

*2016 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report*

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PUBLIC SAFETY





# Contents

A Message from the Vice President for Public Safety.....	1
The Clery Act .....	2
The Department of Public Safety .....	4
Reporting Criminal Incidents.....	6
Missing Student Procedures .....	7
Crime Prevention Education and Awareness .....	8
Fire Safety .....	11
Access to University Facilities.....	15
Disability Access .....	16
University Policies Related to Alcohol and Drugs .....	16
Title IX.....	17
Preventing and Responding to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking.....	20
Workplace Violence Policy.....	32
Campus Crime Statistics .....	33
Appendix 1: Definitions of Reportable Offenses and Terms Used in the Report....	35
Appendix 2: University Definition of Sexual Assault .....	37
Appendix 3: New York State Law .....	37
Appendix 4: Columbia University Crime Statistics .....	43
Appendix 5: Fire Safety Definitions .....	47
Appendix 6: Description of Student Housing Fire Detection and Suppression Systems .....	48
Appendix 7: Additional University, City, State, and Federal Fire Policy Resources .....	49
Appendix 8: Fire Statistics .....	50
Appendix 9: Columbia University Safe Haven Program .....	56



## EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Calls to the emergency numbers listed below are answered 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

### Morningside (including Manhattanville area) Campus

212-854-5555  
Campus phones: x4-5555

### Medical Center Campus

212-305-7979  
Campus phones: 305-7979

## CONTACT US

Please visit, call, or write us!

### Morningside (including Manhattanville area) Campus Department of Public Safety

111 Low Library, Mail Code 4301  
535 West 116th Street  
New York, NY 10027  
Tel: 212-854-2797  
Fax: 212-932-0798

### Medical Center Campus Department of Public Safety

109 Black Building  
650 West 168th Street  
New York, NY 10032  
Tel: 212-305-8100  
Fax: 212-305-5434

E-mail: [publicsafety@columbia.edu](mailto:publicsafety@columbia.edu)

Website: [publicsafety.columbia.edu](http://publicsafety.columbia.edu)

## A Message from the Vice President for Public Safety

I am pleased to present the 2016 Columbia University Department of Public Safety (DPS) Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. This report is prepared by Public Safety in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act and is intended to disseminate important information to the University community. Crime statistics include those reported to local police, DPS, and designated campus officials. With this publication, it is our intent to communicate not only mandatory information, such as crime statistics and fire safety data, but also to inform current students and employees and assist prospective students and their families in the decision-making process of selecting a college or university by describing the many ways in which we strive to keep this community safe.

Our efforts include high-visibility patrols, responding to and investigating on- and off-campus incidents, providing guard services at a myriad of University events, and increasing student and employee vigilance through crime prevention seminars, workshops, and other activities. The Department of Public Safety is committed to working with the community to achieve our shared goal: a safe, welcoming campus environment. In a student satisfaction survey conducted by the University Senate in the spring of 2015, Public Safety earned the highest score of the various campus services.

We have achieved this honor by engaging everyone in the business of public safety. We value our partnership with the community, and as we work to make the Columbia community safe, we realize our success ultimately depends upon the constructive relationships we have built with our neighbors. We welcome and value your input and ask for your support. In all of our efforts, we are guided by our values of “Pride, Professionalism, and Service.”

At Columbia University, the safety and well-being of our students, faculty, and staff are our top priorities. Columbia’s campuses and the surrounding areas are safe and have an extremely low crime rate for an urban university. We take great pride in this fact and in all of our public service accomplishments.

James F. McShane, Vice President

Columbia University Department of Public Safety



photo by Eileen Barroso

### GUIDE TO THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

This report is intended to provide valuable information regarding procedures the University has developed in partnership with members of the community to maintain a safe campus environment. Sidebars contain contact information for various directors of the Department of Public Safety, crime and fire prevention tips, and Columbia University Public Safety in the media, as well as other important information. To find out more about any information in this document or about the Department, please call us or visit the Columbia University Department of Public Safety website at [publicsafety.columbia.edu](http://publicsafety.columbia.edu).

# The Clery Act

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, more commonly known as the Clery Act, requires colleges and universities to:

- publish an annual report every year by October 1 that contains three years of campus crime and fire safety statistics and certain campus security policy statements;
- disclose crime statistics for the campus, public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, and certain noncampus facilities and remote classrooms. The statistics must be gathered from campus police or security, local law enforcement, and other University officials who have “significant responsibility for student and campus activities”;
- provide “timely warning” notices of those crimes that have occurred and pose an ongoing “threat to students and employees”;
- issue an emergency notification, upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus;
- disclose in a public crime log “any crime that occurred on campus . . . or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police or the campus security department and is reported to the campus police or security department”; and
- maintain in a public fire log a record of any fire that occurred in an on-campus student housing facility.

Compliance with the Clery Act does not violate the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) or any other law. Any student, staff, or faculty member who reports a crime or is involved in any aspect of compliance under the Clery Act is protected from retaliation.

The Columbia University Department of Public Safety engages in a vigorous program designed not only to meet but to exceed these requirements. This program consists of:

## TIMELY WARNING NOTICES: CAMPUS SAFETY ALERTS AND CRIME ALERTS

Timely Warnings, called “Crime Alerts,” are provided to enhance the safety of the community by giving students, faculty, and staff notification of crimes that occur on or nearby campus property and are considered by the Department of Public Safety to present a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. These Crime Alerts are issued in compliance with federal law, for selected crimes in selected areas. They do not present, nor are they intended to present, a complete picture of crime on campus. These alerts also offer tips that will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences.

## TIMELY WARNING POLICY

The Columbia University Department of Public Safety is responsible for preparing and issuing a Crime Alert whenever a crime that is reported to them represents a continuing threat to students and employees. Information from alerts may also come from information supplied by the NYPD. Victim information is kept confidential during this process.

Crime Alerts also seek information from community members that may lead to the arrest and conviction of the offender and usually contain crime prevention tips and safety information. Pictures of suspects, rather than verbal descriptions are included in crime alerts whenever available.

## DID YOU KNOW?

Register now for text message alerts!

### ► STUDENTS:

Simply log in to Student Services Online (<https://ssol.columbia.edu/>), click on “Text Message Enrollment,” and add your cell phone number.

### ► EMPLOYEES:

Log in to MyColumbia (<https://my.columbia.edu/>), click on the Faculty & Staff tab, and update your personal information. Select “CampusAlert” from the phone type, add your mobile phone number, and click “Save.”

When enough details about the incident are known, Public Safety will prepare and distribute an alert to the entire community, via the mass notification e-mail system. Alerts may also be posted on campus bulletin boards and in Columbia owned buildings throughout the community.

Crime Alerts may be updated if new or more accurate information becomes available during the course of the investigation.

Crime Alerts are distributed by mass e-mail notifications sent to all columbia.edu e-mail addresses. These e-mails are approved by the Vice President of Public Safety or his designee and are distributed by the Department of Public Safety.

Crime Alerts may also be viewed at [publicsafety.columbia.edu](http://publicsafety.columbia.edu)

## DAILY CRIME AND FIRE LOGS

The University maintains public crime and fire logs at both the Morningside and Medical Center Operations Centers. Criminal acts reported to Public Safety or an addition to an existing entry in the log will be entered into the crime log within two business days unless that disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim.

Information that could identify either the victim or the alleged perpetrator is excluded.

The logs are available for public inspection during business hours.

## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND EVACUATION

Columbia University continually assesses and makes improvements to increase its readiness and ability to handle emergency situations. The Department of Public Safety coordinates the University's Emergency Operations Team (EMOT). This group is comprised of Public Safety command staff and senior managers from various departments within Columbia University, who meet regularly to develop and practice the implementation of emergency plans, including disaster response and evacuation through scheduled drills on each campus that test one or more emergency procedural operations. This multidisciplinary approach is an important part of the University's emergency response and business continuity plan. Since each emergency situation is evaluated on a case by case basis, evacuation of a university facility is determined through a collaborative effort of first responders.

## EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

The Department of Public Safety will respond to all reports of emergencies or dangerous situations on campus. Upon confirmation by Public Safety representatives of an emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees, Public Safety officials will request and coordinate the response of additional resources, where necessary, and make appropriate notifications taking into account the safety of the University community. Such threats may include, but not be limited to, outbreaks of serious illness, gas leaks, explosion, chemical or hazardous waste spill, terrorist incident or armed intruder. The University will, without delay, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the Emergency Management Operations Team, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the

## DID YOU KNOW?

Emergency procedure posters have been placed in classrooms to indicate guidelines to follow during emergency incidents that may occur on campus. Some incidents may require you to take shelter in place, while others may require evacuation from the facility.

**EMERGENCY Procedures**

Listed below are guidelines to follow during emergency incidents that may occur on the Morningside Campus. Some incidents may require you to shelter in place while others may require evacuation of the facility.

- FIRE EMERGENCY (EVACUATE)**
  - Evacuate the entire building, immediately evacuate the building.
  - Proceed to the nearest fire exit and use the elevator, closing doors as you exit.
  - Do not use elevators and do not return to the building.
  - Do not re-enter the building until authorized by emergency responders or Public Safety personnel.
- ACTIVE SHOOTER**
  - Get under cover and stay low to the ground.
  - Call Public Safety at 212-854-5555. Give name, exact location and the nature of the incident.
  - Stay in cover, avoid doors and windows and close blinds.
  - Call Public Safety at 212-854-5555. Give name, exact location and the nature of the incident.
  - Stay in cover, avoid doors and windows and close blinds.
  - Do not call emergency personnel until you are clear of the building.
  - Do not use elevators.
  - Do not return to the building until authorized by emergency responders or Public Safety personnel.
- IT INCIDENTS / IT DISRUPTIONS**
  - Call Public Safety at 212-854-5555. Give name, exact location and the nature of the incident.
  - Close doors and lock doors to prevent unauthorized access.
  - Evacuate the building if you are in a building that is not a classroom.
  - Stay in cover, avoid doors and windows and close blinds.
  - Do not use elevators.
  - Do not return to the building until authorized by emergency responders or Public Safety personnel.
- SUSPICIOUS OBJECT**
  - Do not touch or move the object.
  - Remain in the area until you are cleared by Public Safety.
  - Report to Public Safety at 212-854-5555. Give name, exact location and the nature of the incident.
  - Do not use elevators.
  - Do not return to the building until authorized by emergency responders or Public Safety personnel.
- HAZMAT SPILL / HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE**
  - Call Public Safety at 212-854-5555. Give name, exact location and the nature of the incident.
  - Evacuate the building if you are in a building that is not a classroom.
  - Stay in cover, avoid doors and windows and close blinds.
  - Do not use elevators.
  - Do not return to the building until authorized by emergency responders or Public Safety personnel.
- INDOORS**
  - Call Public Safety at 212-854-5555. Give name, exact location and the nature of the incident.
  - Evacuate the building if you are in a building that is not a classroom.
  - Stay in cover, avoid doors and windows and close blinds.
  - Do not use elevators.
  - Do not return to the building until authorized by emergency responders or Public Safety personnel.
- OUTDOORS**
  - Call Public Safety at 212-854-5555. Give name, exact location and the nature of the incident.
  - Evacuate the building if you are in a building that is not a classroom.
  - Stay in cover, avoid doors and windows and close blinds.
  - Do not use elevators.
  - Do not return to the building until authorized by emergency responders or Public Safety personnel.
- EARTHQUAKE**
  - Get under sturdy desk or table and hold on.
  - Stay away from windows and glass.
  - Stay away from glass, windows, light fixtures or anything that could fall and injure you.
  - Do not use elevators.
  - Do not return to the building until authorized by emergency responders or Public Safety personnel.
- WEATHER EMERGENCY**
  - Remain in the building until you are cleared by Public Safety.
  - Stay in cover, avoid doors and windows and close blinds.
  - Do not use elevators.
  - Do not return to the building until authorized by emergency responders or Public Safety personnel.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY  
Department of Public Safety  
Public - Professionals - Services

