Safety.

Public Safety will continue to investigate, utilizing established investigative procedures in collaboration with staff from Residence Life, other campus offices and local law enforcement agencies.

Regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor, Public Safety will inform the appropriate law enforcement agency and/or contact the student's parent or legal guardian. In all cases where Public Safety determines that a student is missing, Public Safety will notify the appropriate law enforcement agency within 24 hours.

Note: The missing student's section does not apply to The Bronx or St. Lucia Campuses as those campuses do not have on-campus student housing/residential facilities.

(HEOA) Notification to Victims of Crimes of Violence

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 such institution 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.

Alcoholic Beverages

Monroe University encourages and sustains an academic environment that respects individual freedoms and promotes the health, safety, and welfare of all community members. Monroe University is a **dry, drug, and smoke-free** campus. Monroe University prohibits the unlawful possession, use, consumption, manufacture, sale or distribution of alcoholic beverages, which are not permitted on property owned, leased, or controlled by Monroe University.

Monroe University's Public Safety Office strictly enforces all local, state, and federal alcohol laws, including prohibition on underage drinking. Individuals found to be in violation of these laws may be referred to local police authorities.

Illegal Drugs

Monroe University prohibits the unlawful possession, use, consumption, manufacture, sale, or distribution of illegal drugs on campus. Campus Public Safety is responsible for reporting these violations of Federal and State drug laws for enforcement by the local police department.

Any person found responsible for illegal possession, distribution, sale, or consumption of any controlled substance is subject to disciplinary action by the University and may be referred to local police authorities. Under federal and New York State laws, these violations may result in penalties ranging from fines to imprisonment.

Drug/Alcohol Education Programs

The Office of Residence Life (**914-740-6459**) serves as a resource to all Monroe University students regarding issues related to drug and alcohol intervention and education. The University requires students who are referred through the conduct system for these types of violations to participate in various alcohol or drug education programs.

In addition, students with drug/alcohol violations are subject to increasingly serious sanctions including: counseling, disciplinary warning/probation, residence hall removal, suspension or expulsion. Monroe's Health & Wellness Office is available for individual confidential counseling with students who may be experiencing problems with alcohol and/or drug use. Students may then be referred to outside Counseling Services for a formal assessment and follow-up treatment plan.

Proactive measures taken by the Student Service Offices include distributing informational literature to students and student leaders relating to the topic of drug and alcohol use and collaborating with other departments within the University to support ongoing educational efforts and nonalcoholic social programs for the entire student body.

In addition to addressing issues relating to alcohol and drug use during the University's New Student Orientation program, the Office of Residential Life sponsors many alcohol-free social programs throughout the academic year for the students who reside on campus. Each Resident Assistant is encouraged and guided to host educational seminars related to the topic of drugs and alcohol abuse for the students they oversee.

Drug Free Schools and Communities Act

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, Monroe University publishes information regarding the University's prevention programs related to drug and alcohol abuse prevention which include standards of conduct that prohibit the unlawful possession, use, and distribution of alcohol and illegal drugs on campus and at institution-associated activities; sanctions for violations of federal, state, and local laws and University policy; a description of health risks associated with alcohol and other drug use and abuse; and a description of available counseling, treatment, rehabilitation and/or re-entry programs for Monroe students and employees. A complete description of these topics, as provided in the University's annual notification to students and employees, is available online at: https://monroeu.edu/drugandalcoholabusepreventionpolicy.

Drug and Alcohol Amnesty Policy

The health and safety of every student at Monroe University is of utmost importance.

Monroe University recognizes that students who have been drinking and/or using drugs (whether such use is voluntary or involuntary) at the time that violence, including but not limited to domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault occurs may be hesitant to report such incidents due to fear of potential consequences for their own conduct. Monroe University strongly encourages students to report domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault to

institution officials.

A bystander acting in good faith or a reporting individual acting in good faith that discloses any incident of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault to Monroe University's officials or law enforcement will not be subject to Monroe University's code of conduct action for violations of alcohol and/or drug use policies occurring at or near the time of the commission of the domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit an institution's ability to provide amnesty in additional circumstances.

Students' Bill of Rights

All students have the right to:

1. Make a report to local law enforcement and/or state police;
2. Have disclosures of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault treated seriously;
3. Decide about whether to disclose a crime or violation and participate in the judicial or conduct process and/or criminal justice process free from pressure from the institution;
4. Participate in a process that is fair, impartial, and provides adequate notice and a meaningful opportunity to be heard;
5. Be treated with dignity and to receive from the institution courteous, fair, and respectful health care and counseling services, where available;
6. Be free from any suggestion that the reporting individual is at fault when these crimes and violations are committed, or should have acted in a different manner to avoid such crimes or violations;
7. Describe the incident to as few institution representatives as practicable and not be required to unnecessarily repeat a description of the incident;
8. Be protected from retaliation by the institution, any student, the accused and/or the respondent, and/or their friends, family and acquaintances within the jurisdiction of the institution;
9. Access to at least one level of appeal of a determination;
10. Be accompanied by an advisor of choice who may assist and advise a reporting individual, accused, or respondent throughout the judicial or conduct process including during all meetings and hearings related to such process; and
11. Exercise civil rights and practice of religion without interference by the investigative, criminal justice, or judicial or conduct process of the institution.

PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND INSTITUTIONAL DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES ADDRESSING DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

Monroe University prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (as defined by the Clery Act) 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, Monroe 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 dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, which will be followed regardless of whether the incident occurs on or off campus when it is reported to a University official.

Federal Clery Act Definitions of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

The Clery Act defines the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as follows:

- **Domestic Violence:**
  - A Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed–
    - By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
    - By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
    - By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
    - By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
    - By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
  - For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

- **Dating Violence**: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.
  - The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
  - For the purposes of this definition–
    - Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
    - Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
  - For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

- **Sexual Assault** An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex

offense is “any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim if incapable of giving consent.”

- Rape is defined as 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 is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes 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 is defined as sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the law

  Statutory Rape is defined as sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent
- Stalking:
  - Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to–
    - Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
    - Suffer substantial emotional distress.
  - For the purposes of this definition–
    - *Course of conduct* means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person’s property.
    - *Reasonable person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
    - *Substantial emotional distress* means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
  - For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Jurisdictional Definitions of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

Monroe University has two campuses in the State of New York as well as one campus on the island of St. Lucia. The offenses of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking as defined in the local jurisdiction are as follows, separated by offenses and New York/St. Lucia:

Domestic Violence is defined by the penal/criminal codes in the State of New York in the following ways:

Domestic Violence: New York Domestic Violence-Related Offenses

New York does not recognize a standalone crime of "domestic violence." Instead, conduct commonly characterized as domestic violence is prosecuted under existing provisions of the New York Penal Law when committed against a person with whom the accused has a qualifying family or intimate relationship. Depending on the circumstances, such conduct may also constitute a "family offense" under New York law and may result in the issuance of orders

of protection through Criminal Court or Family Court. Common offenses charged in domestic violence cases include the offenses shown in the chart below.

Offense	NY Penal Law Section	Definition
Assault in the Third Degree	§ 120.00	A person is guilty when, with intent to cause physical injury to another person, he or she causes such injury; recklessly causes physical injury to another person; or, with criminal negligence, causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument.
Assault in the Second Degree	§ 120.05	A person causes physical injury or serious physical injury under specified aggravating circumstances, including the use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument or injury to certain protected persons.
Assault in the First Degree	§ 120.10	A person intentionally causes serious physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or causes serious physical injury under other statutorily specified aggravating circumstances.
Menacing in the Third Degree	§ 120.15	A person intentionally places or attempts to place another person in fear of death, imminent serious physical injury, or physical injury.
Menacing in the Second Degree	§ 120.14	A person intentionally places or attempts to place another person in reasonable fear of physical injury, serious physical injury, or death through specified conduct, including displaying a deadly weapon, dangerous instrument, or what appears to be a firearm.
Menacing in the First Degree	§ 120.13	A person commits menacing under circumstances involving specified aggravating factors, including certain prior convictions.
Stalking in the Fourth Degree	§ 120.45	A person 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 is likely to cause reasonable fear of harm to the person's physical health, safety, or property, or causes material harm to the person's mental or emotional health.
Stalking in the Third Degree	§ 120.50	A person commits stalking in the fourth degree under specified aggravating circumstances, including prior convictions or repeated conduct.
Stalking in the Second Degree	§ 120.55	A person commits stalking under circumstances involving additional aggravating factors, including violations of orders of protection, possession of a weapon, or causing physical injury.
Stalking in the First Degree	§ 120.60	A person commits stalking in the first degree when specified serious aggravating circumstances are present.
Harassment in the First Degree	§ 240.25	A person intentionally and repeatedly follows another person in a public place or engages in a course of conduct that places another person in reasonable fear of physical injury.
Harassment in the Second Degree	§ 240.26	With intent to harass, annoy, or alarm another person, a person strikes, shoves, kicks, or otherwise subjects another person to physical contact, attempts or threatens such contact, follows another person in or about a public place, or engages in a course

Offense	NY Penal Law Section	Definition
		of conduct that alarms or seriously annoys another person and serves no legitimate purpose.
Criminal Obstruction of Breathing or Blood Circulation	§ 121.11	A person impedes the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of another person by applying pressure on the throat or neck of such person or by blocking the nose or mouth of such person.
Strangulation in the Second Degree	§ 121.12	A person commits criminal obstruction of breathing or blood circulation and thereby causes stupor, loss of consciousness for any period of time, or physical injury.
Strangulation in the First Degree	§ 121.13	A person commits criminal obstruction of breathing or blood circulation and thereby causes serious physical injury.
Forcible Touching	§ 130.52	A person intentionally and for no legitimate purpose forcibly touches the sexual or other intimate parts of another person for the purpose of degrading or abusing that person or for gratifying the actor's sexual desire.
Sexual Abuse in the Third Degree	§ 130.55	A person subjects another person to sexual contact without that person's consent.
Sexual Abuse in the Second Degree	§ 130.60	A person subjects another person to sexual contact under circumstances specified by statute, including where the victim is incapable of consent for reasons other than being under a specified age.
Sexual Abuse in the First Degree	§ 130.65	A person subjects another person to sexual contact by forcible compulsion or under other statutorily specified circumstances.
Rape in the Third Degree	§ 130.25	A person engages in sexual intercourse with another person under circumstances specified by statute, including where consent is lacking for reasons other than incapacity to consent.
Rape in the Second Degree	§ 130.30	A person engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated, or under other statutorily specified circumstances.
Rape in the First Degree	§ 130.35	A person engages in sexual intercourse with another person by forcible compulsion or under other statutorily specified circumstances.
Coercion in the Second Degree	§ 135.60	A person compels or induces another person to engage in conduct which the latter has a legal right to abstain from, or to abstain from conduct in which the latter has a legal right to engage, by instilling fear that specified consequences will occur.
Criminal Mischief in the Fourth Degree	§ 145.00	A person intentionally damages property of another person without having the right to do so or any reasonable ground to believe such right exists.
Criminal Mischief in the Third Degree	§ 145.05	A person intentionally damages property of another person in an amount exceeding the statutory threshold.
Criminal Mischief in the Second Degree	§ 145.10	A person intentionally damages property of another person in an amount exceeding the statutory threshold specified by law.

Offense	NY Penal Law Section	Definition
Criminal Mischief in the First Degree	§ 145.12	A person intentionally damages property of another person by means of an explosive.
Criminal Contempt in the Second Degree	§ 215.50	A person intentionally disobeys or resists the lawful process or other mandate of a court, including violations of orders of protection.
Criminal Contempt in the First Degree	§ 215.51	A person violates an order of protection under specified aggravating circumstances, including threats, physical contact, or repeated violations.

Domestic Violence is defined by the penal/criminal codes in St. Lucia in the following way(s):

Domestic Violence (St. Lucia): The Saint Lucia Domestic Violence Act defines domestic violence as:

"Domestic violence" in relation to a person
(a) Means an action which harms, injures or endangers health, safety, life, limb or well-being, whether mental or physical
(b) Includes
   a. Threats of physical abuse,
   b. Physical abuse,
   c. Threats of sexual abuse,
   d. Sexual abuse,
   e. Emotional abuse,
   f. Verbal abuse,
   g. Psychological abuse,
   h. Coercion,
   i. molestation,
   j. arbitrary deprivation of liberty
   k. Forced confinement
   l. Economic abuse,
   m. Intimidation,
   n. Harassment,
   o. Stalking or cyberstalking,
   p. Damage to, destruction or deprivation of property, or
   q. Entry into the applicant's residence without consent, where the parties do not share the same residence.

"Domestic relationship" means relations between an applicant and a respondent where the applicant and respondent –
(a) Are or were married under any law, custom or religion;
(b) Are or were cohabitants;
(c) Are the parents of a child or are persons who have or had parental responsibility for the child, whether or not at the same time;
(d) Are family members related by consanguinity, affinity, or adoption;
(e) Are family members related by affinity where the cohabitants referred to under paragraph (b) were married;
(f) Are or were in an engagement, dating or visiting relationship;
(g) Share or shared the same household or resident; or

(h) Are in or have been in a relationship determined by the court to be a domestic relationship.

“Victim” means a person who alleges to have been subjected to an act of domestic violence.

“Respondent” means a person
(a) Who is or has been in a domestic relationship with the applicant; and
(b) Against whom the applicant has applied for or obtained a protection order.

“Cohabitant” means a person who resides or resided with another person as a couple although not married to each other.

Dating Violence is defined in the penal/criminal code in the State of New York in the following way(s):

Dating Violence: The State of New York does not have a definition of dating violence. Dating partners are covered by the State’s domestic/family violence laws.

Dating Violence is defined in the penal/criminal code in St. Lucia in the following way(s):

Dating Violence (St. Lucia): Saint Lucia does not have a definition of dating violence as dating partners fall within their domestic/family violence laws.

Sexual Assault is defined in the penal/criminal code in the State of New York in the following way(s):

Sexual Assault: The State of New York Penal Code defines sexual assault (including any sex offenses which relate to sexual abuse, rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape) as follows:

Rape is defined in the penal/criminal code in the State of New York in the following way(s):

Aggravated Sexual Abuse in the Fourth Degree: A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree when he or she inserts (1) a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person and the other person is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old; or (2) a finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person and such person is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

Aggravated Sexual Abuse in the Third Degree: A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree when he or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person (1) by forcible compulsion; (2) when the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (3) when the other person is less than eleven years old; or (4) causing physical injury to such person and such person is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

Aggravated Sexual Abuse in the Second Degree: A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the second degree when he or she inserts a finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person (1) by forcible compulsion; or (2) when the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically

helpless; or (3) when the other person is less than eleven years old. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

Aggravated Sexual Abuse in the First Degree: A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree when he or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person (1) by forcible compulsion; or (2) when the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (3) when the other person is less than eleven years old. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

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

Criminal Sexual Act in the Second Degree: A person is guilty of criminal sexual act in the second degree when he or she engages in oral or anal sexual conduct with another person (1) and is 18 years or more and the other person is less than fifteen years old; or (2) who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. It is an affirmative defense that the defendant was less than four years older than the victim at the time of the act.

Criminal Sexual Act in the First Degree: A person is guilty of criminal sexual act in the first degree when he or she engages in oral or anal sexual conduct with another person (1) by forcible compulsion; (2) who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; (3) who is less than eleven years old; or (4) who is less than thirteen years old and the actor is eighteen years old or more.

Family or Household Member and Intimate Relationship: Under New York Criminal Procedure Law Section 530.11, members of the same family or household with respect to a proceeding in the criminal courts shall mean the following: (1) persons related by consanguinity or affinity; (2) persons legally married to one another; (3) persons formerly married to one another regardless of whether they still reside in the same household; (4) persons who have a child in common, regardless of whether such persons have been married or have lived together at any time; and (5) persons who are not related by consanguinity or affinity and who are or have been in an intimate relationship regardless of whether such persons have lived together at any time. Factors the court may consider in determining whether a relationship is an "intimate relationship" include but are not limited to: the nature or type of relationship, regardless of whether the relationship is sexual in nature; the frequency of interaction between the persons; and the duration of the relationship. Neither a casual acquaintance nor ordinary fraternization between two individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute an "intimate relationship".