Morningside Campus  
Non-Emergency: 212-854-2797  
Emergency: 212-854-5555

emergency. Specifically, Student Administrative Services, assisted by Public Safety, will determine the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community to receive the notification; determine the content of the notification including recommendations to shelter in place; evacuate a facility, avoid portions of the campus, or other appropriate actions; and utilize the University’s mass notification (text messaging) system to notify the campus community. The text messaging system is tested at least once each year.

Faculty, staff and students may sign up to receive emergency text notifications on the Public Safety webpage <http://publicsafety.columbia.edu/content/emergency-notifications>

Members of the larger, neighborhood communities beyond the scope of the Columbia University campuses can learn about significant emergencies on the Columbia University Preparedness website; <http://preparedness.columbia.edu/> or, from the various local media outlets.

## The Department of Public Safety

### About Us

The Department of Public Safety at Columbia University is committed to the safety and well-being of the University community—and it shows. We consistently score high marks in campus safety and were named one of the safest urban schools in the U.S. in an issue of *Reader’s Digest* magazine. Our two Operations Centers, one on the Morningside campus and one on the Medical Center campus, are staffed and operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Through these centers, we coordinate campus and neighborhood patrols, arrange guard services, and respond to calls for assistance. We work closely with the NYPD and FDNY, along with other neighborhood partners, to safeguard the campus. Our Public Safety professionals keep abreast of best practices, trends in national campus issues, and are well trained.

### Mission and Values Statement

The mission of the Columbia University Department of Public Safety is to enhance the quality of life for the entire Columbia community by maintaining a secure and open environment, where the safety of all is balanced with the rights of the individual. The Department strives to accomplish its mission while adhering to its core values of “Pride, Professionalism, and Service.”

The success of this mission depends upon an effective working relationship between Public Safety personnel and the diverse elements of the Columbia community, including students, staff, faculty, and visitors. Critical to this relationship is mutual respect. Therefore, we pledge to respect the diverse needs and interests of the community we serve. We pledge to be diligent and relentless in the protection of both persons and property.

In return, we ask that our partners in the community assume their individual and collective responsibilities to make Columbia University a place that is free of crime, fear, and disorder, and to provide a civil and open environment that fosters learning.



## Public Safety Campus Operations


The Department of Public Safety is staffed by approximately 125 full-time security officers and 45 uniformed supervisors licensed by the State of New York. As such, their authority to reasonably detain individuals suspected of criminal activity on University property is the same as the authority of any property owner or property owner's designee. These officers are not sworn and do not carry firearms, nor do they have police powers including those of arrest. Public Safety Officers are assigned to both fixed and mobile posts. Patrols are conducted in marked and unmarked vehicles, on foot, and on bicycle in the general vicinity of the campuses.

### PUBLIC SAFETY TRAINING

All uniformed public safety personnel receive comprehensive training. New officers and supervisors complete official New York State security officer training and receive 40 hours of dedicated one-on-one orientation training. All officers and supervisors also receive at least eight hours of extensive in-service training annually, which includes topics such as customer service and professionalism, emergency response, patrol techniques, gender based misconduct/ Title IX, sexual violence response, equal opportunity employment, Clery Act, ethics, crime prevention, hazing prevention, access control, nonviolent crisis intervention, and tools for addressing student alcohol use, as well as University and public safety policies and procedures.

Uniformed supervisors and managers also engage in developmental training throughout the year. Seminars and webinars on job-related topics are attended by both managers and supervisors on and off site. Mock drills that simulate realistic scenarios are conducted routinely in order to assess the Department's emergency response capabilities. Supervisors also have the opportunity to participate in a merit pay incentive program, where monthly e-learning courses on topics such as management, leadership, mentoring, and emergency response are offered.

---

The Division of Campus Operations is responsible for the patrol dispatch of Public Safety Officers, as well as day-to-day Public Safety operations. 

---

## Interagency Cooperation

Columbia University's Department of Public Safety enjoys the support and cooperation of numerous government law enforcement agencies and private organizations dedicated to security.

### NYPD

The Department of Public Safety maintains an excellent relationship with the local police precincts, with which we share crime prevention strategies and local crime information. There is a written memorandum of understanding between the NYPD and the University for the investigation of criminal offenses involving violent felonies and for the investigation of reports of missing students. The police also help to maintain a safer campus by providing extra coverage for special events that attract large crowds. Security patrolling and safety monitoring by local police precincts also extend to University-recognized noncampus student organization locations. The Department of Public Safety also regularly confers with the precincts to control criminal activity around University property. Our Operations Centers monitor local NYPD radios and are in constant communication with

### DID YOU KNOW?

In addition to federal, state, and city law enforcement agencies, the Department of Public Safety works in partnership with the following entities:

NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital  
Security: [www.nyp.org](http://www.nyp.org)

Morningside Area Alliance:  
[www.morningsidealliance.org](http://www.morningsidealliance.org)

Teachers College Security:  
[www.tc.columbia.edu](http://www.tc.columbia.edu)

Barnard College Security:  
[www.barnard.edu](http://www.barnard.edu)

Union Theological Seminary Security:  
[www.utsnyc.edu](http://www.utsnyc.edu)

Jewish Theological Seminary Security:  
[www.jtsa.edu](http://www.jtsa.edu)

International House Security:  
[www.ihouse-nyc.org](http://www.ihouse-nyc.org)

---

### THE DIVISION OF CAMPUS OPERATIONS

**Jeannine Jennette**  
Executive Director, Public Safety,  
Medical Center Campus

E-mail:  
[jmj2102@cumc.columbia.edu](mailto:jmj2102@cumc.columbia.edu)  
Phone: 212-305-1292

**TBA**  
Director of Operations,  
Morningside Campus  
Phone: 212-854-0468

**Konrad Motyka**  
Director of Operations,  
Manhattanville Campus  
E-mail: [kem43@columbia.edu](mailto:kem43@columbia.edu)  
Phone: 212-851-4373

---

### THE DIVISION OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS AND EVENTS

**John Murolo**  
Director of Special Operations  
and Events  
E-mail: [jjm274@columbia.edu](mailto:jjm274@columbia.edu)  
Phone: 212-854-6797

## THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATIONS

### **Deidre Fuchs**

Executive Director of Investigations

E-mail: [df2206@columbia.edu](mailto:df2206@columbia.edu)

Phone: 212-854-2054

**The investigation Unit utilizes the latest technology to ensure thorough and successful investigations within the Columbia community.**

## THE DIVISION OF TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

### **Yiling Tang**

Director of Technology Systems

E-mail: [yt15@columbia.edu](mailto:yt15@columbia.edu)

Phone: 212-854-4173

## THE DIVISION OF TECHNOLOGY PROJECTS

### **Peter Phalon**

Director of Technology Projects

E-mail: [pap2126@columbia.edu](mailto:pap2126@columbia.edu)

Phone: 212-305-5004

## THE DIVISION OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

### **Albert Becker**

Executive Director of Finance and Administration

E-mail: [ab4231@columbia.edu](mailto:ab4231@columbia.edu)


Phone: 212-854-2075

local precincts. In addition, our investigators are in daily contact with NYPD detective squads to share investigatory information and conduct real-time crime analysis.

## FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Department of Public Safety works closely with the U.S. Secret Service, State Department, and FBI to provide security to the many dignitaries who visit our campuses.

---

The Division of Special Operations and Events coordinates security for special occasions that often involve U.S. and international dignitaries and other individuals or groups requiring extra safety precautions. 

---

## Public Safety Investigations

The Department of Public Safety assigns an investigator to follow up on all reported crimes. The investigators provide assistance and coordinate with local law enforcement, if necessary, and use video technologies in the investigation of cases. Our investigators have years of experience, integrating traditional investigative techniques with up-to-date technologies.

---

The Division of Investigations coordinates the investigation of all criminal incidents reported to the Department of Public Safety. 

---

## Reporting Criminal Incidents

We encourage all students, employees, and guests to report criminal incidents, accidents, and other emergencies promptly to the Department of Public Safety Operations Centers at the Morningside (including Manhattanville) campus at 212-854-5555, at the Medical Center at 212-305-7979, or to local law enforcement agencies, either by phone at 911 or in person or when the victim of a crime elects to or is unable to make such a report. Additionally, incidents can be reported to any uniformed Public Safety officer. A crime victim who does not wish to pursue action within the University system or the criminal justice system may still file a report describing the details of the incident. Depending upon the circumstances of the crime you are reporting, you may be able file a report while maintaining your confidentiality. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep your personally identifying information confidential, while taking steps to ensure your safety and the safety of others. The confidential reports allow the University to compile accurate records on the number and types of incidents occurring on campus. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the Annual Security Report. In limited circumstances, the Department may not be able to assure confidentiality and will inform you in those cases.

The University does not have a formal policy that encourages pastoral counselors and professional counselors to inform the person they are counseling of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis.

The University has emergency two-way call boxes (Blue Light phones) around all three campuses and their vicinities for use during emergencies. By pressing the red button on the



stations, users are immediately connected with the appropriate Department of Public Safety Operations Center.

The Department of Public Safety vigorously investigates all reports of crimes. This includes confidential (where the reporting parties' names are known but not released) reports. In the case of appropriate offenses, Public Safety reports may be sent to Human Resources, Student Conduct, or the Title IX office for their review and action. Victims are referred to the appropriate offices or agencies on and off campus, including, but not limited to, law enforcement, counseling, and medical services.

Public crime logs containing the time, date, locations, and disposition of all reported incidents are maintained at each campus. Information from crime reports is analyzed to identify emerging crime trends and allocate resources more efficiently.

## Missing Student Procedures

### Reporting a Missing Student

The term “missing student” is defined as any Columbia University student residing in an on-campus student housing facility who is reported missing from his or her residence. Reports of missing students should be made to representatives of any of the following: the Department of Public Safety (Morningside and Manhattanville, call 212-854-5555; Medical Center, call 212-305-7979); the Division of Student Affairs (call 212-854-2446 for the administrative office), or the Office of Residential Programs, including RAs and GAs (call 212-854-6805 for the administrative office). If a student is reported missing to a University representative from other than the Department of Public Safety, that representative will immediately notify Public Safety. Whenever a Columbia University student is believed missing, the University will initiate steps to locate him or her or to determine why the student has not been seen. Students are under no obligation to notify the University of plans to spend time away from their residences; however, if circumstances indicate that an investigation is warranted, concerned parties should contact the Department of Public Safety. Upon notification, the Department of Public Safety will make inquiries within the University and beyond.

If the University determines that the circumstances of the missing student require a police investigation, the Department of Public Safety will notify the local police precinct. If the police determine that the student should be classified as a missing person, they will initiate their own investigation. The University will support their investigation by providing whatever technical support is appropriate, including notices, photos, schedules, and any other information relevant to the search for the missing student.

### Missing Student Contact Procedures

All students residing in on-campus student housing facilities have the option of identifying a contact person or persons whom the University will notify if the student is determined to be missing by the Department of Public Safety or the local law enforcement agency. The contact information will be confidential, accessible only to authorized campus officials and law enforcement, and may not be disclosed except in a missing person investigation. When



**Ricardo Morales**

Assistant Director, Crime Prevention Programs

E-mail: [rm29@columbia.edu](mailto:rm29@columbia.edu)

Phone: 212-854-8513



photo by Eileen Barroso

a student who resides in an on-campus student housing facility is determined to have been missing for 24 hours, the University will have:

- the Dean of Students or designee of the respective school notify the contact person if the student has designated one, within 24 hours;
- the Dean of Students or designee of the respective school notify the student’s custodial parent or guardian and/or any other designated contact person within 24 hours if the student is under 18 years of age and is not emancipated; and

Public Safety will inform the local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the area that the student is missing within 24 hours.

Students may log in to Student Services Online (<https://ssol.columbia.edu/>), click on “Addresses,” and add Missing Student Contact Address and Missing Student Contact E-mail.

## Crime Prevention Education and Awareness

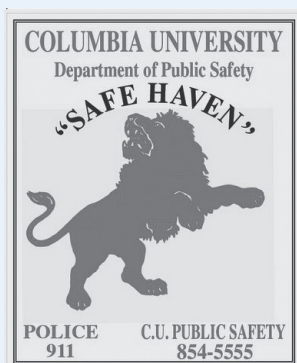
Columbia University’s Department of Public Safety stresses the importance of crime prevention. A key member of our team is a full-time crime prevention specialist who coordinates and administers several important programs available to all members of the Columbia community. Crime prevention lectures on personal safety and the safeguarding of property are presented to campus organizations and University groups. During orientation week, we offer crime prevention information to incoming students. When new employees attend orientation, they are informed of good security practices and Public Safety services by a representative of the Public Safety department.

Throughout the year, the Public Safety Operations Center offers literature on crime prevention. Safety and security information and training are regularly provided to students, staff, and faculty through bulletins, crime alerts, and a free monthly newsletter. Useful tips on crime prevention are available from Columbia’s Crime Prevention Unit via informal lectures that can be scheduled for any size group and through the dissemination of information packets on personal and residential safety. Security Safety Day events are held twice a year on each campus promoting personal safety and property safeguarding.

For more information on the Crime Prevention Programs, we offer, contact Ricardo Morales.



Self-Defense Seminars



### Programs to Enhance Personal Safety

The Department of Public Safety coordinates several innovative programs to enhance personal safety and safeguard property through education and awareness.

#### CRIME PREVENTION SEMINARS

These interactive presentations are given during student and employee orientations and are also available to any group upon request. They provide vital information on how to reduce the likelihood of being a crime victim.

## SELF-DEFENSE SEMINARS

Several times each year, self-defense instructors provide hands-on training on the Morningside and Medical Center campuses. These events are extremely popular, and this program is constantly being expanded.

## SAFE HAVENS

Local businesses register with the Department and pledge to assist Columbia affiliates in distress by contacting Public Safety or the NYPD. These businesses display a distinctive red lion logo on their storefronts. See Appendix 8 for a list of all Safe Haven businesses.

## INTERCAMPUS SHUTTLE BUS NETWORK

Columbia University provides several shuttle bus routes among the Morningside campus, Lamont-Doherty, Studebaker, the Medical Center, Harlem Hospital, and the George Washington Bridge Bus Terminal. These shuttle services are available to all Columbia University affiliates with a valid University ID, free of charge.

Visit [transportation.columbia.edu](http://transportation.columbia.edu) for more information.

## MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS INTRA-CAMPUS EVENING SHUTTLE

The Morningside Heights intra-campus evening shuttle service operates seven days a week from 6:00 p.m. every evening until 4:00 a.m. the following morning. The evening shuttle service provides a safe, efficient, and reliable means for traveling around the Morningside campus area during the evening hours. This shuttle service is available to all Columbia University affiliates with a valid University ID, free of charge.

Visit [transportation.columbia.edu](http://transportation.columbia.edu) for more information.

## WALKING ESCORT PROGRAM, MORNINGSIDE CAMPUS

During the school year, Columbia University Escort Service will send two specially trained students to walk affiliates to their doors any time from 7:00 p.m. to 3:00 a.m., seven nights a week. They carry two-way Columbia Public Safety radios. This service is available from West 108th Street to West 110th Street between Amsterdam Avenue and Riverside Drive, and from West 111th Street to West 122nd Street between Morningside Drive and Riverside Drive. Please allow escorts 5 to 15 minutes to arrive and ask them to show a University ID. If you need an escort before 7:00 p.m. or after 3:00 a.m., call the Department of Public Safety at 212-854-2797.

---

For more information on the Walking Escort Program, contact the Department of Public Safety. 

---

## SAFE TRANSPORT: MEDICAL CENTER

Columbia's Public Safety Officers will escort students door to door to or from any of the University buildings on the Medical Center campus or at private residences on Haven Avenue, Fort Washington Avenue, or on Broadway from West 165th to West 178th Street. To request this service, please call 212-305-8100.



To request an escort please call:

**Morningside and Manhattanville**  
212-854-SAFE

**Medical Center**  
212-305-8100

## DID YOU KNOW?

### Operation ID Success Stories

A student notified Public Safety that while attending a training session in Chicago, she lost her MacBook Air. Even though she had the unit engraved and registered with the NYPD/Public Safety Operation ID program, she thought she would never see her computer again. Much to her surprise and glee, the security department in the hotel she was staying in received the lost computer from a Good Samaritan and notified Columbia Public Safety. The student was reunited with her property soon thereafter.

A MacBook belonging to a Columbia University student was found by a Good Samaritan in an off-campus café. He noticed the Unique Police ID and Operation ID decal and brought the property to the Columbia University Public Safety Operations office. The student was notified and was thankful for the recovery of her property due to the Operations ID program.

A lost laptop was recovered on campus thanks to the NYPD/Operation ID program. The laptop was found in one of the academic buildings on campus by a Columbia University student who noticed the Operation ID decal and unique Police ID number. She turned the property into Public Safety, where the owner was immediately contacted and reunited with her laptop.


**Operation ID is FREE and EFFECTIVE! Engrave and register your property today!**



## DID YOU KNOW?

In addition to the required fire and life safety training programs developed for occupants of University residence halls and OSHA-mandated employee training, the University Fire Safety staff offers fire safety training programs developed for the entire Columbia community, including local neighboring community groups. Training material presented includes:

- fire safety awareness at work, at home, and while on vacation;
- when, why, and how to transmit a fire alarm;
- fire and life safety best practices;
- evacuation procedures;
- when and why sheltering in place may be required; and
- fire extinguisher use.

 For more information, call the staff at 212-854-6670 (Morningside) or 212-305-6780 (Medical Center)

UNIVERSITY  
FIRE SAFETY STAFF

**John LaPerche**  
Director, Fire Safety  
Morningside/Manhattanville  
Campuses

E-mail: [jl2709@columbia.edu](mailto:jl2709@columbia.edu)  
Phone: 212-854-8518

**Bryan Violetto**  
Fire Safety Manager

E-mail: [bv2150@columbia.edu](mailto:bv2150@columbia.edu)  
Phone: 212-854-1892

**Daniel Condon**  
Fire Safety Manager  
Manhattanville

E-mail: [djc2160@columbia.edu](mailto:djc2160@columbia.edu)  
Phone: TBA

**Matt O'Hanlon**  
Director, Fire Safety Operations  
Medical Center Campus

E-mail: [mo2566@columbia.edu](mailto:mo2566@columbia.edu)  
Phone: 212-342-3227

## Programs to Safeguard Property

### PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

#### Operation ID

Columbia participates in this nationwide program that aims to deter theft by permanently identifying valuables. The Department will mark valuable property with an indelible, inconspicuous, specially assigned number. It is recommended that you retain a photograph of anything that cannot be engraved and an up-to-date property inventory with model and serial numbers.

#### Operation Blue Light

This program allows Public Safety personnel to mark property with an invisible ink discernible only under a special blue light.

#### PC PhoneHome/Mac PhoneHome

This innovative program is available to students, faculty, and staff. It allows authorities to locate a lost or stolen computer by identifying its location when the machine is connected to the Internet. This program is effective in any location, worldwide, and is downloadable at [www.columbia.edu/acis/software/pcphonehome/index.html](http://www.columbia.edu/acis/software/pcphonehome/index.html).

#### Stop Theft Tags

These tags possess a unique ID number that is entered into the STOPTHEFT worldwide database. This allows lost or stolen property to be reunited with its owner.

#### Bicycle Registration

The Department of Public Safety provides free registration for all bicycles. A unique ID number is applied to the bicycle and registered with the NYPD. A permanent decal is affixed to the bicycle.

#### Auto VIN Etching

Unique vehicle identification numbers (VIN) are etched into a car's windows. This program reduces the risk of the vehicle's being stolen by making the window glass traceable. It also aids police in recovering stolen vehicles by making them identifiable and can result in reduced insurance premiums.