Statutory Rape is defined in the penal/criminal code in the State of New York in the following way(s):

Rape in the Third Degree: A person is guilty of rape in the third degree when he or she (1) engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old; (2) being twenty-one years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than seventeen years old; or (3)

engages in sexual intercourse with another person without such person's consent where such lack of consent is by reason of some factor other than incapacity to consent.

Rape in the Second Degree: A person is guilty of rape in the second degree when he or she (1) being eighteen years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than fifteen years old; or (2) engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. It is an affirmative defense to the crime of rape in the second degree the defendant was less than four years older than the victim at the time of the act.

Rape in the First Degree: A person is guilty of rape in the first degree when he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person (1) by forcible compulsion; or (2) who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (3) who is less than eleven years old; or (4) who is less than thirteen years old and the actor is eighteen years old or more. Sexual Misconduct: A person is guilty of sexual misconduct when he or she (1) engages in sexual intercourse with another person without such person's consent; or (2) engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person without such person's consent; or (3) engages in sexual conduct with an animal or a dead human body.

Fondling is defined in the penal/criminal code in the State of New York in the following way(s):

Forcible Touching: A person is guilty of forcible touching when such person intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose (1) forcibly touches the sexual or other intimate parts of another person for the purpose of degrading or abusing such person; or (2) for the purpose of gratifying the actor's sexual desire; (3) subjects another person to sexual contact for the purpose of gratifying the actor's sexual desire and with intent to degrade or abuse such other person while such other person is a passenger on a bus, train, or subway car operated by any transit agency, authority or company, public or private, whose operation is authorized by New York State or any of its political subdivisions. For the purposes of this section, forcible touching includes squeezing, grabbing or pinching.

Immediate Family: Immediate family means the spouse, former spouse, parent, child, sibling, or any other person who regularly resides or who has regularly resided in the household of a person.

Lack of Consent: Whether or not specifically stated, it is an element of every sexual act committed without consent of the victim. Lack of consent results from: forcible compulsion; or incapacity to consent; or where the offense charged is sexual abuse or forcible touching, any circumstances, in addition to forcible compulsion or incapacity to consent, in which the victim does not expressly or impliedly acquiesce in the actor's conduct. Where the offense charged is rape in the third degree, a criminal sexual act in the third degree, or forcible compulsion in 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. A person is incapable of consent when he or she is: less than seventeen years old; or mentally disabled; or mentally incapacitated; or physically helpless; or committed to the care and custody of the state department of correctional services, a hospital, the office of children and family services and is in residential care, or the other person is a resident or inpatient of a residential facility operated by the office of mental health, the office for people with development disabilities, or the office of alcoholism and substance abuse services, and the

actor is an employee, not married to such person, who knows or reasonably should know that such person is committed to the care and custody of such department or hospital.

Persistent Sexual Abuse: A person is guilty of persistent sexual abuse when he or she commits a crime of forcible touching, or second or third degree sexual abuse within the previous ten-year period, has been convicted two or more times, in separate criminal transactions for which a sentence was imposed on separate occasions of one of the above mentioned crimes or any offense defined in this article, of which the commission or attempted commissions thereof is a felony.

Sexual Abuse in the Third Degree: A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the third degree when he or she subjects another person to sexual contact without the latter's consent. For any prosecution under this section, it is an affirmative defense that (1) such other person's lack of consent was due solely to incapacity to consent by reason of being less than seventeen years old; and (2) such other person was more than fourteen years old and (3) the defendant was less than five years older than such other person.

Sexual Abuse in the Second Degree: A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the second degree when he or she subjects another person to sexual contact and when such other person is (1) incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old; or (2) less than fourteen years old.

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

Incest is defined in the penal/criminal code in the State of New York in the following way(s):

Incest: A person shall not be convicted of incest or of an attempt to commit incest solely upon the testimony of the other party unsupported by other evidence tending to establish that the defendant married the other party, or that the defendant was a relative of the other party of a kind specified in section 255.25.

Incest in the First Degree § 255.27
A person is guilty of incest in the first degree when he or she commits the crime of rape in the first degree, as defined in paragraph (c) or (d) of subdivision one, paragraph (c) or (d) of subdivision two or paragraph (c) or (d) of subdivision three of section 130.35 of this part, rape in the first degree as defined in former subdivision three or four of section 130.35 of this part, or a crime formerly defined in subdivision three or four of section 130.50 of this part, against a person whom he or she knows to be related to him or her, whether through marriage or not, as an ancestor, descendant, brother or sister of either the whole or half blood, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece. Incest in the first degree is a class B felony.

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

Incest in the Third Degree § 255.25
A person is guilty of incest in the third degree when he or she marries or engages in vaginal sexual contact, oral sexual contact or anal sexual contact with a person whom he or she knows to be related to him or her, whether through marriage or not, as an ancestor, descendant, brother or sister of either the whole or the half blood, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece. Incest in the third degree is a class E felony.

Sexual Assault is defined in the penal/criminal code in St. Lucia in the following way(s):

Sexual Assault (St. Lucia): The Saint Lucia Chapter 3.01 Criminal Code defines sexual assault (to include rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape) as:
123. RAPE
(1) Any person who has sexual intercourse with another–
(a) without the consent of that other; or
(b) without believing that the other consents to such intercourse or is reckless as to whether the other person consents or not,
commits the offence of rape and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for life.
(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), consent is not considered to have been obtained where the complainant submits or does not resist by reason of–
(a) the application of force to the complainant or to any other person;
(b) threats or fear of the application of force to the complainant or to any other person;
(c) the personation of the spouse of the complainant;
(d) false and fraudulent representations as to the nature of the act;
(e) the use of the accused's position of authority over the complainant;
(f) the administration to the complainant of a drug, matter or thing, with intent to stupefy or overpower the complainant or causing the complainant to take the same with intent to stupefy or overpower the complainant; or
(g) intimidation of any kind.
(3) A husband commits the offence of rape where he has sexual intercourse with his wife without her consent by force, fear or the use of a drug or thing with intent to stupefy or overpower her, where there is in existence in relation to them–
(a) a decree nisi of divorce or nullity granted under the Divorce Act;
(b) a decree of judicial separation granted under the Civil Code;
(c) a separation agreement or where the parties are in fact separated; or
(d) a peace binding order or an order for the husband not to molest his wife or have sexual intercourse with her including a protection order from the Family Court.
(4) The provisions of subsection (3) apply with the necessary modifications to a wife who commits the offence of rape.
(5) A husband or wife who commits the offence of rape is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 14 years.
(6) A person under the age of 12 years is deemed incapable of committing the offence of rape.

124. UNLAWFUL SEXUAL CONNECTION
(1) A person commits the offence of unlawful sexual connection with another person if that person has sexual connection with that other person– (a) (b) (c)
(a) without the consent of the other person;
(b) without believing that the other person consents to that sexual connection;
(c)with the consent of the other person if the consent is–
(i) obtained from a person under the age of 16 years,

(ii) extorted by threats or fear of bodily harm to that other person or any other person, or by threats or fear of the application of force to that other person or any other person,

(iii) obtained by impersonating the spouse of that other person,

(iv) obtained by false and fraudulent representations as to the nature of the act,

(v) obtained by the use of the accused's position of authority over that other person;

(d) by the administration to that other person of a drug, matter or thing, with intent to stupefy or overpower that other person or causing that other person to take the same with intent to stupefy or overpower that other person.

(2) In subsection (1) "sexual connection" means–

(a) the introduction, to any extent, into the vagina or the anus of the person of–

(i) any part of the body of any other person, or

(ii) any object held or manipulated by any other person, otherwise than for bona fide medical purposes;

(b) connection between the mouth or tongue of the person and any part of the genitalia of any other person.

(3) A person who commits the offence of unlawful sexual connection is liable on conviction on indictment–

(a) to imprisonment for 14 years; or

(b) to imprisonment for life where the sexual connection is as described in subsection (2)(a)(ii),

unless the Court is of the opinion that, having regard to the particular circumstances of the offence or of the offender, including the nature of the conduct constituting the offence, the offender should not be sentenced to imprisonment.

(4) A husband commits the offence of unlawful sexual connection with his wife without her consent where there is in existence in relation to them–

(a) a decree nisi of divorce or nullity granted under the Divorce Act;

(b) a decree of judicial separation under the Civil Code;

(c) a separation agreement; or

(d) an order for the husband not to molest his wife or have sexual intercourse with her.

(5) The provisions of subsection (4) apply with the necessary modifications to a wife who commits the offence of unlawful sexual connection.

(6) Except for subsections (4) and (5), it is a defence to a charge under this section if the person charged proves that–

(a) the other person consented; and

(b) the person charged–

(i) was not more than 21 years of age at the time of the commission of the offence and has not been previously charged with the same or similar offence, and

(ii) had reasonable cause to believe and did believe that the other person was 16 years of age or more.

(7) Subsection (6) shall not apply if it is proved that–

(a) consent was obtained in the manner specified in section 124(1)(c)(ii)to (v);

(b) the offence was committed under section 124(1)(d); or

(c) the other person is under the age of 12 years.

125. INDUCING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE OR SEXUAL CONNECTION BY FORCE, DURESS, ETC.

(1) A person commits an offence if that person induces another person to have sexual intercourse or unlawful sexual connection with any person–

(a) by force or duress;

(b) by false or fraudulent representation as to the nature of the act; or
(c) by administering, to that other person, or by causing that other person to take, any drug, matter or thing with intent to stupefy or overpower that person.

(2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for 14 years.

Statutory Rape is defined in the penal/criminal code of St. Lucia in the following ways:

126. SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A PERSON UNDER 12

(1) A person who has sexual intercourse with another who is under the age of 12 years, whether or not the other person consented and whether or not the first-mentioned person believes that the other person is 12 years of age or more, commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for life.

(2) If a marriage is declared invalid by a Court of competent jurisdiction the invalidity does not make a person guilty of an offence under this section because that person has sexual intercourse with a person who he or she believes to be his or her spouse, and has reasonable cause for the belief.

127. SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A PERSON BETWEEN 12 AND 16

(1) A person who has sexual intercourse with another person who—
(a) is not the spouse of the first-mentioned person; and
(b) is 12 years of age or more but has not attained the age of 16 years, commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for 15 years.

(2) It is a defence to a charge under this section if the person charged proves that—
(a) the other person consented; and
(b) the person charged—
(i) was not more than 21 years of age at the time of the commission of the offence and has not been previously charged with the same or similar offence, and
(ii) had reasonable cause to believe and did believe that the other person was 16 years of age or more.

(3) Subsection (2) shall not apply if it is proved that the consent was obtained by false or fraudulent representation as to the nature of the act.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (2), it is no defence to a charge under this section that the person consented or that the person charged believed that the person was 16 years of age or more.

(5) If a marriage is declared invalid by a Court of competent jurisdiction the invalidity does not make a person guilty of an offence under this section because that person has sexual intercourse with a person who he or she or she believes to be his or her or her spouse, and has reasonable cause for the belief.

128. SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH AN ADOPTED MINOR, ETC.

(1) An adult commits an offence if the adult has sexual intercourse with a minor who— (a) (b) is the adult's adopted child, step-child, foster child, ward or dependant; or not being the adult's adopted child, step-child, foster child, ward or dependant is at the time of the intercourse living with the adult as a member of the family or is under the adult's care or protection.

(2) It is immaterial that the sexual intercourse referred to under subsection (1) occurred with the consent of the minor.

(3) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable on conviction—
(a) if the minor is under the age of 12 years to imprisonment for life; or
(b) if the minor is 12 years of age or more to imprisonment for 25 years.

(4) An adult is not guilty of an offence under subsection (1) if the minor is the spouse of the adult.
(5) If a marriage is declared invalid by a Court of competent jurisdiction the invalidity does not make a person guilty of an offence under this section because that person has sexual intercourse with a person who he or she believes to be his or her spouse, and has reasonable cause for the belief.

129. SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A MINOR EMPLOYEE
(1) An adult who has sexual intercourse with a minor who—
(a) is employed by the adult;
(b) receives wages or salary directly or indirectly from the adult,
commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for 25 years.
(2) An adult is not guilty of an offence under subsection (1) if the minor is the spouse of the adult.
(3) If a marriage is declared invalid by a Court of competent jurisdiction the invalidity does not make a person guilty of an offence under this section because that person has sexual intercourse with a person who he or she believes to be his or her spouse, and has reasonable cause for the belief.

***Fondling is defined in the penal/criminal code of St. Lucia in the following ways*:**

Fondling
130. INDECENT ASSAULT
(1) Any person who indecently assaults another commits an offence and is liable on conviction—
(a) on indictment to imprisonment for 15 years, if committed on a person under the age of 12 or on summary conviction to imprisonment for 5 years;
(b) on indictment to imprisonment for 10 years, if committed on a person of 12 years of age or more but who has not yet attained the age of 16 years or on summary conviction to imprisonment for 5 years; or
(c)on indictment to imprisonment for 7 years, if committed on a person who is 16 years of age or more or on summary conviction to imprisonment for 3 years.
(2) A person under the age of 16 years cannot in law give any consent which would prevent an act being an assault for the purposes of this section.
(3) In this section “indecent assault” means an assault accompanied by words or circumstances indicating an indecent intention.

131. INDECENT ACT
A person who, in any place, for a sexual purpose or sexual gratification exposes his or her genital organs to a minor commits an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for 10 years.

***Incest is defined in the penal/criminal code of St. Lucia in the following ways*:**

Incest
157. INCEST
(1) Incest A person commits incest who, knowing that another person is by blood relationship his or her parent, child, brother, sister, grandparent or grandchild, as the case may be, has sexual intercourse or sexual connection with that person.
(2) A person who commits incest commits an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years.

(3) No accused shall be determined by a Court to have committed an offence under this section if the accused was under restraint, duress or fear of the person with whom the accused had the sexual intercourse at the time the sexual intercourse occurred.
(4)In this section, “brother” and “sister”, respectively , include half brother and half sister.

158. ATTEMPT TO COMMIT INCEST A person who attempts to commit an offence under section 157 is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for 5 years.

Stalking: The State of New York Penal Code defines stalking as follows:

Stalking in the Fourth Degree: A person is guilty of stalking in the fourth degree when he or she intentionally, and for not 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 Third Degree: A person is guilty of stalking in the third degree when he or she (1) commits the crime of stalking in the fourth degree against any person in three or more separate transactions, for which the actor has not been previously convicted; or (2) commits the crime of stalking in the fourth degree against any person, and has previously been convicted, within the preceding ten years of a specified predicate crime and the victim of such specified predicate crime is the victim, or an immediate family member of the victim, of the present offense; or (3) with an intent to harass, annoy or alarm a specific person, intentionally engages in a course of conduct directed at such person which is likely to cause such person to reasonably fear physical injury or serious physical injury, the commission of a sex offense against, or the kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment or death of such person or a member of such person’s immediate family; or (4) commits the crime or stalking in the fourth degree and has previously been convicted within the preceding ten years of stalking in the fourth degree.

Stalking in the Second Degree: A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when he or she (1) commits the crime of stalking in the third degree and in the course of and furtherance of the commission of such offense: (a) displays, or possesses and threatens the use of, a firearm, pistol, revolver, rifle, sword, billy, blackjack, bludgeon, plastic knuckles, metal knuckles, chuka stick, sand bag, sandclub, sligshot, slungshot, shirken, “Kung Fu Star,” dagger, dangerous knife, dirk, razor, stiletto, imitation pistol, dangerous instrument, deadly instrument or deadly weapons; or (b) displays what appears to be a pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or other firearm; or (2) commits the crime of stalking in the third against any person, and has previously been convicted, within the preceding five years, of a specified predicate crime, and the victim of such specified predicate crime is the victim, or an immediate family member of the victim, of the present offense; or (3) commits the crime of stalking in the fourth degree and has previously been convicted of stalking in the third degree; or (4) being twenty-one years of age or older, repeatedly follows a person under the age of fourteen or engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts over a period of time intentionally placing or attempting to place such person who is under the age of fourteen in reasonable fear of physical injury,

serious physical injury or death; or (5) commits the crime of stalking in the third degree, against ten or more persons, in ten or more separate transactions, for which the actor has not been previously convicted.