### ANTITHEFT LOCKING DEVICES

The Department sells the following locking devices at cost:

- Kryptonite and OnGuard bike locks
- desktop computer locks
- laptop computer locks
- the Club—an antitheft device for automobiles and bikes
- the Shield—an antitheft device for automobiles that works in concert with the Club
- Pin-Head—an antitheft device for bicycle component parts

# Fire Safety

The University Fire Safety staff consists of full-time Fire Prevention Officers. These officers work closely with all departments within the University, as well as with the New York City Fire Department and the New York City Department of Buildings. The Division's goal is to educate the Columbia University community about fire and life safety, to prevent fire emergencies and to reduce alarms.

---

The Division of Fire Safety works in conjunction with the Department of Environmental Health and Safety to protect the University from fire. [🔗](#)

---

## Fire Statistics

In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, Columbia University is providing mandatory fire safety information as part of this Annual Report. (Detailed fire data for all on-campus student housing facilities can be found in Appendix 7 at the end of this report.) All reports of fires and fire alarms are maintained in a database within the Columbia University Department of Public Safety. Data collected includes, but is not limited to, the building name; alarm location; time and date; the number and cause of each fire; any and all injuries; any fatalities; and dollar values for property damaged by the fire (as assessed by Columbia University Risk Management). Please see Appendix 6 for additional resources and information on where to find full University, city, state, and federal policies.

## Description of Student Housing Fire Systems

Every University student residence has:

- an interior fire alarm system with detection throughout the building, including detectors in every sleeping room;
- monthly testing of fire detection, suppression, and notification equipment (all test records are maintained within the Columbia University Facilities Fire Systems Shop);
- an interior fire alarm panel that triggers a full first alarm response (three engine companies, two ladder companies, and a battalion chief) to the building upon activation; and
- automatic wet sprinklers in all public corridors.

Complete building-specific fire suppression and detection information is available within the Residential Fire Safety Plan developed for each building. Please see Appendix 5 for a list of all on-campus student residence halls, their fire suppression and detection systems, and fire drills conducted.

## Fire Safety Education and Training

In accordance with the Rules of the City of New York (RCNY 43-01), all University student residents are given information packets containing fire safety and evacuation procedures specific to their residence halls during building sign-in at the beginning of each fall semester.

## DID YOU KNOW?

### The Facts

In many cases where fire fatalities occurred on college campuses, alcohol was a factor. There is a strong link between alcohol and fire deaths. In more than 50 percent of adult fire fatalities, victims were under the influence at the time of the fire. Alcohol abuse often impairs judgment and hampers evacuation efforts. Cooking is the leading cause of fire injuries on college campuses, closely followed by careless smoking and arson. In recent years, cooking equipment was a factor involved in more than 70 percent of reported dormitory fires; this includes confined or contained fires. Structure fires in dormitories, fraternities, sororities, and barracks are more common during the evening hours between 5 and 11 p.m., as well as on weekends.

### The Cause

Many factors contribute to the problem of dormitory fires.

- Improper use of 911 notification systems delays emergency response.
- Student apathy is prevalent. Many are unaware that fire is a risk or threat in the environment.
- Evacuation efforts are hindered since fire alarms are often ignored.
- Building evacuations are delayed due to lack of preparation and preplanning.
- Vandalized and improperly maintained smoke alarms and fire alarm systems inhibit early detection of fires.
- Misuse of cooking appliances, as well as overloaded electrical circuits and the use of extension cords, increases the risk of fires.

## DID YOU KNOW?

### Note about Campus Maps

Columbia University's numerous owned and leased buildings extend across the Morningside Heights, Manhattanville, and Washington Heights neighborhoods of New York City. Two off-campus research facilities, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory in Palisades, New York, and Nevis Physics Laboratories in Irvington, New York, are maintained by the University. The Athletics Complex at Baker Field, located at the northern tip of Manhattan, houses Columbia University's outdoor sports teams. Due to the complexity and range of Columbia University's physical campuses, maps of the University have not been included in this report. Current maps of the campuses can be found at [publicsafety.columbia.edu](http://publicsafety.columbia.edu)

### Access Maps

Maps of the Morningside, Manhattanville, and Medical Center call box locations can be found at [publicsafety.columbia.edu](http://publicsafety.columbia.edu) under the heading Maps & Schedules.

### Disability Access Maps

[www.columbia.edu/files/columbia/content/disabilitiesaccess.pdf](http://www.columbia.edu/files/columbia/content/disabilitiesaccess.pdf)

The information includes the fire safety instruction sheet (also posted on the inside of the room door), which specifies the type of building construction; instructions on what to do if the fire IS in the posted room or suite; and what to do if the fire IS NOT in the posted room or suite.

The information packet also includes the building information sheet, which lists fire detection and suppression equipment and the number, type, and location of exits. Fire extinguishers are located at every exit, as well as in kitchens and common space areas. In addition, every room contains a “You Are Here” floor diagram showing the location of exits on that floor.

University policy requires building evacuation by occupants during fire alarms. To help reinforce this requirement, Public Safety partners with the Office of Residential Life to ensure that all building residents are properly trained in building evacuation procedures during scheduled fire drills.

The entire Residence Life Staff is required to attend a “Train the Trainer” fire safety class, which includes general fire safety training, roles and responsibilities of Residence Life Staff members, and evacuation procedures.

## Fire Safety Policies and Procedures

### ON PORTABLE ELECTRONIC APPLIANCES, SMOKING, AND OPEN FLAMES IN STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES

#### Electronic Appliances

Due to the hazards associated with their use, the following appliances may never be stored or used:

- Air conditioners
- Grills (excluding George Foreman grills)
- Halogen lamps
- Immersion coils
- Oil, kerosene, and gas lamps
- Open-coiled appliances
- Steam vaporizers
- Water beds
- Any appliance attached to multiple extension cords

Cooking or using cooking appliances is prohibited in all residence halls except in those areas officially designated and equipped for that purpose. The following appliances may be stored in a student's room but used in designated cooking areas or kitchens only:

- Coffeemakers
- George Foreman grills
- Hot plates
- Microwave ovens
- Rice cookers
- Toasters/toaster ovens



## SMOKING POLICY

All Columbia University–owned and operated undergraduate housing spaces (including, but not limited to, residence halls, fraternity and sorority housing, and other group residential facilities) are nonsmoking. Smoking devices including, but not limited to, hookahs and water pipes, other pipes, and vaporizers are prohibited in all undergraduate housing properties and surrounding areas.

## OPEN FLAMES

Items that operate with an open flame such as grills, lanterns, candles, or incense and possession of flammable materials such as gasoline, kerosene, or propane is strictly prohibited.

## FIRE SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Keep doorways, corridors, and stairwells clear and unobstructed. Keep fire doors closed.
- Make sure that all electrical appliances and cords are in good condition and UL approved. Do not overload electrical outlets. Use fuse-protected multioutlet power strips and extension cords when necessary.
- Never store flammable substances in your room or apartment. Unauthorized use of candles and live holiday decorations is not permitted in University buildings.
- Be aware that transmitting a false alarm is a criminal offense that endangers the lives of both building occupants and emergency personnel. It is also an offense to prop open fire doors or to tamper in any way with alarm equipment, electromagnetic locks, or other life safety devices or to block or obstruct paths of egress.

## WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF FIRE

If you discover a fire in a campus building:

- Immediately pull the nearest fire alarm as you exit the building.
- When evacuating the building, remember to feel doors before opening them to be sure that there is no fire danger on the other side. If you must enter a smoke-filled room or hallway, stay low, keeping one hand on the wall to avoid disorientation and crawl to the nearest exit, keeping your head near the floor.
- Once you are safely away from danger, call the Public Safety emergency number for your campus to report the fire. If you are off campus, dial 911.
- Leave the building at once but stand by to direct emergency teams to the location of the fire.

Note: If a member of the Columbia community finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished and the person is not sure whether Public Safety has already responded, that person should notify Public Safety personnel, who will investigate and document the incident.

## FIRE RESPONSE DO'S AND DON'TS

- DO treat every alarm as an emergency. If an alarm sounds, exit the building immediately.
- DON'T assume that a fire alarm is a drill or test. All building alarm systems are tested as required by law, but these tests are announced in advance.
- DO remain in your room if you cannot get out of the building because of heat or smoke. Call Public Safety right away. Keep the door closed and await assistance from the Fire Department. If smoke is entering around the door, stuff the crack under the door with sheets, clothes, or blankets. If possible, open the window and wave a brightly colored garment or towel from your window—the Fire Department will be looking for this sign.
- DO close the door behind you if it is safe to leave your room.
- DON'T waste time collecting personal valuables. Take your keys so that you can reenter your room if exit from the building is not possible.
- DON'T use an elevator during a fire emergency: always use the fire stairs.
- DO make your presence known to other occupants and to Public Safety by telephone if you are injured or disabled. Emergency staff members will assist you in leaving the building.

## FIRE INCIDENT REPORTING

Students, faculty, and staff are instructed to call Public Safety in the event of a fire emergency.

Morningside/Manhattanville Campuses 212-854-5555

Medical Center Campus 212-305-7979

In the event of an off campus fire emergency, dial 911.

## Plans for Future Improvements

All Columbia University buildings meet or exceed New York City fire safety requirements. In addition, as the University renovates buildings, additional fire suppression and detection devices are included to bring our buildings above, or beyond, current requirements.

## Security Considerations for the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Columbia University is committed to providing a safe and secure campus through the maintenance of campus facilities in mitigating unsafe physical conditions. DPS personnel regularly patrol campuses and report malfunctioning lights, locks, call boxes, or other unsafe physical conditions to the appropriate parties for remediation. Members of the Columbia community are encouraged to report any malfunction or unsafe facilities condition to Public Safety or Facilities Maintenance Departments. The Facilities and Public Safety Departments also work to ensure that safety and security are accounted for during project planning and implementation.

# Access to University Facilities

## Morningside Campus

The University takes pride in maintaining an open campus. Prospective students and interested members of the community are welcome to tour our institution. To balance the benefits of an open campus with the safety needs of an urban institution, several security booths are stationed at entrances to the campus. Public Safety officers are posted 24 hours a day at West 116th Street and Broadway, and West 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Additional officers are stationed Monday through Saturday at a booth at West 119th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. There are also Public Safety officers assigned to patrol either on foot, bicycle, or in vehicles around both campuses.

Designated buildings require a valid University ID for entry. Card readers, alarm monitoring systems, and 24-hour recorded video cameras support our efforts by providing direct feeds to the Department of Public Safety Operations Centers.

### **SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR UNDERGRADUATE RESIDENCE HALLS**

The Department of Public Safety provides 24-hour access control to the undergraduate residence halls through a combination of proprietary and contract security officers and specially trained student attendants. Access control is supplemented by an online computerized card access system linked to student identification cards. All visitors must sign in at the respective residence hall security desk. Overnight visitors must obtain guest passes at the Department of Public Safety Operations Center in 111 Low Library.