Stalking in the First Degree: A person is guilty of stalking in the first degree when he or she commits the crime of stalking in the third degree or stalking in the second degree and, in the course and furtherance thereof, he or she: (1) intentionally or recklessly causes physical injury to the victim of such crime; or (2) commits a class A misdemeanor, or a class E felony, or a class D felony.

***Stalking is defined in the penal/criminal code of St. Lucia in the following ways*:**

Stalking (St. Lucia): Saint Lucia does not have a definition of stalking. However, Saint Lucia's Domestic Violence Act defines "stalking" as repeatedly following, pursing or accosting a person.

***Consent is defined in the penal/criminal code in the State of New York in the following way*:**

Consent: The State of New York Penal Code defines consent, in relation to sexual activity, as follows:

Consent to sexual activity is defined as a knowing, voluntary, and mutual decision made by all participants through clear and ongoing words or actions. New York's laws, particularly Penal Law § 130.05, emphasize that consent must be an affirmative and clear agreement, not inferred from silence or a lack of resistance. Consent can be withdrawn at any time if clearly communicated. See "Lack of Consent" above for further information.

***Consent is defined in the penal/criminal code of St. Lucia in the following way*:**

Consent (St. Lucia): The Saint Lucia Chapter 3.01 Criminal Code defines consent as:

- Consent is not considered to
  - have been obtained where the complainant submits or does not
  - resist by reason of–
  a) the application of force to the complainant or to any other person;
  b) threats or fear of the application of force to the complainant or to any other person;
  c) the personation of the spouse of the complainant;
  d) false and fraudulent representations as to the nature of the act;
  e) the use of the accused's position of authority over the complainant;
  f) the administration to the complainant of a drug, matter or thing, with intent to stupefy or overpower the complainant or causing the complainant to take the same with intent to stupefy or overpower the complainant; or
  g) intimidation of any kind.
- Consent by Deceit or Duress Void
  - Consent is void if it is obtained by means of deceit or duress.
- Consent Void by Incapacity
  - Consent is void if the person giving it is–
    - under 7 years of age; or
    - by reason of mental disorder or of any other permanent or temporary incapacity, whether from intoxication or any other cause, unable to understand the nature and consequences of the act to which he or she consents.
- Consent by Mistake of Fact
  - Consent is of no effect if it is given by reason of a mistake of fact.

- Consent by Exercise of Undue Authority
  - Consent is void if it is obtained by the undue exercise of any official, parental, or other authority; and if such authority is exercised otherwise than in good faith for the purposes for which it is allowed by law.
- Consent by Person in Authority Not Given in Good Faith
  - Consent given on behalf of a person by his or her parent, guardian, or any other person authorised by law to give or refuse consent on the person's behalf, is void if it is given otherwise than in good faith for the benefit of the person on whose behalf it is given.
- Exercise of Authority
  - For the purposes of provisions of this Part relating to consent, exercise of authority is not limited to exercise of authority by way of command, but includes influence or advice purporting to be used or given by virtue of an authority.
- Explanation of Authority
  - Consent is deemed to have been obtained by means of deceit, duress, or undue exercise of authority, or to have been given by reason of a mistake of fact, if it would have been refused but for such deceit, duress, exercise of authority, or mistake of fact, as the case may be.
- Use of Force, Where Person Unable to Consent
  - Where a person is intoxicated or insensible, or is from any cause unable to give or withhold his or her consent, any force used in good faith and without negligence for purposes of medical or surgical treatment, or otherwise for his or her benefit is justifiable, unless the person authorised by him or her or by law to give or refuse such consent on his or her behalf objects to the use of such force.
- Revocation Annuls Consent
  - A person may revoke any consent which he or she has given for the use of force against him or her, and the use of force cannot be justified after the revocation of consent.

Despite subsection (1) the consent given by a husband or wife at marriage for purposes of the marriage cannot be revoked until the parties are divorced or separated by a judgment or decree of a competent Court.

The Policy defines consent for purposes of administrative policy in the following way, and this definition is used when determining whether or not consent was present to determine if Monroe University's policy has been violated.:

Monroe University, as a postsecondary institution located in the State of NY, complies with NY Education Law §6441 in adopting and using the term "affirmative consent" in our policies and procedures. The University uses the definition of affirmative consent when determining whether or not a policy violation has occurred, which is a definition separate and apart from any criminal laws.

Affirmative consent is defined as 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.

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

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

c. Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time.

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

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

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

Consent must be knowing, voluntary and mutual. Voluntary consent means that consent under coercion such as a threat of violence is not consent. Mutual means that all parties must consent.

Important Information for Persons Impacted by Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and/or Stalking – Preserving Evidence

A person impacted by Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking should preserve evidence in the event that they decide to file a report with law enforcement, participate in a criminal investigation, and/or provide information/evidence that could be useful in school conduct proceedings or otherwise may be helping in proving the offense occurred or could assist the victim in obtaining an order or protection, restraining order, or other lawful stay away document. The following are evidence preservation suggestions for victims. Since acts of domestic and dating violence may also include sexual abuse, the suggestions below may be applicable to one case and not another; however, do to the nature of co-occurring offenses (a victim may suffer more than one offense in an incident) the list is intended to be comprehensive.

- **Use a safe device and safe storage.** If the abusive person may monitor the phone, cloud account, email, location sharing, shared family plan, or computer, use a trusted friend's device, a library computer, or another safer device. Store evidence somewhere the abusive person cannot access.
- **Do not delete, edit, crop, annotate, or "clean up" originals.** Make copies, but keep the original texts, emails, photos, call logs, voicemails, social media posts, devices, and physical items unchanged when possible.
- **Keep a dated incident log.** Write down each incident as soon as safely possible: date, time, location, what happened, exact words/threats, injuries, property damage, whether children/pets were present, witnesses, police/medical involvement, and what evidence exists.
- **Photograph injuries and property damage.** Take clear photos of bruises, scratches, swelling, torn clothing, broken doors, damaged phones, overturned furniture, holes in walls, destroyed belongings, etc. Take both close-up and wider-context photos, and repeat photos over several days if bruises or injuries become more visible. The Hotline recommends documenting injuries, damage, dates, times, and descriptions.

- **Get medical care and keep medical records.** Medical records can document injuries even when photos do not. This is especially urgent after choking/strangulation, head injury, pregnancy-related violence, sexual assault, or injuries that seem minor but could worsen.
- **Preserve texts, DMs, emails, call logs, and voicemails.** Screenshot or print messages showing threats, harassment, admissions, stalking, coercion, intimidation, unwanted sexual images, or controlling behavior. Capture the sender/recipient, phone number or username, profile, date, time, and the full conversation context—not just one isolated message.
- **Be careful with apps that notify screenshots.** Some messaging or social media apps may notify the other person when screenshots or screen recordings are taken. A safer option may be using a second trusted device to photograph or video the evidence on the screen.
- **Back up evidence in more than one safe place.** Consider a password-protected email account used only for documentation, a backup drive, printed copies stored outside the home, or copies held by a trusted person, advocate, or lawyer. Avoid saving evidence to shared cloud accounts, shared photo libraries, shared phone plans, or devices the abusive person can access.
- **Save evidence of stalking or technology abuse.** Keep screenshots/photos of GPS tracking, location-sharing settings, AirTags/trackers, spyware warnings, fake accounts, impersonation, login alerts, smart-home abuse, unwanted monitoring, or surveillance camera footage.
- **Preserve physical evidence.** Keep torn or bloody clothing, damaged phones, broken objects, written notes, gifts used to threaten/control, weapons if safely left untouched, bedding, or items from the scene. For clothing or bedding connected to sexual assault, use separate **paper** bags rather than plastic when possible. RAINN explains that paper bags are used to store physical evidence such as clothing, and potential evidence can be placed in a paper bag if law enforcement is not involved immediately.
- **After sexual assault, preserve evidence before washing if possible.** If the person may want a sexual assault forensic exam, try to avoid showering, bathing, cleaning, changing clothes, using the restroom, or brushing/combing hair until after speaking with a medical provider or advocate—only if this is safe and tolerable.
- **Ask for a SAFE/SANE exam where appropriate.** A sexual assault forensic exam can document injuries, collect samples, provide STI/pregnancy-related care, and preserve evidence. More information on these exams specific to NY may be located in the next section of this document.
- **Keep reports and official paperwork.** Save police reports, incident numbers, protective order filings, court papers, medical discharge instructions, photos taken by police/medical staff, campus Title IX reports, workplace reports, shelter/advocate notes if available, and communications with landlords, schools, or employers.
- **Record witnesses and disclosures.** Write down who saw injuries, heard threats, saw damaged property, received texts from the abuser, or was told about the abuse soon after it happened. Note names, contact information, what they observed, and

when.

- **Check recording laws before secretly recording calls or conversations.** Audio/video recording laws vary by state and country; in some places, recording without the other person's consent may be illegal or unusable.
- **Do not publicly post evidence unless advised.** Posting screenshots, allegations, or private images online can create safety, privacy, custody, or legal problems. Safer options are usually giving copies to an advocate, lawyer, law enforcement, medical provider, court, or campus/workplace investigator when appropriate.

For victims of sexual assault, victims should proceed to a hospital certified by the New York State Department of Health as a Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE) Center of Excellence, which offer a victim-centered approach to acute health care for sexual assault patients.

The SAFE Centers listed below provide sexual assault patients with:

- Sensitive, victim-centered, medical and forensic health care performed by a specially trained Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE).
- Care that is timely, compassionate, and patient-centered, in a designated and appropriately equipped private room.
- Assurance about the quality of collection, documentation, preservation and custody of physical evidence by utilizing a trained and New York State Department of Health certified sexual assault forensic examiner to perform exams. These examiners are available to provide expert testimony if patients choose to report crimes to law enforcement.
- Psycho-social and legal support by a specially trained Rape Crisis Advocate or Counselor.
- Reliable referrals to mental and physical health care and follow-up services.

Bronx SAFE Locations:

- North Central Bronx Hospital (HHC), 3424 Kossuth Avenue and East 210th Street, Bronx, NY 10467
- Lincoln Medical and Mental Health Center (HHC), 234 East 149th Street, Bronx, NY 10451
- Jacobi Hospital (HHC), 1400 Pelham Parkway S, Bronx, NY 10461

Westchester SAFE Location:

- Westchester Medical Center, 100 Woods Road, Valhalla, NY 10595

To find additional New York SAFE Hospital Locations visit:
https://profiles.health.ny.gov/hospital/designated_center/SAFE+Designated+Hospital

In New York and in St. Lucia evidence may be collected even if you choose not to make a report to law enforcement[1].

New York requires healthcare providers to offer patients an initial forensic exam for sexual assault evidence preservation and to inform them that the state's Office of Victim Services (OVS) is responsible for storing unreported evidence kits for 20 years, without requiring the victim to report the assault to law enforcement. At the time of evidence collection, all hospitals

[1] Under the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, starting in 2009, states must certify that they do not "require a victim of sexual assault to participate in the criminal justice system or cooperate with law enforcement in order to be provided with a forensic medical exam, reimbursement for charges incurred on account of such an exam, or both."

must obtain patient consent to either transfer evidence to the Office of Victim Services' storage facility or release evidence to law enforcement. Victims do not have to report to law enforcement to have an exam, and the cost of such an exam can be billed directly to OVS. An advocate from a local rape crisis or victim assistance organization can explain options and offer support. In St. Lucia, sexual assault forensic exams are offered to victims at the following medical facilities: OKE Universal Hospital (formerly Victoria Hospital) in Castries, St. Jude Hospital in Vieux Fort, and Gros Islet Polyclinic in Gros Islet. Medical staff may notify the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force Vulnerable Persons Team, but victims can decline to speak with the officers.

It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence may be preserved that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred/or is occurring or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted infections.

Survivors of sexual assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence & Stalking are encouraged to take the following actions immediately:

2. Go to a safe place.

3. Contact or have a friend contact **Public Safety on the Bronx Campus at 646-393-8495 or the New Rochelle Campus at 914-740-6854 or contact the Dean of Administration & Operations at St. Lucia 758-456-3200.** Public Safety (for the Bronx and New Rochelle) or the Dean of Administration & Operations (for St. Lucia) will assist you in reporting the crime to the police and in getting medical and counseling services.

Additional support and help is available through:

Rape or Crisis Programs:

- *NYS Domestic and Sexual Violence Prevention Hotline: 1.800.942.6906*
- *New York State Police, Campus Sexual Assault Victims Unit: 1.844.845.7269*

BRONX Campus:

- *Bronx DA's Office, Crime Victims Assistance Unit: 718.590.2114*
- *Kingsbridge Heights Community Center – Changing Futures Program: 718.884.0700 x100*
- *Safe Horizon – NYC: 1.800.621.HOPE (4673) – Bronx Family Justice Center*
- *Domestic & Other Violence Emergencies (DOVE) Program @ NY Presbyterian:* 212-305-9060

NEW ROCHELLE Campus:

- *Westchester Community Opportunity Program (WestCOP), Victim Assistance Services: 855.827.2255 / 914.345.3111*
- *Westchester Hispanic Coalition / Make the Road: 1.844.926.6627 (844.YA.NO.MAS)*

ST. LUCIA Campus:

- *St. Lucia Crisis Centre (24-hour): +1.758.453.6848*
- *Women's Support Center: Dial 202*
- *Raise Your Voice Saint Lucia Inc.: +1.758 487.2329*

    - Do not touch any evidence or straighten up the area where the assault occurred.

    - It is strongly recommended that survivors of a sexual assault do not shower, bathe, douche, brush your teeth, use mouthwash, comb your hair or change your clothes, as these actions will destroy evidence of the attack.

    - It is strongly recommended that you go to a hospital emergency room. Public Safety will assist. Medical evidence for use in a criminal prosecution of a criminal offense is collected at the hospital.
    - NOTE: You are NOT obligated to press charges just because you consent to this procedure; however, this evidence is very important should you later decide to prosecute. Public Safety or the police will provide transportation if needed. Bring a full change of clothing because the clothes you were wearing at the time of the attack may be kept as evidence.

Crisis Management Team

Crisis Management Team members respond to crisis incidents reported to Public Safety, including incidents of sexual abuse. Members of the team include the following or their designated representative:

- Senior Vice President of Operations
- Vice President, Compliance and Government Relations
- Director of Public Safety
- Director of Clinical Services, Health and Wellness Office
- Executive Director, Health and Wellness & 504 Disability Services
- Associate Vice President for Student Affairs and Dean of Students, Bronx Campus
- Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students, New Rochelle Campus
- Director of Residence Life
- Title IX Coordinators

A member of the Crisis Management Team will inform the survivor of the following:

- Counseling services are available, both on and off campus.
- Medical services are available off campus.
- Options are available regarding reporting the case to the proper authorities, both on campus and to local police.
- Assistance will be provided in notifying these authorities, if such assistance is needed.

Reporting Sex Offenses

To report a sexual offense, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to Monroe University, please contact the Title IX Coordinator Public Safety, or any administrator. If you have been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you should report the incident promptly to the Title IX Coordinator by calling, writing or coming into the office to report in person and Campus Public Safety (if the victim so desires.)

Title IX Coordinators:

BRONX Campus:	*Jeannette Slim*	**646-393-8547** jslim@monroeu.edu Address: King Hall, 1st Floor, 2501 Jerome Ave, Bronx, NY 10468
NEW ROCHELLE Campus:	*Jamie Kopchynski*	**914-740-6773** jkopchynski@monroeu.edu Address: Main Hall, 1st Floor, 434 Main Street, New Rochelle, NY 10801
ONLINE & ST. LUCIA Campuses:	*Christopher E. Barto*	**914-740-6436** cbarto@monroeu.edu Address: Huguenot Center, 3rd Floor, 145 Huguenot Street, New Rochelle, NY 10801

Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking made to Campus Public Safety will automatically be referred to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation regardless of if the complainant choses to pursue criminal charges.

Students and employees at the St. Lucia campus or enrolled fully Online can report incidents to either the Bronx or the New Rochelle campus contacts.

To notify local law enforcement to file a complaint against the perpetrator, contact:

BRONX Campus:	*NYPD 52nd Precinct:*	**718-220-5811** Address: 3016 Webster Ave, Bronx, NY 10467 Website: https://www.nyc.gov/site/nypd/bureaus/patrol/precincts/52nd-precinct.page
NEW ROCHELLE Campus:	*New Rochelle Police Department:*	**914-654-2300** Address: City Hall, 475 North Ave #2, New Rochelle, NY 10801 Website: https://www.newrochelleny.com/police

Although the university strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement (including on campus law enforcement and/or local police), it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report. Furthermore, victims have the right to decline to notify law enforcement. However, the University Title IX Coordinators will assist any victim with notifying law enforcement if the victim so desires. The NYPD-52nd Precinct or New Rochelle Police Department (NRPD) may also be reached directly by calling the above number or visiting in person at the above address. Additional information about the NYPD-52nd Precinct or NRPD may be found online at the above websites. A report can be filed with the local police in the precinct or with officers who arrive on scene at a reported incident.

A complaint may also be filed through Monroe University's Disciplinary Procedure (outlined below). Sexual assault survivors may pursue one, both, or neither of these options. Monroe Public Safety Staff or Title IX Coordinators will assist you in contacting local law enforcement to file a complaint.

Assistance for Victims: Rights & Options

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the university will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options. Such written information will include:

- the procedures victims should follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking has occurred;
- information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties;
- a statement that the institution will provide written notification to students and employees about victim services within the institution and in the community;
- a statement regarding the institution's provisions about options for, available assistance in, and how to request accommodations and protective measures; and
- an explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action

Accommodations and Protective Measures Available for Victims

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, Monroe University will provide written notification to students and employees about accommodations available to them, including academic, living, transportation, protective orders and working situations. The written notification will include information regarding the accommodation options, available assistance in requesting accommodations, and how to request accommodations and protective measures (i.e., the notification will include the name and contact information for the individual or office that should be contacted to request the accommodations).

At the victim's request, and to the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, university

offices will work cooperatively to assist the victim in obtaining accommodations. If reasonably available, a victim may be offered changes to academic, living, working, protective measures or transportation situations regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement. Examples of options for a potential change to the academic situation may be to transfer to a different section of a class, withdraw and take a class at another time if there is no option for moving to a different section, etc. Potential changes to living situations may include moving to a different room or residence hall. Possible changes to work situations may include changing working hours. Possible changes in transportation may include having the student or employee park in a different location, assisting the student or employee with a safety escort, etc.

To request changes to academic, living, transportation and/or working situations or protective measures, a victim should contact one of our Title IX Coordinators or the Title IX Administrator via email, phone, or in-person at follows:

Jeannette Slim, Bronx Title IX Coordinator
Academic Advisor/DSO
King Hall – Student Services Office, 1st Floor
2501 Jerome Avenue
Bronx, NY 10468
Office: 646-393-8547
jslim@monroeu.edu

Jamie Kopchynski, New Rochelle Title IX Coordinator
Director, Office of Student Athletes
Main Hall – Student Services Office, 1st Floor
434 Main Street
New Rochelle, NY 10801
Office: 914.740.6773
Cell: 332.268.0498
jkopchynski@monroeu.edu

Christopher E. Barto, University Title IX Administrator & Title VI Coordinator
Vice President, Compliance and Government Relations
Huguenot Center, 3rd Floor
145 Huguenot Street
New Rochelle, NY 10801
Office: 914.740.6590
Cell: 917.837.4627
cbarto@monroeu.edu

If the victim wishes to receive assistance in requesting these accommodations, she or he may contact one of our Title IX Coordinators or the Title IX Administrator as outlined above or may also contact the Office of Counseling Services or the Department of Public Safety via email, phone, or in-person as follows:

Office of Counseling Services
Jessica Pollas, LCSW LMSW
Director of Clinical Services
Main Hall – Student Services Office, 1st Floor
434 Main Street
New Rochelle, NY 10801

Cell: 646-413-3539
WhatsApp: 646-413-3539
jpollas@monroeu.edu

Department of Public Safety
Paula Green
Director of Public Safety
Allison Hall – 1st Floor
368 Main Street
New Rochelle, NY 10801
Office: 914-740-6612 or 914-740-6854
pgreen@monroeu.edu

Sexual assault survivors may also contact any of the above individuals to request that Monroe issue a mutual "no contact order" barring the alleged perpetrator from contacting them while an investigation is pending. Such an order will be issued at the sole discretion of the Monroe administrators.

Sexual assault survivors may also pursue a request for restraining orders, orders of protection, or similar lawful orders from civil or criminal court.

Rights of Victims and the Institution's Responsibilities for Orders of Protection, "No Contact" Orders, Restraining Orders, or Similar Lawful Orders Issued by a Criminal, Civil, or Tribal Court or by the Institution

University-Issued "No Contact" Orders

Monroe University may issue an institutional mutual no contact order if deemed appropriate or at the request of the victim or accused. If the University receives a report that such an institutional no contact order has been violated, the University will initiate disciplinary proceedings appropriate to the status of the accused (student, employee, etc.) and will impose sanctions if the accused is found responsible for violating the no contact order.

New York State Issued Orders of Protection

Monroe University complies with New York State law in recognizing orders of protection. Any person who obtains an order of protection from New York or any reciprocal state (a valid order or protection from any other U.S. state, territory, or tribal court) should provide a copy to the Department of Public Safety and the Office of the Title IX Administrator. A complainant may then meet with Public Safety to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for Public Safety and the victim to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to: escorts, changing housing accommodations, changing classroom location or allowing a student to complete assignments from home. The University cannot apply for a legal order of protection, no contact order or restraining order for a victim from the applicable jurisdiction(s).

What is an Order of Protection in New York State?

In New York State an order of protection is issued by the court to limit the behavior of someone who harms or threatens to harm another person. It is used to address safety issues, including domestic violence. It can be issued for civil, family, and criminal complaints.

What does an order of protection do?

An order of protection can order someone not to injure, threaten or harass you, your family, or any other people listed in the order. For example, it can order someone to:

- have no contact with you, your family, household members, or your children, regardless of their age (see: Melanie's Law)
- move out of your home
- follow custody orders for shared children
- pay you child support
- not own or have access to guns

An order of protection must be served to the person it is being filed against in order for it to be valid and enforceable.

Different Types of Orders of Protections in New York and Where Can I Get Them?
You can get an order of protection from a Family Court, a court that hears criminal cases, or a Supreme Court. Some jurisdictions also have specific courts for cases involving domestic violence. Some courts may allow you to file motions and attend hearings remotely.

Family Court
Family Court issues orders of protection as part of a civil, non-criminal, case. You start the case by filing a Family Offense Petition. If you need to file for an order of protection outside of family court business hours, local town and city courts can issue temporary orders for family court. You will still need to go to family court after when it is open.

Criminal Court
A criminal court generally issues a criminal order of protection as a condition of release and/or bail in a criminal case against the accused person. A criminal court order of protection can only be issued against a person who has been charged with a crime. In these cases, the district attorney can request an order of protection for the victim. If the district attorney is not present, for example in arraignments after hours, you may request the arresting officer to request the judge to issue one on your behalf.

Supreme Court
The Supreme Court can issue orders of protection during a divorce case. You ask the court for an order of protection during the divorce case by making a Motion or Order to Show Cause. You can also ask the Judge for an order of protection on your court date. The judge decides whether to issue the order of protection and what terms and conditions will be included in the order.

Integrated Domestic Violence Court (IDV)
An IDV court hears cases in their jurisdiction that involve both family and criminal complaints and can issue protective orders as well.

What are the differences between family and criminal orders of protection?

Family Court	Criminal Court
You must be present in court and participate.	The District Attorney may be able to handle the case without you if there is other evidence of the crime.
You can decide to stop the case by withdrawing your petition during the case.	You can't stop the case if you decide you no longer want to continue. Only the District Attorney can withdraw the case.
The case is between you and the	Criminal charges must be filed by the police or

Family Court	Criminal Court
person who did harm, also known as the respondent.	District Attorney. The case is between the People of the State of New York and the defendant. The defendant is charged with crimes.
The case can result in a final order of protection that the respondent must follow.	The case can result in a final order of protection. The case can also result in criminal convictions.
Requires a lower level of proof ("preponderance of the evidence").	Requires a higher level of proof ("beyond a reasonable doubt").
Records are private, but the courtrooms are open to the public.	Records and courtrooms are open to the public.

More info on NY State issued Orders of Protection can be found at: https://opdv.ny.gov/orders-protection.

Tribal Court Issued Orders of Protection
Indian Nation Tribal Courts may also issue Orders of Protection. There are many different tribal court jurisdictions in the United States – a listing on known jurisdictions and contact information is available at the Tribal Court Clearinghouse: https://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/justice.htm.

Information on Native American Services available through the NY State Office of Children and Family Services is available at: https://ocfs.ny.gov/programs/nas/.

St. Lucia Protection Orders
A victim may make an ex parte (an application made to the court without notice to the respondent) application to the court in the prescribed form for an interim protection order on the grounds that the respondent has committed; has threatened to commit; has attempted to commit; or is likely to commit an act of domestic violence.

A person with material interest for the victim or if the victim is a child or dependent of a victim, resides or resided with the victim, relies on the person for his/her welfare, and is in the custody of the Director of Human Services, they can apply for a protection order on the victim's behalf. The person making an application on behalf of the victim shall obtain the prior written consent of the victim except where the victim is a child or by reason of mental disorder or any other temporary or permanent incapacity, whether from intoxication or any other cause, is unable to understand the nature and consequences of the act to which he/she consents.

The types of protection orders available include:
- Interim Protection Orders: Temporary protection while awaiting a hearing and valid until the court decides on a final protection order.
- Final Protection Order: Is a long-term protection order after a court hearing that can last up to 3 years, and renewable upon application.

An application must specify:
- the facts on which the application is based
- the nature of the interim protection order applied for
- the name of the police station closest to the victim's place of residence

The application must be accompanied by:
- an affidavit provided by the victim
- a police complaint
- any other document in support of the application.

The court will consider various information to grant an interim protection order. If the Court is satisfied that the Respondent has committed, has attempted to commit, has threatened to commit, or is likely to commit an act of domestic violence, the Court shall issue an interim protection order against him/her. Where the applicant and respondent are parties to civil or criminal proceedings the Court may grant an interim protection order without an application being made to the Court.

The Court may grant an interim protection order for a period not exceeding twenty-eight (28) days. An interim protection order is automatically extended for a further period of fifteen (15) days where the Court is unable to hear and determine the proceedings for a final protection order before the expiration of the twenty-eight (28) day period.

A respondent may, on being served with an interim protection order and notice of proceedings of a final protection order, file an affidavit with the Court by the date specified in the notice of proceedings for the final protection order.

Where a notice of proceedings for a final protection order is served on the respondent and the respondent fails to appear in person on the date and time fixed for that matter, the Court may, in the absence of the respondent:
- proceed to hear and determine the matter
- issue a warrant for the respondent to be arrested and brought before the Court
- adjourn the matter
- grant a final protection order.

Procedures the University Will Follow When a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking is Reported

The University has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to victims who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, including informing individuals about their right to file criminal charges as well as the availability of counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other services on and/or off campus as well as additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant[2] and an accused party, such as changes to housing, academic, protective orders, transportation and working situations, if reasonably available. The University will make such accommodations or protective measures, if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to the Department of Public Safety or local law enforcement. Students should contact one of our Title IX Coordinators or the Title IX Administrator via email, phone, or in-person at follows:

Jeannette Slim, Bronx Title IX Coordinator
Academic Advisor/DSO
King Hall – Student Services Office, 1st Floor
2501 Jerome Avenue
Bronx, NY 10468

[2] EDITORIAL NOTE – NOT FOR PUBLICATION IN ASR: This document will use “victim” and “complainant” and “perpetrator” and “accused party” interchangeably. Each institution needs to use language consistent with their institutional policies.

Office: 646-393-8547
jslim@monroeu.edu

Jamie Kopchynski, New Rochelle Title IX Coordinator
Director, Office of Student Athletes
Main Hall – Student Services Office, 1st Floor
434 Main Street
New Rochelle, NY 10801
Office: 914.740.6773
Cell: 332.268.0498
jkopchynski@monroeu.edu

Christopher E. Barto, University Title IX Administrator
Vice President, Compliance and Government Relations
Huguenot Center, 3rd Floor
145 Huguenot Street
New Rochelle, NY 10801
Office: 914.740.6590
Cell: 917.837.4627
cbarto@monroeu.edu

Employees should contact the Office of Human Resources via email, phone, or in-person as follows:

Rena Prashad
Vice President, People and Culture
Huguenot Center, 4th Floor
145 Huguenot Street
New Rochelle, NY 10801
Office: 914.740.6468
rprashad@monroeu.edu

Kerry Wirsing
Executive Director, Human Resources
Huguenot Center, 4th Floor
145 Huguenot Street
New Rochelle, NY 10801
Office:
kwirsing@monroeu.edu

If a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking is reported to the University, below are the procedures that the University will follow:

Incident Being Reported	Procedure Institution Will Follow
Sexual Assault	Depending on when reported (immediate vs delayed report), institution will provide complainant with access to medical care Institution will assess immediate safety needs of complainant Institution will assist complainant with contacting local police if complainant requests AND provide the complainant with contact information for local police department

Incident Being Reported	Procedure Institution Will Follow
	Institution will provide complainant with referrals to on and off campus mental health providers Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, if appropriate. Institution will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim's rights and options Institution will provide a "No trespass" (PNG) directive to accused party if deemed appropriate Institution will provide written instructions on how to apply for Protective Order Institution will provide a copy of the policy applicable to Sexual Assault to the complainant and inform the complainant regarding timeframes for inquiry, investigation and resolution . Institution will inform the complainant of the outcome of the investigation, whether or not the accused will be administratively charged and what the outcome of the hearing is . Institution will enforce the anti-retaliation policy and take immediate and separate action against parties that retaliate against a person for complaining of sex-based discrimination or for assisting in the investigation . Institution official receiving the report will forward the report to the Title IX Coordinator in accordance with the institution's policy and procedure
Stalking	Institution will assess immediate safety needs of complainant Institution will assist complainant with contacting local police if complainant requests AND provide the complainant with contact information for local police department Institution will provide written instructions on how to apply for Protective Order Institution will provide written information to complainant on how to preserve evidence Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate Institution will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim's rights and options Institution will provide a "No trespass" (PNG) directive to accused party if deemed appropriate Institution official receiving the report will forward the report to the Title IX Coordinator in accordance with the institution's policy and procedure

Dating Violence	1. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of complainant 2. Institution will assist complainant with contacting local police if complainant requests AND provide the complainant with contact information for local police department 3. Institution will provide written instructions on how to apply for Protective Order 4. Institution will provide written information to complainant on how to preserve evidence 5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate

	6. Institution will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim's rights and options 7. Institution will provide a "No trespass" (PNG) directive to accused party if deemed appropriate 8. Institution official receiving the report will forward the report to the Title IX Coordinator in accordance with the institution's policy and procedure
Domestic Violence	1. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of complainant 2. Institution will assist complainant with contacting local police if complainant requests AND complainant provided with contact information for local police department 3. Institution will provide written instructions on how to apply for Protective Order 4. Institution will provide written information to complainant on how to preserve evidence 5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate 6. Institution will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim's rights and options 7. Institution will provide a "No trespass" (PNG) directive to accused party if deemed appropriate 8. Institution official receiving the report will forward the report to the Title IX Coordinator in accordance with the institution's policy and procedure