## Medical Center Campus

A valid Columbia University ID is required at all times for entry to all Medical Center buildings.

## Card Access on Campuses

The University ID card is used to allow authorized access to secured University locations, and to allow access to libraries and the gym, where applicable. With the security access control system, Public Safety is responsible for ensuring the proper access to physical spaces on campus that the University ID card provides to students, faculty, and staff. A web-based tool has been developed for cardholders to use when encountering ID card problems in campus locations. To request assistance, go to the Department of Public Safety website at [publicsafety.columbia.edu](http://publicsafety.columbia.edu) and click on “Request Card Access assistance” under “Support Requests.” Students, faculty, and staff may also continue to call the Physical Security Support helpline at 212-854-8500, Monday to Friday, during business hours.

---

The Division of Technology Systems controls the access levels and maintains the hardware of the electronic access points for the University. 

---



## DISABILITY SERVICES

### Colleen Lewis

Executive Director  
Disability Services

Morningside Location:  
Wien Hall  
Main Floor

CUMC Location:  
105 Bard Hall  
50 Haven Avenue

E-mail: [cl2328@columbia.edu](mailto:cl2328@columbia.edu)  
Phone: 212-854-2388

# Disability Access

Columbia University is committed to fostering a campus that is accessible to people with disabilities. It conducts an ongoing program to remove physical barriers, and each year it makes significant accessibility improvements. For questions or concerns regarding access, please send an e-mail to [access@columbia.edu](mailto:access@columbia.edu).

## CAMPUS ACCESS MAPS

Campus Access Maps, which illustrate accessible features of Columbia University's buildings and grounds, are available upon request from Disability Services and the Department of Public Safety.

**Morningside Access Map:** <http://health.columbia.edu/system/files/content/healthpdfs/DS/disabilitiesaccess.pdf>

**CUMC Access Map:** <http://www.cumc.columbia.edu/map>

## PROGRAM ACCESS

While Columbia continues to improve physical access to its campus and buildings, it ensures that all of its programs and activities are accessible to people with disabilities. If a program or activity is scheduled for a venue that is not fully accessible, it is Columbia's policy to relocate such events to accessible facilities that meet the needs of the individual student. Disability Services (DS) works closely with students to ensure that their residence halls and classrooms meet their access needs: <http://health.columbia.edu/disability-services>

## CAMPUS ACCESS FOR VISITORS AND GUESTS

Columbia University is committed to providing an accessible and welcoming environment for faculty, staff, students and visitors and encourages persons with disabilities to participate in its programs and activities. Persons with disabilities who anticipate needing accommodations or who have questions about physical access for a Columbia event or activity should contact the host program in advance of the occasion to arrange the necessary accommodations.

The Department of Public Safety is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to assist guests and visitors with outdoor access to the different levels of campus. The Department will also assist guest and visitors with access within campus buildings, subject to each building's hour of operation. To arrange for assistance, visitors should contact the Public Safety desk in Low Library or request help from the guards stationed 24 hours a day at campus entrances at West 116th Street and Broadway and West 116th Street and Amsterdam or from any other Public Safety officer they may encounter.

For more information about campus accessibility, see **Disability Services** at <http://health.columbia.edu/disability-services>

# University Policies Related to Alcohol and Drugs

In order to maintain a safe environment, the University complies with all applicable laws and enforces its policies concerning the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages.

The University strongly supports education and treatment programs as the most effective means to help prevent and reduce alcohol abuse.

The University recognizes the illegality and danger of drug abuse and, accordingly, strictly prohibits the possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of illicit drugs on University premises or as part of any University activity.

The Department of Public Safety is dedicated to working with the University to uphold its policies governing alcohol and drugs. For the full policies, see the *Essential Policies for the Columbia Community* or visit [www.essential-policies.columbia.edu/](http://www.essential-policies.columbia.edu/).

## Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education Programs

The Alice! Health Promotion Program offers a variety of interactive workshops on health-related topics that provide current health information, teach skills necessary to adopt healthy lifestyle behaviors, and connect students and staff with appropriate on- and off-campus resources.

The Alcohol Workshop gives students the opportunity to identify physiological changes caused by alcohol, discuss the effects of high-risk drinking, identify ways to reduce negative consequences associated with high-risk drinking, and discuss ways to help someone who may have a problem with alcohol.

The Drug Workshop identifies drugs used on college campuses, discusses the impact of drugs on the body, defines and discusses use, misuse/abuse, and addiction, and discusses social trends and perceptions of drug use among college students.

For more information on these and other workshops, visit [www.alice.columbia.edu](http://www.alice.columbia.edu).

Additional support can be found through Counseling and Psychological Services (CPS), which provides counseling for individuals and couples and offers a variety of support groups for students, including an early recovery group for substance abuse. Visit its website at [www.health.columbia.edu/docs/individual\\_counseling](http://www.health.columbia.edu/docs/individual_counseling).

## Title IX

Consistent with its commitment to addressing gender-based discrimination and harassment, the University complies with Title IX of the Higher Education Amendment of 1972, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs or activities. Gender-based misconduct, as defined in this document, constitutes forms of sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX.

### GENDER-BASED MISCONDUCT

#### Introduction

Gender-based misconduct includes a broad range of behaviors focused on sex and/or gender that may or may not be sexual in nature. This misconduct can occur between strangers, acquaintances, or people who know each other well, including people involved in an intimate or sexual relationship. It can be committed by anyone regardless of gender identity, and can occur between people of the same or different sex or gender. One form of prohibited conduct can occur separately from or simultaneously with another form of prohibited conduct.

### TITLE IX COORDINATORS

Title IX Coordinator for  
Columbia University

**Marjory Fisher**  
Associate Vice President and  
Title IX Coordinator  
Philosophy Room 208

E-mail: [mdf2166@columbia.edu](mailto:mdf2166@columbia.edu)  
Phone: 212-854-5918

Deputy Title IX Coordinator for  
Staff and Faculty Concerns

**Jazmin N. Taylor**  
Director of Investigations  
103 Low Memorial Library

E-mail: [jt2903@columbia.edu](mailto:jt2903@columbia.edu)  
Phone: 212-854-5511

Deputy Title IX Coordinator for  
Student Concerns

**Jeri Henry**  
Associate Vice President for Student  
Conduct and Community Standards  
Gender-Based Misconduct Office  
Watson Hall, 8th floor,  
612 W. 115th Street

E-mail: [jerihenry@columbia.edu](mailto:jerihenry@columbia.edu)  
Phone: 212-854-1389

Sexual Respect Website  
<http://sexualrespect.columbia.edu>

### EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

#### Heather Parlier

Associate Provost, Office of Equal  
Opportunity and Affirmative Action  
103 Low Memorial Library

E-mail: [hp2450@columbia.edu](mailto:hp2450@columbia.edu)  
Phone: 212-854-5918

## CONSENSUAL/NONCONSENSUAL

Consensual sexual activity requires a knowing, voluntary and mutual decision among all participants involved. Specifically, consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions clearly communicate willingness to engage in the sexual contact or activity. It is important not to make assumptions. If there is confusion or ambiguity, participants in sexual activity need to stop and talk about each person's willingness to continue. Consent cannot be procured by the use of physical force, compulsion, threats, intimidating behavior, or coercion; consent cannot be procured from a person who is incapacitated; consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity; consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another person.

Silence or the lack of resistance, in and of itself, does not demonstrate consent. Again, it is important not to make assumptions; if confusion or ambiguity arises during a sexual interaction, it is essential that each participant stops and verbally clarifies the other's willingness to continue engaging in the sexual contact or activity. Consent may be initially given, but can be withdrawn at any time. When consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given, sexual activity must stop. Previous relationships or previous consent for sexual activity is not consent to sexual activity on a different occasion. Accepting a meal, a gift, or an invitation to get together or for a date, including on web-based dating apps, does not imply or constitute consent. The definition of consent does not vary based on a participant's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or relationship status.

Any nonconsensual sexual activity is gender-based misconduct. More specifically: sexual activity that is coerced or forced is not consensual; a person cannot give consent if he or she lacks the ability to make or understand the decision because of disability, lack of sleep, consumption of alcohol or drugs, or if he or she is unwillingly restrained; a sleeping or unconscious person cannot give consent; the use of alcohol or drugs does not justify or excuse gender-based misconduct and never makes someone at fault for experiencing gender-based misconduct.

## INCAPACITATION

Incapacitation occurs when an individual lacks the ability to knowingly choose to participate in sexual activity. A person who is incapacitated cannot make a rational, reasonable decision because the person lacks the ability to understand his or her decision. Incapacitation may be associated with a person's lacking consciousness; being asleep; being involuntarily restrained; having a disability that impedes consent; or if an individual cannot consent due to other forms of helplessness. Under New York State law, a person under the age of 17 lacks the capacity to give 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. See below for additional discussion on how drugs and alcohol can affect consent. Whether sexual activity with an incapacitated person constitutes gender-based misconduct may depend on whether the Respondent knew or should have known of the Complainant's incapacitation, based on objectively and reasonably apparent indications when viewed from the perspective of a sober, reasonable person in the Respondent's position.

### How drugs and alcohol affect consent:

- Being intoxicated, impaired, or incapacitated by alcohol or other drugs is never an excuse for committing a policy violation and does not diminish anyone's responsibility to obtain informed and freely given consent.
- The impact of alcohol and other drugs varies from person to person and there is no specific amount of alcohol or drugs consumed that leads to incapacitation.
- The use of alcohol or other drugs never makes someone at fault for experiencing gender-based misconduct.
- In evaluating whether a person is incapacitated due to the consumption of alcohol, drugs or intoxicants, the following factors will be considered:
  - How the Complainant understood the “who, what, when, where, why or how,” of the sexual activity; and
  - How the Complainant was physically affected by the consumption of alcohol or drugs, which may include, but are not limited to, warning signs such as having slurred or incomprehensible speech, vomiting, unsteady gait, imbalance, bloodshot eyes, combativeness, emotional volatility, or notable change in personality.
  - Because the impact of alcohol and other drugs varies from person to person, a person's voluntary consumption of alcohol and/or drugs will not ordinarily be sufficient, without other evidence, to prove that they were incapacitated under this the Policy.
- Another effect of alcohol consumption can be memory impairment, or forgetting entire or partial events (sometimes referred to as “blackout”). A person may experience this symptom while appearing to be functioning “normally,” including communicating through actions or words indicating an interest in engaging in sexual activity.
- Alcohol and other drugs can create confusion over whether parties have affirmatively consented to sexual activity. Therefore, individuals should be aware of, and carefully consider, the potential consequences of the use of alcohol or drugs, which can lower inhibitions and create an atmosphere of confusion.