On and Off Campus Services for Victims

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, Monroe University will provide written notification to students and employees about existing assistance with and/or information about obtaining resources and services including counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement. These resources include the following for Monroe's NYC campuses:

ON-CAMPUS	Type of Services Available	Service Provider	Contact Information
Counseling	Students: Personal Counseling & Psychological Services	Monroe's Health & Wellness Office	646-413-3539
Health	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mental Health	Students: Psychological Services	Monroe's Health & Wellness Office	646-413-3539
Victim Advocacy	Students: Support and Referrals	Monroe's Title IX Coordinators	Bronx: 646-393-8547 New Rochelle: 914-740-6773
Legal Assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A
Visa and Immigration	Students:	Monroe's	914-740-6464

ON-CAMPUS	Type of Services Available	Service Provider	Contact Information
Assistance	Maintaining Status, CPT Assistance	International Student Services Office	
Student Financial Aid	Students: Financial Aid Counseling and Application Assistance	Monroe's Office of Financial Aid	Bronx: 646-393-8400 New Rochelle: 914-740-6849

OFF CAMPUS	Type of Services Available	Service Provider	Contact Information
Counseling	Trauma-Informed Counseling Services	Safe Horizon	1-800-621-HOPE (4673)
Health	Health Services	*Students: Mt. Sinai Adolescent Health Center (up to age 26) *Employees: Cigna Health	*212-423-3000 *800-244-6224
Mental Health	Services for all forms of Stress, Trauma, Depression and Anxiety	NYC 988 & NYS Be Well Programs	Call or Text 988
Victim Advocacy	Victim Advocacy & Support Services	*Kingsbridge Heights Community Center * Westchester Community Opportunity Program (WestCOP)	*718-884-0700 x100 *855-827-2255 / 914-345-3111
Legal Assistance	Assistance with Orders of Protection and Filing Criminal Charges	*NYS Domestic and Sexual Violence Prevention *Bronx DA's Office, Crime Victims Assistance Unit	*Hotline: 1-800-942-6906 * 718-590-2114
Visa and Immigration Assistance	Legal Immigration Advice & Counsel	Jesse Ruhl, Attorney SEVIS Education & Consulting, LLC	215-300-1507
Student	Students:	U.S.	800-433-3243

OFF CAMPUS	Type of Services Available	Service Provider	Contact Information
Financial Aid	Federal Financial Aid Information	Department of Education	
Student Financial Aid	Students: NY Financial Aid Information	NY State Higher Education Services Corporation	888-697-4372 https://www.hesc.ny.gov/about/contact-us

Other resources available to persons who report being the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, include:

Bronx District Attorney's Office
General Information: 718-590-2000
Bias Hotline: 718-590-BIAS (2427)
Child Abuse/Sex Crimes: 718-838-7176
Crime Victims Assistance Unit: 718-590-2114
Domestic Violence Bureau: 718-838-6688
Elder Abuse: 718-590-2260

Westchester County District Attorney's Office (serving New Rochelle)
Domestic Violence Bureau at (914) 995-3000
Sex Crimes Bureau at (914) 995-3000
Child Abuse/Elder Abuse at (914) 995-3000

NYC Family Justice Centers: https://www.nyc.gov/site/ocdv/programs/family-justice-centers.page
All Family Justice Centers are open and providing services including immediate safety planning, shelter assistance and other vital services by phone or in person.

Call 311 to be connected to the nearest NYC Family Justice Center (Monday-Friday, 9am-5pm)

Find resources and support in NYC by searching the City's NYC HOPE Resource Directory.

Call **NYC's 24-Hour Hope Hotline**: 1-800-621-HOPE (4673) for immediate safety planning, shelter assistance, and other resources. TTY: 800-810-7444

NYC Family Justice Centers can help you with:

- Planning for your safety
- Applying for public benefits, shelter, housing, and other support services and programs
- Mental health and counseling services for you and your children to support emotional well-being
- Referrals to job training and education programs, including educational workshops to help with budgeting, credit repair, resume writing, and interviewing skills
- Legal help for orders of protection, custody, visitation, child support, divorce, housing, and immigration
- Connecting to trained law enforcement, such as the NYPD, the NYC Sheriff's Office, and the District Attorney's Office

National Sexual Assault Hotline (RAINN): 800-656-HOPE (4673)
National Domestic Violence Hotline: 800-799-SAFE (7233)
National Suicide & Crisis Lifeline: 988
Anti-Defamation League (ADL): 212-885-7970 (NYC Office)
EEOC Discrimination Hotline: 800-669-4000

http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/sexassault.htm - Department of Justice
http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html – Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights

Students and employees affiliated with Monroe University's Saint Lucia campus may access the University's on-campus supportive measures, reporting options, counseling referrals, academic accommodations, workplace accommodations, safety planning, and other assistance available under the University's Equal Opportunity and Nondiscrimination Policy and Resolution Procedures by contacting the University's Title IX Coordinator or other designated University officials. Individuals seeking assistance should identify themselves as a Monroe University student or employee affiliated with the Saint Lucia campus so that appropriate support, resources, and accommodations can be coordinated.

In addition to University-provided resources, students and employees in Saint Lucia may access community-based victim advocacy, counseling/mental health, medical, legal, law enforcement, shelter, and crisis intervention services through local organizations and agencies. Available off-campus resources include the following:

Emergency Services
- Emergency: 999 for law enforcement; 911 for fire and ambulance

Royal Saint Lucia Police Force – Vulnerable Persons Team
- Specializes in sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse, and vulnerable victim cases
- Phone: (758) 485-6023 or (758) 287-6664 or (758) 285-8122

Crisis Intervention and Victim Advocacy

St. Lucia Crisis Centre
- Crisis counseling, victim support, domestic violence and sexual violence assistance
- Address: 107 Chaussee Road, Castries, Saint Lucia
- Main Office: (758) 453-6848
- 24-Hour Hotline: (758) 712-7574
- Counseling Line: (758) 453-1521

Women's Support Centre
- 24-hour crisis hotline for victims of intimate partner violence and gender-based violence
- Crisis Hotline: 202
- Emergency shelter and support services available
- Castries, Saint Lucia

Raise Your Voice Saint Lucia Inc
- Advocacy, victim support, referrals, public education, and assistance for survivors of gender-based violence
- Address: Manoel Street, Castries, Saint Lucia
- Office: (758) 487-2329

- Mobile: (758) 723-4227

Government Assistance and Social Services, including victim advocacy, housing, financial support, etc.

Department of Gender Relations
- Counseling, legal referrals, safety planning, alternative housing referrals, and victim support
- Corner of High Street and Chisel Street, Castries, Saint Lucia
- Phone: (758) 716-3123
- Alternate: (758) 468-5197
- Email: gender.relations@govt.lc
- Website: https://genderlms.govt.lc/

Human Services & Family Affairs
- Government social services and victim assistance
- Chaussee Road, Castries, Saint Lucia
- Phone: (758) 468-5372

Shelter and Housing Assistance

Women's Support Shelter
- Emergency shelter and residential services for women and children fleeing abuse
- Castries, Saint Lucia
- Government-operated support shelter providing residential and outreach services for victims of abuse
- Tel: +1 758 730 0397
  Tel: +1 758 716 3123
  Hours: 24/7

Family Court Domestic Violence Services
- Domestic violence case assistance and referrals to emergency shelter
- Castries: (758) 468-3309
- Vieux Fort: (758) 454-6225

Counseling, Health, and Mental Health Resources

Girls of A Feather St. Lucia Inc.
- Trauma-informed counseling, telehealth support, and referral services
- American Drywall Building, Office 6, Vide Bouteille, Castries
- Phone: (758) 519-7263

National Mental Wellness Centre
- Mental health and crisis intervention services
- Millennium Highway, Castries
- Phone: (758) 452-7393
- National Mental Health Helpline: 203

Medical Services for Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Victims
St. Jude Hospital
- Clinical management of rape and sexual assault
- Vieux Fort, Saint Lucia
- Sexual assault and dating/domestic violence response services available

- Contact: (758) 727-4068

St. Lucia Planned Parenthood Association
- STI testing and treatment
- HIV counseling and testing
- Sexual and reproductive health services
- Castries, Saint Lucia
- Phone: (758) 452-4335

Forensic Labs
Tel: +1 758 452 7200
Hours: M-F 8:00 – 4:30

Legal Assistance

Legal Aid Authority
- Legal advice and representation for eligible individuals
- Castries, Saint Lucia
- Phone: (758) 431-7893
- Alternate: (758) 724-3363

Family Court
Tel:+1 758 468 3309
Hours: M-F 8:00 – 4:30

Visa/Immigration Assistance
Information about U.S. Citizen Services in the Eastern Caribbean may be accessed at: https://usacs-info.com/ or via our Call Center.
Local Numbers:
Bridgetown:
246 623 9832
246 623 9833
Callers in the United States: +1 703 988 5710

Confidentiality
Victims may request that directory information on file with the University be withheld by request to the Office of the Registrar at 646-393-8312 or registrar@monroeu.edu.

Regardless of whether a victim has opted-out of allowing the University to share “directory information,” personally identifiable information about the victim and other necessary parties will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons who have a specific need-to-know, i.e., those who are investigating/adjudicating the report or those involved in providing support services to the victim, including accommodations and protective measures. By only sharing personally identifiable information with individuals on a need-to-know basis, the institution will maintain as confidential, any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

The University does not publish the name of crime victims or other identifiable information regarding victims in the Daily Crime Log or in the annual crime statistics that are disclosed in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act. Furthermore, if a Timely Warning Notice is issued on the basis of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault

or stalking, the name of the victim and other personally identifiable information about the victim will be withheld.

Counseling Services

Counseling services are available through Monroe University and local support agencies.

The University provides in-person and virtual professional counseling support for students through the **Health & Wellness Office**. Please call or text the office at **646-413-3539** to schedule an appointment. Monroe personnel can also assist sexual assault survivors in connecting with local community-based support services that can provide additional resources or see our off-campus chart for additional information.

Monroe University Grievance Procedure and Disciplinary Action

Members of the University community who are the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault may elect to pursue disciplinary action against the perpetrator or perpetrators through Monroe University's Non-Discrimination Policy and Resolution Procedures. This Policy establishes a single, comprehensive nondiscrimination framework for Monroe University. Allegations are resolved under different procedures based on the nature of the conduct and applicable law; however, all reports are received, assessed, and addressed pursuant to this unified Policy. The use of separate procedures does not diminish the University's obligation to respond promptly and equitably to all allegations of discrimination or harassment.

Adjudication of Violations

Procedure B: Title IX & Sexual Misconduct Resolution Procedure is designed to provide a prompt, fair, and impartial initial investigation and final resolution into alleged misconduct. In all instances, the process will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the institution's policy and that is transparent to the accuser and the accused. Usually, the resolution of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking complaints are completed within the timeframe specified in the procedure that the institution maintains. However, the procedure allows for extensions of timeframes for good cause with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay. The investigation is conducted by Monroe officials who receive annual training from the SUNY Student Conduct Institute (SUNY SCI) on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and how to conduct an investigation and hearing that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.

Furthermore, Procedure B provides that:

1. The accuser and the accused will have timely notice for meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present;
2. The accuser, the accused and appropriate officials will have timely and equal access to any information that will be used during formal and informal disciplinary meeting and hearings;
3. The institutional disciplinary procedures will not be conducted by officials who have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused;

4. The accuser and the accused will have the same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding. The accuser and the accused each have the opportunity to be advised by an advisor of their choice at any stage of the process and to be accompanied by that advisor to any related meeting or proceeding. The University will not limit the choice of advisor or presence for either the accuser or the accused in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding. However, the role of the advisor is limited, other than in a disciplinary hearing proceeding, to speaking privately to their advisee during any such meeting or proceeding but may not present evidence or otherwise participate in the interview or meeting. During a Hearing, the advisor will be permitted to cross-examine witnesses and address the Hearing Officer in connection with that cross-examination but will not otherwise be permitted to address the Hearing Officer. A party may request a brief recess to consult with their advisor, which may be granted at the discretion of the Investigator or Hearing Officer. An advisor who is disruptive and fails to comply with the participation boundaries may be removed from any meeting, interview or hearing and may be barred from future meetings, interviews or hearing in the matter.
5. The accuser and the accused will be notified simultaneously, in writing, of the any initial, interim and final decision of any disciplinary proceeding; and
6. Where an appeal is permitted under the applicable policy, the accuser and the accused will be notified simultaneously in writing, of the procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the result of the institutional disciplinary proceeding. When an appeal is filed, the accuser and the accused will be notified simultaneously in writing of any change to the result prior to the time that it becomes final as well as of the final result once the appeal is resolved.

Types of Disciplinary Proceedings Utilized in Cases of Alleged Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Monroe University maintains a comprehensive Equal Opportunity and Nondiscrimination Policy and Resolution Procedures that governs reports of discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, and retaliation. Allegations of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking are addressed through Procedure B: Title IX & Sexual Misconduct Resolution Procedure.

Procedure B governs the University's full response to allegations of sexual misconduct, including Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, Sex-Based Hostile Environment Harassment, and Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment. There is no other procedure available to respond to complaints of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking at Monroe except for this unified Policy and Procedure B.

Procedure B contains two resolution pathways:
• The Title IX Resolution Process, which applies when allegations satisfy applicable Title IX jurisdictional requirements; and
• The Non-Title IX Resolution Process, which applies when allegations involve prohibited sexual misconduct but do not satisfy the jurisdictional requirements necessary for resolution under Title IX.

The Title IX Coordinator reviews all reports and formal complaints to determine the appropriate resolution pathway. Regardless of whether a matter proceeds through the Title IX Resolution Process or the Non-Title IX Resolution Process, the University will provide supportive measures as appropriate, conduct a prompt, fair, and impartial process, and provide both parties with equal opportunities to participate.

1. How to File a Disciplinary Complaint Under this Policy
   Any person may report Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, or other sexual misconduct to the University.

   Reports may be made in person, by mail, by telephone, by electronic mail, through the University's online reporting form, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving notice of the allegations.

   Reports may be made by:
   • The person alleged to have experienced the misconduct;
   • A third party;
   • A witness; or
   • Any other individual with information regarding the incident.

   Individuals may report conduct to the University, law enforcement, both, or neither.

   Upon receipt of a report, the Title IX Coordinator will:
   • Contact the reporting party;
   • Explain available supportive measures;
   • Explain the process for filing a Formal Complaint;
   • Discuss reporting options and available resources; and
   • Provide information regarding rights and options under University policy.
   A Formal Complaint may be filed by the Complainant or, when appropriate, signed by the Title IX Coordinator.
   The filing of a criminal complaint or participation in a criminal investigation does not prevent the University from conducting its own investigation and resolution process.

2. How the University Determines Whether This Policy Will Be Used

   Upon receipt of a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator conducts an initial assessment.

   The assessment includes consideration of:
   • Whether the allegations, if proven, would constitute conduct prohibited by Procedure B;
   • Whether the alleged conduct constitutes Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, Sexual Harassment, Quid Pro Quo Harassment, or Sex-Based Hostile Environment Harassment;
   • Whether the allegations satisfy applicable Title IX jurisdictional requirements; and
   • Whether immediate supportive measures are necessary.

   For purposes of determining whether the Title IX Resolution Process applies, the Title IX Coordinator evaluates whether:
   1. The alleged conduct occurred in the United States;
   2. The alleged conduct occurred within the University's education program or activity;
   3. The Complainant is participating in or attempting to participate in the University's education program or activity at the time the Formal Complaint is filed; and
   4. The alleged conduct, if proven, would constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment as defined by applicable law.

   If all jurisdictional requirements are satisfied, the complaint proceeds through the Title IX Resolution Process.

   If the allegations involve prohibited sexual misconduct but do not satisfy Title IX jurisdictional

requirements, the complaint proceeds through the Non-Title IX Resolution Process.

The University may consolidate complaints involving common facts, circumstances, parties, or incidents when appropriate.

A dismissal from the Title IX Resolution Process does not preclude the University from addressing the matter through the Non-Title IX Resolution Process.

3. Steps in the Disciplinary Process

Initial Response and Supportive Measures

Following receipt of a report or Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator conducts an initial outreach and assessment.

Supportive measures may be offered before, during, or after any investigation and regardless of whether a Formal Complaint is filed.

Supportive measures may include:
• Academic accommodations;
• Housing modifications;
• Work schedule modifications;
• No-contact directives;
• Increased security measures;
• Transportation assistance;
• Counseling referrals;
• Safety planning; and
• Other individualized measures designed to preserve or restore equal access to educational programs and activities.

Notice of Allegations
If a Formal Complaint is initiated, the University provides written notice to the parties.

The notice generally includes:
• The identities of the parties, if known;
• The conduct allegedly constituting a policy violation;
• The date and location of the alleged incident, if known;
• The applicable procedures;
• The presumption that the Respondent is not responsible unless and until a determination is made; and
• Information concerning advisors and available resources.

If additional allegations arise during the investigation, supplemental written notice will be provided.

Assignment of Investigator

The Title IX Coordinator assigns one or more trained investigators.

Investigators receive annual training regarding:
• Sexual misconduct investigations;
• Trauma-informed practices;

• Relevance and evidence assessment;
• Impartial investigations; and
• Applicable federal and state legal requirements.

The parties are informed of the identity of the investigator(s) and may raise concerns regarding bias or conflicts of interest.

Investigation

The investigation is designed to be prompt, fair, thorough, and impartial.

The investigator may:
• Interview the Complainant;
• Interview the Respondent;
• Interview witnesses;
• Collect documentary evidence;
• Review electronic communications;
• Review social media communications;
• Review photographs, videos, recordings, and digital evidence;
• Obtain police reports when available;
• Obtain medical records when lawfully authorized;
• Review University records; and
• Gather any other relevant information.

Both parties are provided equal opportunities to:
• Present evidence;
• Identify witnesses;
• Submit information;
• Review evidence;
• Suggest additional investigative steps; and
• Respond to information collected by the investigator.

The investigator may identify additional witnesses and evidence independently of the parties.

The University gathers both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.

Advisor Participation

Throughout the investigation and resolution process, each party may be accompanied by an advisor of their choice.

An advisor may be:
• An attorney;
• A family member;
• A friend;
• A support person; or
• Any other individual selected by the party.

The advisor may accompany the party during meetings, interviews, hearings, and appeals.

Review of Evidence

Prior to completion of the investigative report, both parties receive an opportunity to inspect and review evidence directly related to the allegations.

The parties may submit written responses, comments, corrections, and requests for additional investigative steps.

The investigator reviews any responses received before finalizing the investigative report.

Investigative Report

Following completion of the investigation, the investigator prepares a final investigative report summarizing relevant evidence gathered during the investigation.

The report is provided to the parties and to the Decision-Maker before a determination is rendered.

Determination of Applicable Resolution Process

After completion of the investigation, the Title IX Coordinator determines whether the matter will proceed under:
• The Title IX Resolution Process; or
• The Non-Title IX Resolution Process.

Non-Title IX Resolution Process – Student Respondents

When a student respondent is accused of conduct that does not meet Title IX jurisdictional requirements but is prohibited by University policy, the matter proceeds to a live hearing before a trained Decision-Maker.

Prior to the hearing:
• Parties may identify witnesses;
• Parties may submit proposed questions;
• Parties may review the investigative report; and
• Parties may prepare written submissions.

At the hearing:
• The hearing is closed to the public;
• The Decision-Maker controls the proceedings;
• The Decision-Maker determines relevance;
• The Decision-Maker questions parties and witnesses;
• Advisors may be present;
• Witness testimony may be considered; and
• The University records the hearing.

The Decision-Maker evaluates the evidence and determines responsibility.

Non-Title IX Resolution Process – Employee Respondents

When an employee respondent is accused of conduct that does not meet Title IX jurisdictional requirements but is prohibited by University policy, a live hearing is not required.

The Decision-Maker reviews:
• The investigative report;
• Documentary evidence;
• Witness statements;
• Written submissions from the parties; and
• Any additional information deemed necessary.

The Decision-Maker may request additional information before issuing a determination.

Title IX Resolution Process

When allegations satisfy Title IX jurisdictional requirements, a live hearing is conducted. This is true for employee and student complaints (the process is identical.) The hearing may occur in person or through remote technology.

During the hearing:
• The Decision-Maker presides over the proceedings;
• The hearing is closed to the public;
• Parties may have advisors present;
• Advisors conduct cross-examination;
• Parties do not personally conduct cross-examination;
• The Decision-Maker determines relevance before questions are answered;
• Witnesses may be questioned;
• The University creates an official recording; and
• Both parties have equal opportunities to participate.

The University will not draw an adverse inference solely because a party or witness declines to participate or declines to answer questions.

Determination of Responsibility

After reviewing all relevant evidence, the Decision-Maker determines whether the Respondent violated University policy.

The Respondent is presumed not responsible unless and until responsibility is established through the disciplinary process.

The Decision-Maker prepares a written determination that includes:
• The allegations;
• The procedural history of the matter;
• Findings of fact;
• Conclusions regarding policy violations;
• The rationale supporting the determination;
• Any sanctions imposed;
• Any remedies provided; and
• Appeal procedures.

The written determination is provided simultaneously to both parties.

4. Anticipated Timelines
   The University seeks to complete investigations and disciplinary proceedings as promptly as

possible.
Generally, the University seeks to complete the investigation and resolution process within approximately sixty (60) business days following receipt of a Formal Complaint, excluding appeals.

Certain circumstances may require extensions, including:
• Complexity of the allegations;
• Availability of parties or witnesses;
• Requests from law enforcement;
• School breaks or holidays;
• Disability accommodations;
• Language assistance needs; or
• Other good cause.

When delays occur, the University will provide written notice to the parties.

Following issuance of a determination, appeals generally must be submitted within five (5) business days.

5. Decision-Making Process

The University utilizes trained Decision-Makers who are free from conflicts of interest and bias. Decision-Makers are not the investigators assigned to the case.

The Decision-Maker reviews all relevant evidence and evaluates:
• Credibility;
• Reliability;
• Consistency;
• Corroboration;
• Documentary evidence;
• Witness testimony; and
• The totality of the circumstances.

The Decision-Maker applies the preponderance of the evidence standard when determining responsibility.

Both parties receive simultaneous written notification of:
• The outcome;
• Any sanctions;
• Any remedies;
• Appeal procedures; and
• Appeal outcomes.

6. Standard of Evidence

Monroe University utilizes the preponderance of the evidence standard for all complaints resolved under Procedure B. Under this standard, a violation is established when the evidence demonstrates that it is more likely than not that the alleged conduct occurred and violated University policy.

7. Possible Sanctions
Sanctions are determined based upon the nature and severity of the misconduct, prior

disciplinary history, risk to the community, and other relevant circumstances.

Possible student sanctions include:
• Verbal warning;
• Written warning;
• Educational sanctions;
• Counseling or training requirements;
• Community service;
• Restitution;
• No-contact directives;
• Disciplinary probation;
• Residence hall suspension;
• Residence hall expulsion;
• Disciplinary suspension;
• Expulsion; and
• Other sanctions deemed appropriate.

Possible employee sanctions include:
• Counseling;
• Training;
• Written warning;
• Corrective action plans;
• Reassignment;
• Suspension;
• Demotion; and
• Termination of employment.

The University may also impose remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to educational programs and activities.

Transcript Notations

In accordance with New York Education Law Article 129-B, students found responsible for Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking and suspended or expelled may receive transcript notations as required by law. Students who withdraw while such charges are pending may also receive transcript notations as required by law.

8. Appeal Procedures

Both parties have equal rights to appeal dismissals and determinations of responsibility. Appeals must be submitted in writing within five (5) business days following receipt of the determination.

Appeals are limited to one or more of the following grounds:

• Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome;
• New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the determination and that could affect the outcome; or
• Conflict of interest or bias involving the Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or Decision-Maker that affected the outcome.

The appeal will be reviewed by an Appeal Officer or Appeal Panel that was not involved in the

original determination and is free from conflicts of interest and bias.

The non-appealing party will be provided an opportunity to review and respond to the appeal.

The Appeal Officer or Appeal Panel may:
• Affirm the original determination;
• Modify the original determination;
• Remand the matter for additional investigation;
• Remand the matter for a new hearing; or
• Take other action consistent with University policy.
The appeal decision will be provided simultaneously to both parties in writing and will include the rationale supporting the decision.
The appeal determination is final.

9. *Range of Protective Measures Available to a Victim Alleging Misconduct*

Supportive Measures

Monroe University offers supportive measures to individuals who report Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, Sexual Harassment, or other conduct prohibited by the University's Equal Opportunity and Nondiscrimination Policy and Resolution Procedures. Supportive measures are individualized services designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's educational programs, activities, and employment opportunities while protecting the safety of all parties and the campus community.

Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive, and are available regardless of whether a Formal Complaint is filed or a disciplinary process is initiated. Supportive measures may be implemented before, during, or after the resolution of a report or complaint.

Supportive measures may include, but are not limited to:

• Counseling referrals and mental health support services;
• Academic support measures, including extensions of deadlines, excused absences, course-related adjustments, rescheduling of examinations, or other academic accommodations;
• Modifications to class schedules, work schedules, or employment assignments;
• Changes in housing assignments or living arrangements;
• Campus escort services and safety planning;
• Restrictions on contact between the parties, including no-contact directives;
• Increased security and monitoring of specific campus locations;
• Transportation assistance;
• Leaves of absence;
• Workplace accommodations;
• Referral to medical, victim advocacy, legal assistance, or community-based support resources; and
• Other measures reasonably available to restore or preserve equal access to University programs and activities.

The University will maintain the privacy of supportive measures to the extent possible while still providing the measures and fulfilling its legal obligations.

Review and Modification of Supportive Measures

Either party may request review, modification, continuation, or termination of supportive measures that directly impact them. Requests should be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator in writing and may include any information the requesting party believes is relevant to the request.

When appropriate, and consistent with privacy considerations, the University may provide the other affected party an opportunity to provide information regarding the requested modification. The Title IX Coordinator or designee will review the information provided and determine whether modification of the supportive measure is appropriate.

Protective Measures

In addition to supportive measures, Monroe University may implement protective measures designed to promote the safety and well-being of individuals involved in reports of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and other forms of sexual misconduct. Protective measures may be implemented regardless of whether a criminal report is made or a disciplinary complaint is filed and are determined based upon the specific circumstances of each report.

Protective measures may include, but are not limited to:
• Issuance of mutual or one-way no-contact directives;
• Changes to academic, living, transportation, dining, or working situations;
• Modifications to campus access or campus activities;
• Assistance obtaining campus escort services;
• Enhanced security measures or monitoring of specific campus locations;
• Temporary restrictions on an individual's participation in University programs, activities, or access to certain facilities when permitted by law and University policy;
• Coordination with law enforcement, when requested by the victim or otherwise appropriate;
• Assistance obtaining information regarding orders of protection, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by courts or law enforcement agencies;
• Safety planning and risk assessment services; and
• Any other protective action deemed appropriate by the University to help preserve the safety of the victim, the campus community, and the integrity of the University's educational environment.

The University will maintain as confidential any protective measures provided to a victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the University's ability to provide the protective measures or fulfill its legal obligations.

Campus-Wide Response and Remedial Actions

Because Monroe University is committed to maintaining a safe educational and working environment and remains obligated to address Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and other forms of sexual misconduct campus-wide, reports of such conduct may prompt broader institutional responses even when no Formal Complaint is filed.

Such responses may include:
• Increased monitoring, supervision, or security in locations where incidents are reported to have occurred;
• Enhanced prevention, awareness, and educational programming;

• Targeted outreach and training initiatives;
• Climate assessments or surveys;
• Review and modification of institutional policies, procedures, and practices; and
• Other actions reasonably designed to eliminate prohibited conduct, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects on the campus community.

Removal of Respondent from Monroe University Community

Emergency Removal of Student-Respondent

Monroe University may remove a student-respondent from Monroe University's program or activity on an emergency basis, where Monroe University determines, after an individualized analysis, that the individual poses an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising out of the allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment, justifying removal.

If Monroe University determines such removal is necessary, the respondent will be provided notice and an opportunity to request review and modification of the decision immediately following the removal, as set forth above.

Administrative Leave

Monroe University may place a non-student employee respondent on administrative leave during the Title IX Grievance Process.

Educational Programs

Primary prevention and awareness programs to increase understanding and knowledge about rape, acquaintance rape, and other forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, including dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault, are conducted for new students during their orientation programming; they are also conducted in the residence halls throughout the academic year. These programs are open to the entire University community.

Other programs on sexual assault are offered throughout the year. The University engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking that:

A. Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
B. Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels.

Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and that:

- Reiterate the University's prohibition on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking
- Provide the definition of these crimes (domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking according to any applicable jurisdictional definitions) as well as consent in reference to sexual activity in New York state

- The institution's definition of consent AND the purposes for which that definition is used. Note: Monroe University does not have a separate or distinct definition of consent that differs from that of New York State. We will provide the New York State definition of consent.

- Deliver safe and positive options for bystander intervention; and
- Help the University community reduce personal risk and help each other do so by teaching how to recognize the warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks.

Information regarding:
- procedures victims should follow if a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking occurs (as described in "Procedures Victims Should Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Occurs" elsewhere in this document)
- how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties (as described in "Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options" elsewhere in this document);
- existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community (as described in "Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options" elsewhere in this document); and
- options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures (as described in "Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options" elsewhere in this document);
- procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking (as described in "Adjudication of Violations" elsewhere in this document);

The programs also provides an overview of the University's procedure for disciplinary action in the case of violations of its sexual harassment and misconduct policy. The New York Police Department and other subject matter experts are invited to provide sexual assault education and information programs to students and employees.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs

Monroe University offers opportunities for the community to participate in programming, initiatives and strategies that support sexual misconduct (including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking) prevention and awareness. These endeavors are offered to all new and returning students and employees. Please see chart below for a listing of endeavors, inclusive of the targeted demographics.

Specifically, the University offered the following **primary prevention and awareness programs** for all **incoming students** in the 2025-2026 Academic Year:

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Which Prohibited Behavior* Covered?
Orientation Programs, by entering Cohort	Various Dates at the Start of Fall, Winter, and Spring Terms	In-Person on New Rochelle and Bronx Campuses and Virtually	DoV, DaV, SA, & S
Vector Solutions:	Administered	Title IX Coordinator	DoV, DaV, SA, & S

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Which Prohibited Behavior* Covered?
RespectEdu Foundations for College – Title IX Course	Virtually via FYE Seminar throughout AY.	attended FYE Seminar Courses In-Person and students completed Learning Module Virtually	

*DoV means Domestic Violence, DaV means Dating Violence, SA means Sexual Assault and S means Stalking

The University offered the following **primary prevention and awareness programs** for all **new employees** in the 2025-2026 Academic Year:

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Which Prohibited Behavior* Covered?
Vector Solutions: Title IX & NY State Required Annual Sexual Harassment Training	After Hired/Ongoing	Virtual Program	DoV, DaV, SA, & S

*DoV means Domestic Violence, DaV means Dating Violence, SA means Sexual Assault and S means Stalking

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns

Monroe University offers opportunities for the community to participate in programming, initiatives and strategies that support sexual misconduct (including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking) prevention and awareness. These endeavors are offered to all current students and employees. Please see chart below for a listing of endeavors, inclusive of the targeted demographics.