### Retaliation

Retaliation is any adverse action or threatened action, taken or made, personally or through a third party, against someone who has filed a gender-based misconduct complaint (a Complainant) or has been the subject of a gender-based misconduct complaint (a Respondent) or any other individual (a Witness or Third-Party Reporter) who engages with the Office. All individuals and groups of individuals, not just a Respondent or Complainant, are prohibited from engaging in retaliation. Retaliation can refer to actions or threatened actions by any individual, including students and others who are not engaged with the Office. Retaliation includes threatening, intimidating, harassing, or any other conduct that would discourage a reasonable person from engaging in activity protected under this Policy, such as seeking services; receiving protective measures and accommodations; reporting gender-based misconduct; and/or participating



**C COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY'S  
SEXUAL ASSAULT  
RESOURCES**

**Gender-Based Misconduct  
Office**

212-854-1717

**Office of Equal Opportunity  
and Affirmative Action**

212-854-5511

**Rape Crisis/Anti-Violence  
Support Center**

**COUNSELING**

24/7 days a week

212-854-HELP (4357)

**PEER ADVOCACY**

(24-hour number)

212-854-WALK

**BUSINESS LINE**

212-854-4366

**Counseling and  
Psychological Services**

**BARNARD**

212-854-2092

**COLUMBIA**

212-854-2468

**COLUMBIA**

(MEDICAL CENTER)

212-305-3400

**Columbia Health**

(MORNINGSIDE)

212-854-2284

**COLUMBIA MEDICAL CENTER**

CLINICIAN ON-CALL

212-305-3400

**Public Safety**

**BARNARD**

212-854-3362

**COLUMBIA (MORNINGSIDE)**

212-854-2797

**COLUMBIA**

(MEDICAL CENTER)

212-305-8100

**TEACHERS COLLEGE**

212-678-3333

**Columbia University  
Ombuds Office**

**MORNINGSIDE CAMPUS**

212-854-1234

**MEDICAL CENTER**

212-304-7026

in an investigation or adjudication as a complainant, respondent, or witness. Retaliation also includes maliciously and purposefully interfering with, threatening, or damaging the academic or professional career of another individual, before, during or after the investigation and resolution of a report of gender-based misconduct under this Policy. Retaliation may also include violations of a no-contact directive and/or other interim measures put in place during the course of an investigation. This provision does not apply to reports made or information provided in good faith, even if the facts alleged in the report are determined not to be accurate.

If the alleged retaliation occurs during the course of an investigation and occurs between the Complainant and the Respondent, these allegations may be investigated separately through the Dean's Discipline process or folded into the pending investigation, based on the circumstances of the allegation. Allegations of retaliation by other parties, i.e., not between the Complainant and the Respondent, will be investigated separately by the Office when the allegations involve gender-based misconduct. Any other allegations of retaliation will be investigated and adjudicated through the Dean's Discipline process.

## **RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GENDER-BASED MISCONDUCT OFFICE**

The University has established the Gender-Based Misconduct Office to support and provide assistance to students affected by gender-based misconduct. The Office does not act as an advocate, but is a neutral resource available to all students. The Office is responsible for referring students to available resources, offering appropriate protections, and coordinating the disciplinary process. The Office can provide support and assistance immediately following an incident, throughout the investigation and disciplinary process and throughout a student's time at the University.

# **Preventing and Responding to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking**

Dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking are serious concerns on college campuses throughout the country. To address these issues, the University provides orientation to incoming students and new employees with information intended to prevent rape, acquaintance rape, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking before it occurs. The information comprises definitions and a clear statement that the University prohibits such acts. Additionally, training sessions and materials are provided that define consent, outline options for bystander intervention, risk reduction, and clearly state Columbia's policies and procedures for responding to these incidents. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns are offered throughout the year. These programs include the New Student Orientation Program (NSOP), the "Step Up. Be a Leader; Make a Difference" training and campaign, Consent Posters distributed throughout the campus, Consent 101 training and, electronic television screens displaying descriptions of consent and easy-to-understand red, yellow, and green light definitions. Also conducted are Bystander Train-the-trainer sessions, and affinity group bystander training for fraternities and athletics. In addition, the University also provides services for individuals who have

been impacted by dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and accessible, prompt, and equitable methods of investigation and resolution for those students who report instances of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

The University treats allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking extremely seriously and has a system in place to assist survivors in obtaining medical treatment, counseling and advocacy services, and legal assistance. The University will provide written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, visa and immigration assistance, and other services available for victims, both within the University and in the community. When a student or employee reports to the institution that the student or employee is a survivor of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the University will provide the student or employee with a written explanation of the student's or employee's options. Public Safety is committed to treating survivors with care, compassion, and respect.

Any nonconsensual sexual activity is gender-based misconduct. Consensual sexual activity requires affirmative consent. Affirmative consent is a knowing, voluntary, and mutual decision among all participants to engage in sexual activity. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions express willingness to engage in the sexual contact or activity. It is important not to make assumptions. If there is confusion or ambiguity, participants in sexual activity need to stop and verbally clarify each person's willingness to continue.

Consent cannot be procured by the use of physical force, compulsion, threats, intimidating behavior, coercion, or from a person who is incapacitated. Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity. Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another person. Silence or the lack of resistance, in and of itself, does not demonstrate consent. Again, it is important not to make assumptions; if confusion or ambiguity arises during a sexual interaction, it is essential that each participant stops and verbally clarifies the other's willingness to continue engaging in the sexual contact or activity. Consent may be initially given, but can be withdrawn at any time. When consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given, sexual activity must stop. Previous relationships or previous consent for sexual activity is not consent to sexual activity on a different occasion. The definition of consent does not vary based upon a participant's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or relationship status.

Incapacitation occurs when an individual lacks the ability to knowingly choose to participate in sexual activity. A person who is incapacitated cannot make a rational, reasonable decision because the person lacks the ability to understand his or her decision. Incapacitation may be associated with a person's lacking consciousness; being asleep; being involuntarily restrained; having a disability that impedes consent; or if an individual otherwise cannot consent due to other forms of helplessness. Under New York State law, a person under the age of 17 lacks the capacity to give 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.

#### How drugs and alcohol affect consent:

The impact of alcohol and other drugs varies from person to person. Warning signs that a

## OFF-CAMPUS SURVIVOR SERVICES

### OTHER USEFUL NUMBERS

**ALICE! CU'S HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAM**  
212-854-5453  
(www.alice.columbia.edu)

**BARNARD COLLEGE DEAN OF STUDIES**  
212-854-2024

**CU EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES**  
212-854-5555

**GAY HEALTH ADVOCACY PROJECT**  
212-854-7970

**NIGHTLINE (10 p.m.–3 a.m.)**  
212-854-7777

**TEACHERS COLLEGE OFFICE OF THE VICE PROVOST**  
212-678-3052

**NYC DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE (24-HOUR NUMBER)**  
1-800-621-HOPE

**GAY AND LESBIAN ANTI-VIOLENCE PROJECT (24-HOUR NUMBER)**  
212-714-1141

**POLICE—SPECIAL VICTIMS DIVISION (24-HOUR NUMBER)**  
646-610-7272

**ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL CRIME VICTIM TREATMENT CENTER**  
212-523-4728

**SAFE HORIZON HOTLINE**  
212-577-7777

person may be incapacitated or approaching incapacitation as a result of alcohol or drug use may include, but are not limited to: slurred or incomprehensible speech, vomiting, unsteady gait, combativeness, or emotional volatility. Individuals should be aware of, and carefully consider, the potential consequences of the use of alcohol or drugs. Alcohol and drugs can lower inhibitions and create an atmosphere of confusion over whether consent is freely and affirmatively given. Whether sexual activity with an incapacitated person constitutes gender-based misconduct may depend on whether the Respondent knew or should have known of the Complainant's incapacitation based on objectively and reasonably apparent indications when viewed from the perspective of a sober, reasonable person in the Respondent's position.

Being intoxicated, impaired or incapacitated by alcohol or other drugs is never an excuse for committing a policy violation and does not diminish anyone's responsibility to obtain informed and freely-given consent. The use of alcohol or other drugs never makes someone at fault for experiencing gender-based misconduct.

Columbia University recognizes that dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking is never the fault of the victim. Please read the information provided herein and in other publications from Public Safety and be aware of the effects of alcohol and other drugs and the dynamics of social gatherings. Please refer to <http://health.columbia.edu> and [www.essential-policies.columbia.edu](http://www.essential-policies.columbia.edu) for the most up-to-date policy and information. See Appendices 1, 2 and 3 for the federal, University, and New York State's definitions of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and consent.

## Educational Programs

### SEXUAL VIOLENCE RESPONSE

**Sexual Violence Response (SVR)** provides trauma-informed, confidential support focused on interpersonal violence and harassment. As a comprehensive team of 10, SVR works within the three-point model of Advocacy, Prevention and Outreach, utilizing all three of these approaches to address sexual and intimate partner violence. SVR has Survivor Advocates (SA) who assist survivors and co-survivors of sexual, intimate partner and gender-based violence by helping them navigate the various systems, explore rights and options while also supporting their choices. Survivor Advocates mobilize systems that impact students in both a short- and long-term capacity; during and after an abusive or traumatic experience. Survivor Advocates also support students who may be dealing with previous exposure to these types of issues.

SVR implements prevention as a strategy for eradicating the underlying conditions that foster unhealthy, abusive and violent behaviors. These strategies are the focal point of SVR workshops around issues of consent, healthy sexuality, relationships, issues of violence, strategies to support survivors, bystander intervention, and other pro-active ways to maintain the safety of the campus community.

For more information, please visit: <http://health.columbia.edu/sexual-violence-response>

### CONTACT INFORMATION

Sexual Violence Response

Morningside Campus

Alfred Lerner Hall, Suite 700  
2920 Broadway, Mail Code 3841  
New York, NY 10027  
Phone: 212-854-4357/HELP

#### **Barnard Campus**

105 Hewitt Hall  
New York, NY 10027  
Phone: 212-854-4357/HELP

#### **Columbia University Medical Center**

50 Haven Avenue, Bard Hall, 206  
New York, NY 10032  
Phone: 212-305-1721 (office)  
212-854-4357/HELP (Survivor Advocates are available 24 hours a day 7 days a week)

### **Gender-Based Misconduct Office**

The Gender-Based Misconduct Office provides trainings and workshops to provide members of the Columbia University community with important information about gender-based misconduct, including the Gender-Based Misconduct Policy for Students, how to report an incident of gender-based misconduct, support resources and the disciplinary process.