The University offered the following **ongoing awareness and prevention programs** for **students** in the 2025-2026 Academic Year:

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Which Prohibited Behavior* Covered?
Title IX and Enough is Enough (EIE) Training Workshop for RAs, RDs, and Student Activities Coordinators	August 26, 2025	Gaddy Hall, 380 Main Street, New Rochelle, NY 10801	DoV, DaV, SA, & S
Title IX and Enough is Enough (EIE) Training Workshop for Peer Mentors	September 5, 2025	Gaddy Hall, 380 Main Street, New Rochelle, NY 10801	DoV, DaV, SA, & S

*DoV means Domestic Violence, DaV means Dating Violence, SA means Sexual Assault and S means Stalking

The University offered the following **ongoing awareness and prevention programs** for **employees** in the 2025-2026 Academic Year:

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Which Prohibited Behavior* Covered?
Vector Solutions: Title IX & NY State	Once Annually with Proof of	Virtual Program	DoV, DaV, SA, & S

Required Annual Sexual Harassment Training	Completion

*DoV means Domestic Violence, DaV means Dating Violence, SA means Sexual Assault and S means Stalking

Bystander Intervention Options

The University stresses to the campus community that personal safety is paramount when considering whether to intervene in a situation. Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They 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."[3] We want to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. We may not always know what to do even if we want to help. Below is a list[4] of some ways to be an active bystander. Further information regarding bystander intervention may be found. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

Bystanders are encouraged to call Public Safety in any such situation where assistance is needed.

- **Direct:** Address the situation directly. Use this when the person that you're trying to stop is someone who knows and trusts you. Consider other intervention methods when drugs or alcohol are being used.
- **Distract:** Distract either person in the situation to intervene. Interject yourself into a conversation where another person seems unsafe.
- **Delegate:** Find others who can help you to intervene in the situation. This might include asking a friend to distract one person in the situation while you distract the other to separate the individuals, or asking someone to go sit with them and talk.
- **Delay:** You may not be able to do something right in the moment. If you're feeling unsafe or if you're unsure whether or not someone in the situation is feeling unsafe, you may just want to check in with the person. In this case, you can combine a distraction technique by asking the person to use the bathroom with you or go get a drink with you to separate them and then asking them, "Are you okay?"

The University also shares information from these bystander intervention resources:

Step Up: http://www.stepupprogram.org
Bystander Intervention Toolkit: http://www.health.ny.gov/publications/2040.pdf
RAINN: https://www.rainn.org/articles/your-role-preventing-sexual-assault

[3] Burn, S.M. (2009). A situational model of sexual assault prevention through bystander intervention. *Sex Roles, 60*, 779-792.
[4] Bystander intervention strategies adapted from Stanford University's Office of Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse

Risk Reduction

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment (taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org)

1. **Be aware** of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
2. Try to **avoid isolated areas.** It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
3. **Walk with purpose.** Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
4. **Trust your instincts.** If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
5. **Try not to load yourself down** with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
6. **Make sure your cell phone is with you** and charged and that you have cab money.
7. **Don't allow yourself to be isolated** with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
8. **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
9. **When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends.** Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
10. **Trust your instincts.** If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).
11. **Don't leave your drink unattended** while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.
12. **Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust.** If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
13. **Watch out for your friends, and vice versa.** If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
14. **If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).** Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
15. If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:

a. **Remember that being in this situation is not your fault.** You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
b. **Be true to yourself.** Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
c. **Have a code word with your friends or family** so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
d. **Lie.** If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.

16. **Try to think of an escape route.** How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an

emergency phone nearby?

17. **If you and/or the other person have been drinking,** you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

Definitions of Reportable Crimes

Criminal Homicide

- *Murder and non-negligent manslaughter:* The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
- *Manslaughter by Negligence:* The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sexual Assault An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim if incapable of giving consent."

- **Rape** is defined as 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** is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes 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** is defined as sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape** is defined as sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Robbery

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

Aggravated Assault

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

Burglary

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes, this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or

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

Motor Vehicle Theft

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

Arson

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

Dating Violence

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- the length of the relationship;
- the type of relationship; and
- the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic violence

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by:

- a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim
- a person with whom the victim shares a child in common
- a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
- a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies under the Violence Against Women Act, or any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Stalking

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

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

ii. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Hazing

Hazing: (vi) The term 'Hazing', for purposes of reporting statistics on Hazing incidents that were reported to campus security authorities or local police agencies, means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that–

a. is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
b. causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including –
    i. whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
    ii. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
    iii. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
    iv. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
    v. any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
    vi. any activity against another per son that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and
    vii. any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

Hate Crimes

The law requires the release of statistics by category of prejudice concerning the occurrence of hate crimes in the crime classifications listed in the preceding section and for other crimes involving bodily injury to any person in which the victim is selected because of the actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender identity, national origin, or disability of the victim.

In August 2008 the Clery Act was amended to include the following additional crimes under the hate crimes category:

- **Larceny/Theft:** The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another.
- **Simple Assault:** An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.
- **Intimidation:** To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

- **Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (Except "Arson"):** To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Other Offenses

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned activities. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Drug Law Violations: The violation of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include opium or cocaine and their derivative (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Illegal Weapons Possession: The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: the manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; the carrying of deadly weapons, concealed or openly; the furnishing of deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts.

Crime Statistics

The following information was compiled by Monroe University's Department of Public Safety, in collaboration with other departments, according to the reporting procedures outlined above. The 2026 Report includes statistics for 2023, 2024, and 2025. The University's crime statistics include all reports of alleged Clery Act crimes that meet the definitions and geographic criteria established by the Clery Act. All such reports made to Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) or local law enforcement agencies must be included in the statistics regardless of whether the report was investigated, adjudicated, or substantiated. Only Clery Act crimes reported to have occurred on or within the University's Clery Geography that have been thoroughly investigated by sworn or commissioned law enforcement and determined to be false or baseless may be withheld from the Clery crime statistics. In such cases, the report is not included in the applicable Clery crime category. Instead, it is included in the total number of "Unfounded" crimes. Overall, statistics are based on reports of alleged criminal offenses and are counted regardless of whether the crime has been investigated, or whether a finding of guilt or responsibility has been made. Statistics are based on the date the Clery Act Crime was reported, not the date it allegedly occurred.

The Bronx Campus

Primary Crimes	Year	On Campus	Noncampus	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*
Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	0	0	N/A
Manslaughter by Negligence	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	0	0	N/A
Fondling	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	0	0	N/A
Robbery	2025	0	0	2	2	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault*	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	1[A]	1[A]	N/A
Burglary	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	0	0	N/A

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action	Year	On Campus	Noncampus	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	0	0	N/A
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	0	0	N/A
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	0	0	N/A

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action	Year	On Campus	Noncampus	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*
Liquor Law Violation Referrals for Disciplinary Action	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	0	0	N/A
Drug Law Violation Referrals for Disciplinary Action	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	0	0	N/A
Weapons Law Violation Referrals for Disciplinary Action	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	0	0	N/A

VAWA Offenses	Year	On Campus	Noncampus	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*
Domestic Violence	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	0	0	N/A
Dating Violence	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	0	0	N/A
Stalking	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	0	0	0	N/A

Hazing	Year	On Campus	Noncampus	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*
Hazing**	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Note: The Bronx Campus does not have any on-campus student housing/residential facilities.*

***In accordance with the Stop Campus Hazing Act, institutions are required to report Hazing statistics beginning with the 2025 calendar year. Because the requirement to collect and disclose Hazing statistics took effect on January 1, 2025, "N/A" will be used in place of statistics for any prior years referenced in this report.*

[A] [06/17/2026] For 2023, the Public Property Aggravated Assault statistics changed from 0 to 1. This change accounts for a crime report that was inadvertently omitted from the original data set. The report was identified during an internal review of 2023 reports.

Hate Crimes

There were no reported Hate Crimes for calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Unfounded Crimes

If a crime is reported as occurring On Campus, in On-campus Residential Facilities (if applicable), in or on Noncampus buildings or property, or on Public Property, and the reported crime is investigated by sworn or commissioned law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is considered to be "unfounded."

Institutions must report the total number of: criminal offenses; hate crimes; and domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking incidents that have been unfounded.

There were zero (0) unfounded crimes in 2023, 2024, and 2025.

[THIS SECTION LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK]

New Rochelle Campus

Primary Crimes	Year	On Campus	Noncampus	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*
Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	1	0	0	1	1
	2023	1[C]	0	0	1[C]	1[C]
Fondling	2025	1	0	0	1	1[D]
	2024	1	0	0	1	1
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2025	1	0	3[D]	4	1
	2024	0	0	3	3	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2025	11[D]	0	0	11	10[D]
	2024	5	0	0	5	3
	2023	1[C]	0	0	1[C]	1[C]
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action	Year	On Campus	Noncampus	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	1	0	0	1	1
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law	2025	4	0	0	4	4

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action	Year	On Campus	Noncampus	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*
Violation Referrals for Disciplinary Action	2024	4	0	0	4	2
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation Referrals for Disciplinary Action	2025	13	0	0	13	13
	2024	11	0	0	11	11
	2023	13[C]	0	0	13[C]	13[C]
Weapons Law Violation Referrals for Disciplinary Action	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	3[C]	0	0	3[C]	3[C]

VAWA Offenses	Year	On Campus	Noncampus	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*
Domestic Violence	2025	2[D]	0	2[D]	4	2[D]
	2024	3	0	0	3	3
	2023	3[A,B]	0	0	3[A,B]	3[A,B]
Dating Violence	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0[A]	0	0	0[A]	0[A]
Stalking	2025	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	1	0	1	2	1
	2023	2[C]	0	1[C]	3[C]	2[C]

Hazing	Year	On Campus	Noncampus	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*
Hazing**	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Residential Facility crime statistics are a subset of the On Campus category, i.e., they are counted in both categories.*

***In accordance with the Stop Campus Hazing Act, institutions are required to report Hazing statistics beginning with the 2025 calendar year. Because the requirement to collect and disclose Hazing statistics took effect on January 1, 2025, "N/A" will be used in place of statistics for any prior years referenced in this report.*

[A] [10/01/2025] The On-Campus Dating Violence statistics changed from 1 to 0 and Domestic Violence changed from 0 to 1 for the 2023 calendar year. The Residential Facilities Dating Violence statistics changed from 1 to 0 and Domestic Violence changed from 0 to 1 for the 2023 calendar year. These statistics were modified as dating partners in the State of New York are covered under the State's domestic/family violence laws. Therefore, violence occurring between dating partners should be classified as Domestic Violence for Clery Act purposes.

[B] [06/17/2026] For the 2023 calendar year, Domestic Violence changed from 1 to 3 for both On-Campus and Residential Facilities. The 2023 increase reflects the inclusion of two additional crime reports that were inadvertently omitted from the original data set. These reports were identified during an internal review of 2023 records.

[C] *[06/17/2026] The On-Campus Rape statistics changed from 0 to 1, Burglary changed from 0 to 1, Stalking changed from 0 to 2, Weapon Law Violation Referrals for Disciplinary Action changed from 0 to 3, and Drug Law Violation Referrals for Disciplinary Action changed from 4 to 13 for the 2023 calendar year. The Residential Facilities Rape statistics changed from 0 to 1, Burglary changed from 0 to 1, Stalking changed from 0 to 2, Weapon Law Violation Referrals for Disciplinary Action changed from 0 to 3, and Drug Law Violation Referrals for Disciplinary Action changed from 4 to 13 for the 2023 calendar year. The Public Property Stalking statistics changed from 0 to 1 for the 2023 calendar year. These statistics were updated to account for a crime report(s) that were inadvertently omitted from the original data set. The report(s) were identified during an internal review of 2023 records.*

[D] *[11/03/2026] The On-Campus Burglary statistics changed from 2 to 11, and Domestic Violence changed from 0 to 2 for the 2025 calendar year. The Residential Facilities Fondling statistics changed from 0 to 1, Burglary changed from 2 to 10, and Domestic Violence changed from 0 to 2 for the 2025 calendar year. The Public Property Aggravated Assault statistics changed from 2 to 3, and Domestic Violence changed from 0 to 2 for the 2025 calendar year. Following publication of the 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, the University identified that certain calendar year 2025 crime statistics had been inadvertently omitted from the New Rochelle campus data. As a result, the 2025 crime statistics have been revised to include those offenses.*

Hate Crimes

There were no Hate Crimes reported for calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Unfounded Crimes

If a crime is reported as occurring On Campus, in On-campus Residential Facilities, in or on Noncampus buildings or property, or on Public Property, and the reported crime is investigated by sworn or commissioned law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is considered to be "unfounded."

Institutions must report the total number of: criminal offenses; hate crimes; and domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking incidents that have been unfounded.

There were zero (0) unfounded crimes for calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025.

[THIS SECTION LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK]

St. Lucia Campus

Primary Crimes	Year	On Campus	Noncampus*	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*
Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Manslaughter by Negligence	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Rape	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Fondling	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Incest	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Robbery	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Burglary	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Arson	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action	Year	On Campus	Noncampus*	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Drug Law Violation Arrests	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action	Year	On Campus	Noncampus*	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*
Liquor Law Violation Referrals for Disciplinary Action	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Drug Law Violation Referrals for Disciplinary Action	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Weapons Law Violation Referrals for Disciplinary Action	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A

VAWA Offenses	Year	On Campus	Noncampus*	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*
Domestic Violence	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Dating Violence	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Stalking	2025	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2024	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	N/A

Hazing	Year	On Campus	Noncampus*	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*
Hazing**	2025	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Note: The St. Lucia Campus does not have any on-campus student housing/residential facilities and does not have any noncampus locations.*

***In accordance with the Stop Campus Hazing Act, institutions are required to report Hazing statistics beginning with the 2025 calendar year. Because the requirement to collect and disclose Hazing statistics took effect on January 1, 2025, "N/A" will be used in place of statistics for any prior years referenced in this report.*

Hate Crimes

There were no reported Hate Crimes for calendar years 2023, 2024, or 2025.

Unfounded Crimes

If a crime is reported as occurring On Campus, in On-campus Residential Facilities (if applicable), in or on Noncampus buildings or property, or on Public Property, and the reported crime is investigated by sworn or commissioned law enforcement authorities and found to be

false or baseless, the crime is considered to be "unfounded."

Institutions must report the total number of: criminal offenses; hate crimes; and domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking incidents that have been unfounded.

There were zero (0) unfounded crimes in 2023, 2024, and 2025.

[THIS SECTION LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK]

In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) of 2008, Monroe University is required to provide two fire safety-related sources of information:

- **Annual Fire Safety Report**
  Institutions with on-campus student housing facilities must publish an annual fire safety report that provides information on campus fire safety practices and standards.

  Monroe University complies with this HEOA regulation by issuing each year the Monroe University Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. Information contained in this annual report includes: number and cause of fires at all on-campus student housing facilities; number of fire-related deaths; related injuries; value of fire-related property damage; information on evacuation procedures; fire safety education and training programs; fire safety systems in each student housing facility; number of regular mandatory supervised fire drills; and policies on portable electrical appliances, smoking and open flames.

  Monroe University has residential facilities on the New Rochelle Campus only. Monroe University's The Bronx Campus and St. Lucia Campus do not have any on-campus student housing facilities/residential facilities. Therefore, this annual fire safety report section does not apply to The Bronx or St. Lucia campuses.

  Reporting Fires
  Per federal law, Monroe University is required to annually disclose statistical data on all fires that occur in on-campus student housing facilities. Therefore, if you encounter a live fire in one of these facilities, you should immediately get to a safe place, then dial 911. Once the emergency has passed, you should notify Monroe Public Safety: NEW ROCHELLE Campus: **914-740-6854** to investigate and document the incident for disclosure in the University's annual fire statistics.

  If a member of the New Rochelle community finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished, and the person is not sure whether Monroe Public Safety has already responded, the community member should immediately notify Monroe Public Safety at **914-740-6854** to investigate and document the incident for disclosure in the University's annual fire statistics.

- *Fire Log*
  The Public Safety Department maintains a fire log that records all reported fires that occur within on campus student housing facilities only. The fire log lists the nature, date, time, and general location of each fire occurring in on-campus student housing facilities.

  The fire log is available for public inspection at the Public Safety office in Allison Hall (1st Floor), 368 Main Street on the New Rochelle campus only as The Bronx and St. Lucia campuses do not have any on-campus student housing facilities. Therefore, the University does not report fire statistics for The Bronx or St. Lucia campuses.