To request a training or workshop from the Gender-Based Misconduct Office, please send a request to: [studentconduct@columbia.edu](mailto:studentconduct@columbia.edu).

### **Office of Equal Opportunity Affirmative Action**

Professional development and training are integral to successful implementation of the University's Policies and Procedures on Discrimination and Harassment

The Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action provides training programs to educate faculty, staff, and students about conduct that may constitute a violation of University policy and to inform them of the procedures that are available to manage alleged violations. The programs are available to all University departments, and the sessions may be designed to tailor and meet the needs of specific participants.

Requests for training should be sent via e-mail to: [eoaa@columbia.edu](mailto:eoaa@columbia.edu).

### **Columbia College Office of Multicultural Affairs**

The Office of Multicultural Affairs (OMA) offers diversity education and training programs designed to encourage dialogue and interaction among students about issues related to social identities and diversity. Understanding the differences and similarities that Columbia community members bring to campus make for better relationships among community members and a richer educational environment. Taking a proactive rather than reactive approach to diversity education, OMA seeks to build competencies and skills among Columbia students that prepare them for living in a diverse community at Columbia and



beyond. Diversity education takes many forms at Columbia, including facilitated discussions, workshops, guest speakers and more: <https://www.cc-seas.columbia.edu/OMA>

## Alice! Health Promotion

Alice! Health Promotion, a unit of Columbia Health, seeks to make students and the University community healthier by connecting individuals and groups with information and resources, cultivating healthy attitudes and behaviors, promoting health, supporting policy, and fostering a culture that values and supports health.

We believe that health is vital to learning and we strive to connect our work to the mission of Columbia University. Our work is guided by the Standards of Practice for Health Promotion in Higher Education and our role is to:

- Assess the health status of students;
- Strategically plan to prevent student health issues at all levels of the socioecological model;
- Collaborate with students and colleagues across the University to improve the health of the campus community; and
- Develop, implement, and evaluate theory- and evidence-informed health promotion initiatives.

Among the specific initiatives offered by Alice! Health Promotion, a unit of Columbia Health, are Go Ask Alice ([goaskalice.columbia.edu](http://goaskalice.columbia.edu)), a health Q&A Internet resource; Stress Busters ([columbiastressbusters.org](http://columbiastressbusters.org)); BASICS ([health.columbia.edu/basics](http://health.columbia.edu/basics)); Asleep! ([sleep.health.columbia.edu](http://sleep.health.columbia.edu)), along with resources, skill-building opportunities, programs, services, and interactive workshops and trainings addressing a wide variety of health needs. To learn more, please visit the website at <http://alice.columbia.edu>.

## Actions for Survivors of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Survivors of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking will be notified of the following options:

### 1. MEDICAL TREATMENT AND PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE

**For immediate medical treatment, call Public Safety or 911.**

It is important that a person who has been recently assaulted receive prompt medical attention to ensure that he/she is medically well. Because physical injury is not always noticeable at first, it is important to receive a medical examination and treatment as soon as possible. This may include screening and/or treatment for sexually transmitted infection and emergency contraception, if appropriate.

Sexual Violence Response provides 24 hour/7 days per week advocacy. Specially trained and certified advocates are available to accompany students to an emergency department and the police. Advocates can also provide information about resources and reporting options. To reach an advocate, you may call 212-854-HELP (4357).

A medical examination may include the collection of physical evidence for use in prosecution, if the survivor so chooses. Such evidence may increase the chances of successful prosecution, and its collection is therefore strongly encouraged. For this reason, survivors should not bathe, douche, or change clothes before seeking medical treatment. Forensic evidence is collected by a medical provider, usually in an emergency room, within 96 hours following a sexual assault. Any clothing removed should be placed in a paper bag. Evidence of violence, such as bruising or other visible injuries, following an incident of domestic or dating violence, should be documented including through the preservation of photographic evidence. Evidence of stalking including any communication, such as written notes, voice mail, or other electronic communications should be saved and not altered in any way. Columbia University students can go to the Mt. Sinai–St. Luke’s Hospital Emergency Department, New York- Presbyterian Hospital Emergency Department, or any nearby hospital emergency department. The medical exam and collection of forensic evidence are done simultaneously.

Even though a survivor may be unsure about reporting to the police, many times, survivors want to report after they have had time to recover. Collecting forensic evidence makes it much easier to pursue a prosecution later. Toxicology testing for “date rape drugs” is most effective within 48 hours of an assault. Results will not be analyzed unless a police report is filed. The evidence collection kit is retained for a minimum of 30 days by the hospital under NY State law. It is turned over to the police if a survivor chooses to file a report during that time period.

## 2. SUPPORT SERVICES

The safety and well-being of survivors are of paramount importance. The University strongly encourages survivors to contact trained professionals for emotional support, medical services, and advocacy as soon as possible:

### Contact options include:

- Sexual Violence Response and the Rape Crisis/Anti-Violence Support Center, 212-854-HELP/4357
- A Residence Hall Director or RA
- The Dean’s Office
- The Department of Public Safety
- A medical treatment facility
- Any trusted friend, adviser, or faculty member

Most University faculty and staff members have the duty to report incidents to a designated administrator responsible for campus safety. Students wishing to keep their information as confidential as possible should speak with a rape crisis counselor, a clinician at the counseling center, a medical provider in the context of receiving medical treatment, or a member of the clergy. These members of the community are confidential and private resources for students and do not have the obligation to report instances of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

## 3. COUNSELING SERVICES

Columbia and the community offer a variety of counseling resources to survivors of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Counseling and Psychological

Services supports the psychological and emotional well-being of the campus community by providing counseling, consultations, and crisis interventions—all of which adhere to strict standards of confidentiality. For further information on the full range of supportive services including advocacy, information, and referrals, see the sidebar “Columbia University’s Sexual Assault Resources” on page 20 of this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

#### 4. LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Survivors have the option to report the dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking to the New York City Police Department or the local law enforcement agency where the incident occurred. Public Safety personnel can assist and accompany the survivor at each step of the process. Although the University strongly encourages pressing criminal charges, it respects the survivor’s choice in deciding to report or not report to law enforcement.

Survivors can contact the NYPD or the New York County District Attorney’s Office

- New York City Police Department Emergency 911
- NYPD Special Victims Division 646 610-7272 (24 Hours)
- NY County District Attorney’s Office  
Domestic Violence & Child Abuse Hotline 212-335-4308
- Special Victims Bureau at the Manhattan Family Justice Center 212-335-4300
- Survivors who wish to report these incidents to local law enforcement in the jurisdictions of the Lamont-Doherty and Nevis campuses may call 911.

#### 5. UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

Students and employees may also choose to file a report with the University. Information about filing a report with the University can be found on the Sexual Respect website at [www.sexualrespect.columbia.edu](http://www.sexualrespect.columbia.edu) and the Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action website at [www.eoaa.columbia.edu](http://www.eoaa.columbia.edu).

The full policy and procedure can be found at <http://sexualrespect.columbia.edu>.

Students can file reports with the University, with law enforcement, or with both systems.

Reports of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking by a student of Columbia University should be filed with:

Gender-Based Misconduct Office  
212-854-1717

The full policy and procedure can be found at <http://sexualrespect.columbia.edu/>

Reports of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking by a faculty or staff member, or third party affiliate of a Columbia University affiliate should be filed with:

Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action  
103 Low Library  
535 West 116th Street  
New York, NY 10027  
212 854-5511

The full policy and procedure can be found at [www.eoaa.columbia.edu](http://www.eoaa.columbia.edu).

## Important Information about the Disciplinary Processes

The University is committed to providing a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution for all students, employees, faculty, and staff involved. Disciplinary proceedings will be conducted by officials who receive ongoing training on issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.

### Information for Students

#### Advisers

The Complainant and the Respondent, respectively, may be accompanied to any meeting or hearing by the advisor of their choice through the course of case management, investigation, adjudication, and the appeal process. Witnesses or others involved in the Gender-Based Misconduct Process are not permitted to bring another person to any meeting or hearing.

#### Preponderance of the evidence standard

The process uses “preponderance of the evidence” as the standard of proof to determine whether a violation of the Policy occurred. Preponderance of the evidence means that a hearing panel must determine whether, based on the evidence presented, the Respondent was more likely than not to have engaged in the conduct at issue.

#### Notice

The Office will provide notification (“notice”) in writing to both the Complainant and Respondent at many points in the process, depending on the stage of the process and needs of the student(s). Notification from the Office will be sent via University e-mail and may include information, such as: a written explanation of the alleged policy violation(s), Complainants’ and Respondents’ rights and options, interim measures, available accommodations, initiation of an investigation, and the range of possible sanctions should the Respondent be found responsible for a policy violation. The Office will also ensure that the Complainant and Respondent are updated throughout the investigative process, including with timely notice of meetings in which either or both the Complainant and the Respondent may participate, and/or if there are updates to the alleged violations that will be investigated and/or adjudicated based on information learned during the investigation.

#### Sanctions

The University may impose one or more of the following sanctions on a student determined to have violated the Policy:

- Reprimand/warning
- No contact directive requiring the Respondent to have no contact with the Complainant
- Change to the Respondent’s academic schedule
- Disciplinary probation
- Revocation of honors or awards
- Restricting access to University facilities or activities (including student activities and campus organizations and buildings)
- Removal from leadership/supervisory positions within the University community
- Change to the Respondent’s residence



- Dismissal or restriction from University employment
- Removal from student housing
- Admission Revocation (for example, in the case of an undergraduate student admitted to a University graduate or professional program)
- Suspension
- Expulsion
- Withholding of degree
- Revocation of degree
- Revocation of alumni privileges (if the Respondent graduates prior to the conclusion of the disciplinary process)

If a sanction of a disciplinary probation, disciplinary suspension, expulsion, withholding or revocation of degree is issued, a student will be considered not in good standing.

In addition to any other sanction (except where the sanction is withholding, expulsion or revocation of a degree or a student has graduated), the University will require any student to be responsible for a violation of the Policy to receive appropriate education and/or training related to the gender-based misconduct at issue. The University may also recommend counseling or other support services for the student

When a student is found responsible and the sanction includes suspension or expulsion, the student may be removed from a campus residence and either severely restricted in their movements on campus or barred completely during the entirety of the appeal-filing period and appeal process. If a Respondent is eligible for return to campus while a Complainant remains on campus, the Complainant will, at the earliest possible date, be notified of the Respondent's intention to return.

In addition, pending an investigation, a determination and/or appeal, an administrative hold may be placed on the Respondent's University transcript, diploma, registration, and/or student account until this process is resolved. Upon conclusion of the appeal process, a permanent transcript notation will be indicated on the Respondent's record for cases resulting in suspension or expulsion. Notations on transcripts will be indicated as follows: disciplinary suspension; disciplinary expulsion; or withdrawn with disciplinary action pending.