  The University complies with this HEOA rule by including all fire-related incidents in the fire log. Please note that information regarding all residence hall fires and fire alarms are

maintained in a database within Public Safety.

Residence Hall Fire Safety Systems

Monroe University has a total of six (6) on-campus student residence halls. Each residence hall is equipped with an interior fire alarm system with detection throughout the building, including smoke and heat detectors, and pull-box stations. Some residence halls are protected with a building fire sprinkler system.

Residential Facilities (Name and Address)	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done On Site	Partial Sprinkler System[5]	Full Sprinkler System[6]	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans/Placards	Number of fire drills held during prior calendar year
Allison Hall 368 Main Street, New Rochelle, NY 10801	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Gaddy Hall 380 Main Street, New Rochelle, NY 10801	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Locust Hall 16 Locust Avenue, New Rochelle, NY 10801	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Stella Apartments 14 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, NY 10801	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
33 Echo Residential Facility 33 Echo Avenue, New Rochelle, NY 10801	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
*Residence Inn 35 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, NY 10801	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
**25 Maple Avenue, New Rochelle, NY 10801	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	**N/A
**Hotel NoMa, 1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	**N/A

[5] Partial Sprinkler System is defined as having sprinklers in the common areas only.
[6] Full Sprinkler System is defined as having sprinklers in both the common areas and individual rooms.

Radisson Plaza, New Rochelle, NY 10801							

*[06/17/2026] We inadvertently omitted an On-Campus Student Housing Facility for the 2024 calendar year when publishing the 2025 Annual Security & Fire Safety Report. This has been corrected by including fire safety system information for the Residence Inn (35 Le Count Place) in the chart above.

**[11/3/2026] Following publication of the 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, the University determined that two on-campus student housing facilities that became operational in September 2026 were inadvertently excluded from the Fire Safety Systems Chart. This report has been updated to include the required fire safety system information for those facilities. The number of fire drills held during the previous calendar year is N/A as these on-campus student housing facilities were not operational until September 2026. No changes were made to the crime or fire statistics or to any other fire safety information contained in this report.

All fire safety and building access systems are monitored by Public Safety, 24 hours a day, and 365 days a year.

Mandatory Supervised Evacuation/Fire Drills

Monroe University conducts mandatory evacuation/fire drills during the calendar year. These evacuation drills are supervised by Public Safety and conducted with a team of University employees. The drills are intended to familiarize students, faculty and staff with emergency procedures and individual roles.

Public Safety performs three (3) evacuation/fire drills per year for each on-campus residential hall owned by Monroe, which is one per semester.

All academic and administrative buildings undergo three (3) evacuation/fire drills each year.

Residence Hall Health and Safety Inspections

The Office of Residential Life and the Campus Facilities Department performs residential inspections throughout the year. These inspections are conducted to identify safety violations as well as conditions that may be detrimental to the health or well-being of the wider residential community.

Inspections include a visual examination of electrical cords, sprinkler heads, smoke detectors and other life safety systems. In addition, each room is examined for the presence of prohibited items such as candles, halogen lamps, unauthorized appliances, pets, etc. Rooms are also examined for evidence of prohibited activity such as smoking in the room, removal of door closers, unauthorized door locking or alarm mechanisms, removal of security screens or other equipment, tampering with life safety equipment, etc.

This inspection also includes a general assessment of cleanliness of the room, including food and waste storage. Conditions warranting follow-up are reported and documented. A re- inspection will follow. Residential Life staff members are expected to communicate with residents, apply sanctions that can range from fines to expulsion from housing, and document follow-up. Each resident’s signature on the Residential

Living Agreement, required in order to take occupancy, signifies their acceptance of and responsibility for abiding by residential and University policies as communicated through all institutional publications, websites, e-mail and other means.

Specific health and safety policies and procedures are outlined in the Residential Life Student Handbook, as well as the Monroe University Student Housing Agreement. Per the agreement, Residence Life staff and authorized University personnel may enter any room at any time for the purposes of inspection, establishment of order, maintenance, extermination, inventory correction, or cleaning, or in case of emergency or other reasonable purposes.

Procedures Students and Employees Should Follow in Case of a Fire

In the event of a fire, the University expects that all campus community members will evacuate by the nearest exit, closing doors and activating the fire alarm system (if one is present) as they leave. Once safely outside a building, it is appropriate to contact 911 and Monroe Public Safety. Students and/or staff are informed where to relocate to by staff if circumstance warrants at the time of the alarm. In the event fire alarms sound, University policy is that all occupants must evacuate from the building, closing doors as they leave. No training is provided to students or employees in firefighting or suppression activity as this is inherently dangerous and each community member's only duty is to exit safely and quickly, shutting doors along the exit path as they go to contain the spread of flames and smoke, and to activate the alarm as they exit. At no time should the closing of doors or the activation of the alarm delay the exit from the building.

Education and Training Programs

Fire safety training is provided at the start of each semester for students living in on-campus student housing and all employees that have any association with on-campus student housing are held at the beginning of each semester. These programs are designed to: familiarize everyone with the fire safety system in each housing facility, train everyone on the procedures to be followed in case there is a fire and distribute information on the University's fire safety policies. Everyone is also provided with maps of each on-campus student housing facility that illustrate evacuation routes and fire alarm equipment locations. During these programs, trainers emphasize that participating in fire drills is mandatory. Students with disabilities are given the option to have a "buddy" assigned to them. Fire safety education and training programs are taught by local fire authorities. Students, faculty and staff participate in evacuation fire drills throughout the year.

As per the current New York State Fire Code (NYSFC), information and training related to fire safety is presented to all students enrolled in higher education on an annual basis.

Fire Safety Policies for On-Campus Student Housing Facilities:

Monroe University policies relating to fire safety are in accordance with New York State law and Westchester County ordinances.

The University's primary concern is maintaining the safety and well-being of the members of our community. New policies have been created and existing policies have been modified to ensure that Monroe University provides a safe environment and

is in compliance with all New York State Fire Codes, as well as those of the City of New Rochelle and New York City Fire Departments.

Students must comply with the specific policies listed herein, as well as all other policies listed in The Residence Life Student Handbook, the University's guide to residential living.

Any violation of the following requirements is considered a violation of the Student Conduct Codes:

a. *Door Chocking (Propping)*
A door leading out to a main hallway (common area), used as fire and/or smoke door, should not be chocked (propped) open, blocked or obstructed to prevent the normal self-closing operation of said door. [Ref; NYSFC F-703.2]

b. *Electric Wall Outlets*
All electric cords from devices must be plugged directly into a wall outlet or an approved surge protector strip. All surge protector strips must be plugged directly into the wall outlet. No extension cords are permitted in residential halls. Furniture should not obstruct a wall outlet as to prevent an electrical plug from easily being removed from the outlet (without requiring that furniture be moved). [Ref; NYSFC F-605.5]

c. *Items Suspended from Ceilings and Walls*
No items shall be suspended from the ceiling or within 24" of the ceiling as to obstruct or cover lighting, smoke detectors and/or sprinkler heads. [Ref; NYSFC - 901.6 and
805.1 and 315.2.1] No decorative, holiday, or theme lighting shall be placed/hung on or around doors or windows.

d. *Decorations*
No tapestries or fabric items (including flags) shall be placed on the ceilings or walls of any room. Wall coverings may include pictures and posters, but may not exceed 50 percent of total wall space. Tapestries and/or fabric items (including doormats) shall not be placed in common areas. [Ref; NYSFC 304.1] No window curtains or valances are permitted to be hung in rooms/ suites/apartments.

e. *Natural Cut Trees*
No natural cut trees of any sort shall be erected in the common or living space of any residence hall [Ref; NYSFC 804.1.1] All students must comply fully with all fire safety regulations. Violations may result in monetary, educational, and/or conduct sanctions.

f. *Candles/Incense*
No candles (including those used "for decoration only"), incense, or anything that burns are permitted in residence halls. Open flames of any kind are not permitted

in residence halls.

g. *Smoking*

Monroe University is a smoke-free environment in all buildings. There is no smoking or lighting of smoking-type products in any residence hall/room or facility, or within 20 feet of all building entrances/exits.

h. *Malicious False Alarms*

The alteration and/or destruction of fire safety equipment affects the safety of all members of the Monroe community. Malicious damage to any fire safety equipment, including fire extinguishers, exit signs, fire doors, emergency lighting and/or the activation of a fire pull station (when the threat of fire is not present), is a crime and will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. All students must comply fully with all University fire safety regulations. Violations may result in monetary, educational, and/ or conduct sanctions.

i. *Refrigerator/Microwave*

Residents may not bring their own refrigerator for their residence hall room or suite. They must be rented directly from the University. Additionally, personal microwaves are prohibited in on-campus residence hall rooms and suites.

j. *Electrical Appliances Policy*

Due to safety issues, the following items are prohibited in the traditional residence halls: hot plates, electrical skillets, toaster ovens, toasters, hot oil popcorn poppers, halogen lights, sun lamps, electric heaters, refrigerators larger than five cubic feet, microwaves, electric grills, deep fryers, coffee makers, humidifiers, multiple outlets, extension cords and any other appliances deemed by the Office of Residential Life as inappropriate for residence hall use.

k. *Cooking Policy*

There is a $100 fine, per appliance, for possession of prohibited cooking and/or electrical appliances in the residence halls. Any additional violation of this policy is grounds for further disciplinary action and/or fines. There are various food and beverage vending machines located in the lobbies or lounges of the residence halls. Report malfunctioning kitchen appliances or vending machines to the resident assistant.

l. *Procedures for Student Housing Evacuation/Fire Alarms – What You Should Do in Case of a Fire*

Evacuation is necessary when any buildings fire alarm has been activated or the building becomes uninhabitable because of an event such as a fire. The Members of the University community must familiarize themselves with the evacuation routes posted in the buildings in which they live or those they use frequently. When an evacuation order is issued, impacted students, faculty, and staff must cooperate fully with Public Safety and any emergency personnel.

In these programs, procedures that students and employees should follow in case of a fire are reviewed and include the following:

Additionally, in the event of a fire:

- Don't panic. Stay calm.
- Take keys, wallets and essential belongings.
- If possible, wear weather-appropriate clothing.
- If you hear the fire alarm immediately evacuate the building using the nearest available exit. **Do not attempt to fight a fire unless you have been trained to do so.**
- Awaken any sleeping roommate or suitemates. Prepare to evacuate by putting on shoes and coat if necessary.
- If a door feels hot, place a wet towel under it and DO NOT OPEN IT. Instead, open a window.
- When leaving your room, be sure to take your key in case it is necessary to return to the room should conditions in the corridor deteriorate. Make sure to close the door tightly when evacuating.
- Resident life staff members who are present on their floors should facilitate the evacuation of their floor/section if possible. When the alarm sounds shout (Example: there is an emergency in the building leave by the nearest exit) and knock on doors as they make their way to the nearest exit and out the building.
- Call Public Safety:

  BRONX Campus: 646-393-8495

  NEW ROCHELLE Campus: 914-740-6854

  St. Lucia: 999 (for emergencies) and then notify the Dean of Administration & Operations at 758-456-3200
- Alert emergency personnel by waving something from the window.
- If the hallway is filled with smoke, crouch down as low as possible (smoke rises) and hug the wall. Walls eventually lead to doors.
- Use the stairs only.
- Do NOT use elevators; elevators turn into chimneys when there is a fire.
- Close, but do NOT lock, doors.
- Provide assistance to those with physical disabilities.

- Evacuate in a safe and orderly fashion to the nearest staging area (as determined by University personnel) and await additional instructions.
- Move away from the building. Do not return to the building until instructed to do so by Public Safety or Residential Assistant (RA) staff member.
- Find an RA on duty for the purpose of letting someone know you have safely evacuated the building. Each resident should report to their assigned assembly area. Resident life staff should report to their assigned assembly area and make sure that students have cleared the building. Conduct a head count and do not allow re-entry into the building until directed to do so by emergency personnel.

Plans for Improvement to Fire Safety

The University does not have any planned improvements to our fire safety systems at this time, but will continue to ensure active maintenance and upkeep of our existing systems and equipment.

Fire Statistics Chart – Definitions and Interpretations

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

Fire-Related Deaths: Any instance in which a person is killed because of a fire incident, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control or attempting a rescue, or a person escaping from the fire scene who dies within one year of injuries sustained because of a fire.

Fire-Related Injuries: Any instance in which a person is injured because of a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause. This includes first responders attempting to control the fire or attempting a rescue, or persons escaping from the fire scene.

Persons may include students, faculty, staff, visitors, firefighters, or any other individuals.

Value of Property

The estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity. This estimate should include contents damaged by fire, and related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul.

Evacuation

Procedures Posted: When a fire alarm is activated, evacuation is mandatory. DO NOT use elevators; evacuate the building using the nearest available exit and proceed to the nearest staging area (as determined by University personnel) and await additional instructions.

Fire Alarms Monitored

by Public Safety: Fire alarms are monitored 24 hours a day, seven days a

week, within Public Safety.

Fire Safety Training

Programs Delivered: Number of training programs delivered by responsible persons of authority within the University.

Buildings Equipped with Fire Alarm Systems and

Smoke Detectors: Buildings that have functional fire alarm systems and smoke detectors installed. Please note: All residence halls are equipped with a functional fire alarm system and smoke detectors.

Buildings Protected with Automatic Sprinkler

System Throughout:
Indicates an automatic sprinkler system protects all areas of a building.
Please note: All residence halls are equipped with sprinkler systems throughout. Residence halls have wet-pipe automatic sprinkler systems.

Emergency Evacuation Drills (formerly known as Fire Drills):

The number of supervised scheduled drills or actual events at campus residence halls that are facilitated and certified by Public Safety in cooperation with assigned University building personnel. Various drills are conducted throughout the year to familiarize students, faculty and staff with emergency procedures and individual roles. Each year Public Safety facilitates four emergency evacuation drills targeting all residence halls. All academic and administrative buildings undergo three emergency evacuation drills each year.

Fire Statistics

2025 Fire Statistics

Residential Facilities (Name and Address)	Total Number of Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Category and Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire (in USD)
Allison Hall 368 Main Street, New Rochelle, NY 10801	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gaddy Hall 380 Main Street, New Rochelle, NY 10801	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Locust Hall 16 Locust Avenue, New Rochelle, NY	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Residential Facilities (Name and Address)	Total Number of Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Category and Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire (in USD)
10801						
Stella Apartments 14 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, NY 10801	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
33 Echo Residential Facility 33 Echo Avenue, New Rochelle, NY 10801	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Residence Inn 35 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, NY 10801	1	1	Unintentional - Other Fire	1	0	$50,000-$99,999

2024 Fire Statistics

Residential Facilities (Name and Address)	Total Number of Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Category and Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire (in USD)
Allison Hall 368 Main Street, New Rochelle, NY 10801	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gaddy Hall 380 Main Street, New Rochelle, NY 10801	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Locust Hall 16 Locust Avenue, New Rochelle, NY 10801	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stella Apartments 14 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, NY 10801	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
33 Echo Residential Facility 33 Echo Avenue, New Rochelle,	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Residential Facilities (Name and Address)	Total Number of Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Category and Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire (in USD)
NY 10801						
*Residence Inn 35 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, NY 10801	0*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*[06/17/2026] We inadvertently omitted an On-Campus Student Housing Facility from the 2024 calendar year fire statistics. The table has been revised to reflect that there were zero (0) fires for that facility (Residence Inn, located at 35 Le Count Place).

2023 Fire Statistics

Residential Facilities (Name and Address)	Total Number of Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Category and Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire (in USD)
Allison Hall 368 Main Street, New Rochelle, NY 10801	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gaddy Hall 380 Main Street, New Rochelle, NY 10801	1*	1	Unintentional - Other - Burned Towel due to Incense Cinder	0	0	$0-99
Locust Hall 16 Locust Avenue, New Rochelle, NY 10801	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*[06/17/2026] The Fire Statistics for Gaddy Hall changed from 0 to 1 for the 2023 calendar year. Upon further review of institutional records, we discovered one fire was inadvertently omitted from the fire statistics for this campus.