### Accommodations

The University can provide accommodations and impose interim measures after a report has been filed.

The Office will work with all students affected by gender-based misconduct to ensure their safety and promote their well-being throughout their time at the University. Sometimes this assistance will take the form of appropriate accommodations intended to support and provide relief.

### REPORTING GENDER-BASED MISCONDUCT (MANDATORY REPORTERS)

The University encourages students to report gender-based misconduct to the Gender-Based Misconduct Office so that the University can investigate and respond effectively. Students may meet with the Office staff to learn more about the process before making a report.

The University recognizes that students may be most comfortable disclosing gender-based misconduct to a University employee they know well, such as a faculty member, coach, or resident advisor. Other than defined confidential resources, if a University employee receives a report, they are required to refer what they learn about the incident to the Office,

either directly or through a Title IX Coordinator. The University will endeavor to follow up on any report it receives about possible gender-based misconduct, whether from a student, other member of the community, or an anonymous source.

Before a student reveals information about an incident, Responsible Employees will try to ensure that the student understands the employee's reporting obligations. For example, if the student wishes to maintain confidentiality, a faculty member or non-confidential staff member will direct the student to the University's confidential resources.

Confidential resources, such as counseling staff and staff from Sexual Violence Response will not share identifying information with the Gender-Based Misconduct Office about a student or an incident without the student's permission.

### **Confidentiality**

A student who reports gender-based misconduct to the Office can request that the Office not disclose his or her identity to anyone else, including the person who allegedly committed the misconduct. While such a request may limit the ability to investigate and respond to the reported misconduct, the Office, in consultation with the appropriate Title IX Coordinator(s), will consider the request in light of the University's commitment to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all students and will honor the request whenever possible. The Office will promptly notify the student making the request whether the University will be able to honor it.

Whether or not the University is able to grant a request to keep the student's identity confidential, University personnel will reveal information about investigations and disciplinary proceedings related to gender-based misconduct only to those who need to know in order to carry out their duties and responsibilities. In all cases, the University will take appropriate steps designed to counteract the effects of the alleged gender-based misconduct, prevent its recurrence, and provide support and make accommodations for the students involved. This may include academic, residential, and work accommodations, increased monitoring, supervision, or security at locations or in connection with activities where the alleged misconduct occurred, and training and educational materials for the campus community. If there is reason for concern about possible retaliation or harm, the University will take protective measures in consultation with the affected students.

### **Privacy**

The University will reveal information about its investigation and adjudication of gender-based misconduct only to those who need to know the information in order to carry out their duties and responsibilities. It will inform all University affiliates, including students, faculty and staff participating in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing that they are expected to maintain the privacy of the process.

This does not prohibit either a Complainant or Respondent from obtaining the assistance of family members, counselors, therapists, clergy, doctors, attorneys, or similar resources; nor does it prevent either party from discussing the incident itself.

### **Information for Employees, Faculty, and Staff**

Employees, faculty, and staff participating as a complainant or respondent in the University disciplinary process may be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the

adviser of their choice in two circumstances: (1) disciplinary matters pertaining to sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking; and (2) disciplinary matters pertaining to gender-based misconduct involving a student. The disciplinary process will use a preponderance of the evidence standard of proof to determine whether a policy violation occurred. Preponderance of the evidence means that in order for an individual to be found responsible for violating a policy violation was more likely to have occurred than to not have occurred.

Throughout the procedure, both the complainant who filed the report and the respondent simultaneously receive written notifications of their options and rights, the outcome of the disciplinary process, procedures for appeal, and final results of the process.

The University may impose one or more sanctions on any employee, faculty member, or staff employee who engaged in gender-based misconduct, including:

- Reprimand/warning
- Changing the respondent's job duties
- Disciplinary probation
- Revocation of honors or awards
- Restricting access to University facilities or activities (including student activities and campus organizations)
- Issuing a "no contact" order to the respondent or requiring that such an order remain in place
- Moving the respondent's residence, if provided by the University
- Dismissal or restriction from University employment
- Suspension (limited time or indefinite)

In addition to other sanctions, the University will require any employee, faculty member, or staff members determined to be responsible for a violation of policy to receive appropriate education and/or training related to gender-based misconduct violation at issue. The University may also recommend counseling or other support services.

Any student, staff, or faculty member who reports an incident of gender-based or sexual misconduct, or who is involved in a procedure, including the responding individual and witnesses, is protected from retaliation.

#### **Obtaining an Order of Protection or Similar Protective Order**

In addition to obtaining a no-contact order under University policy, student, employees, faculty, and staff may seek to obtain an order of protection under New York law. Under New York law, victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking may seek a Family Court order of protection. This is a confidential order of protection that a victim can obtain through the civil court system to provide protection from a current or former spouse, someone with whom the victim has had a child, a family member by blood or marriage, or someone with whom the victim has had an intimate relationship. A victim seeking a Family Court order of protection must fill out a family offense petition. Public Safety, Sexual Violence Response, and the Rape Crisis/Anti-Violence Support Center are available to assist any student, employee, faculty, or staff seeking a Family Court order of protection or any other available remedy under state, federal, or tribal law.

#### **Request for Confidentiality and/or Privacy**

The University values the privacy of its students, employees, and other community

members. Community members should be able to seek the assistance they need without fear that the information they provide will be shared more broadly. Federal and state laws, however, impose reporting obligations on University employees, including faculty and staff that, in some circumstances, can require certain personnel to share information from a report of gender-based misconduct with government authorities, University Public Safety, or others at the University. The attached Resources listing includes a chart summarizing the confidentiality obligations of different categories of University employees with respect to reports of gender-based misconduct.

Even when University employees have an obligation to report to others, which means their office is described as “non-confidential” under this Policy, they will protect and respect students’ privacy to the greatest extent possible and share information only on a need-to-know basis. The information provided to a non-confidential resource will be relayed only as necessary for the Title IX Coordinator and/or the Gender-Based Misconduct Office to investigate and/or seek a resolution. Any of the staff listed as Resources will be able to explain his or her reporting obligations in more detail.

The University will reveal information about its investigation and adjudication of gender-based misconduct only to those who need to know the information in order to carry out their duties and responsibilities. It will inform all University individuals participating in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing that they are expected to maintain the privacy of the process. This does not prohibit either a Complainant or Respondent from obtaining the assistance of family members, counselors, therapists, clergy, doctors, attorneys, or similar resources; nor does it prevent either party from discussing the incident itself.

## **6. LIVING AND ACADEMIC ACCOMMODATIONS**

In all cases, the University will take appropriate steps designed to mitigate the effects of the alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, prevent its recurrence, and make accommodations for the students involved. This may include academic, residential, and work accommodations, increased monitoring, supervision, or security at locations or in connection with activities where the alleged misconduct occurred, and training and educational materials for the campus community. If there is reason for concern about possible retaliation or harm, the University will take protective measures in consultation with the affected students. Additionally, the University may provide interim measures to protect the safety of a complainant who reports a sexual assault, including restricting contact between individuals and/or relocating the housing or altering the class schedule of a respondent. Following report of an incident, the Gender-Based Misconduct Office will provide written notice to the complainant and respondent of the interim measures and accommodations that may be available. Complainants may request accommodations even in cases where a complainant has requested that no investigation be undertaken or the complainant or respondent has declined to participate in University disciplinary proceedings or the criminal process. The Dean of Students can arrange these interim measures and accommodations. Generally, alternative University housing is available within 24 hours; alternative class arrangements depend on scheduling considerations and the availability of equivalent courses. The University will maintain the confidentiality of any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim. Students may also contact the Rape Crisis/Anti-Violence Support Center to facilitate such arrangements.

## Sex Offender Registry Information

Section 121 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C.) provides for the tracking of convicted, registered sex offenders enrolled as students at institutions of higher education, or working or volunteering on campus.

The Act amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act to require 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, or is a student. It also mandates that state procedures ensure that this registration information is promptly made available to law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction where the institutions of higher education are located and that it is entered into appropriate state records or data systems.

A listing of all registered sex offenders in New York State is maintained by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. This information is available online at [www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/nsor/](http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/nsor/)

## Workplace Violence Policy

### Policy Statement

Columbia University is committed to supporting a workplace environment free from harassment, intimidation, threats, and violence for all members of the University community including but not limited to faculty, staff, student employees, contracted employees, visitors, and guests of the University. While no large organization is immune from acts of violence, clear policies and procedures help reduce the likelihood of such events and guide appropriate responses to situations that may arise.

### Reason(s) for the Policy

The purpose of this policy is to address the issue of potential workplace violence in our community, prevent workplace violence from occurring to the fullest extent possible, and set forth procedures to be followed if such violence occurs.

### Who Is Governed by This Policy?

This policy applies to all employees of the University including faculty, all staff, temporary employees, and student employees (with respect to conduct that pertains to their employment status). In addition, the policy applies to individuals whom the University contracts to do work on its behalf, including consultants, vendors, contractors, and subcontractors. University employees and those working on behalf of the University are expected to adhere to this policy at all times, on or off campus, when they are officially representing or acting on behalf of the University, conducting University business, and/or attending University-sponsored or financed activities. This policy covers activity at all University-owned and operated properties, facilities, and off-campus locations where University business is conducted.



The Department of Public Safety investigates all reports of crimes. In serious cases, referrals are made to the New York Police Department. For noncriminal workplace issues, please call Human Resources (Morningside/Manhattanville campuses: 212-851-0617; Medical Center campus: 212-305-3819) for information and assistance.

*Please note:* Complaints of discrimination and/or harassment may also be covered by the University's Employment Policies and Procedures on Discrimination and Harassment found here: <http://eoaa.columbia.edu/employment-policies> and the Student Policies and Procedures on Discrimination and Harassment found here: <http://eoaa.columbia.edu/student-policies>

## Campus Crime Statistics

The Clery Act requires U.S. colleges and universities receiving federal student financial aid to disclose timely and annual information about crime on and around their campuses. Recent amendments to the law have added a requirement that schools afford the victims of campus sexual assault certain basic rights and have expanded reporting requirements.

Since 1999, our reports have also included statistics on categories for crimes that have occurred in locales adjacent to Columbia's campuses. These are crimes committed in public areas such as sidewalks and streets immediately surrounding the campuses, noncampus buildings, and other off-campus property used by the University in direct support of its educational mission. These additional areas are reported separately from reports of crime on campus. Information about the specific location of public property included in these statistics can be obtained from the Department of Public Safety.

The crimes reported are not necessarily committed against a member of the University community. Crimes that may have occurred on the campus of any affiliated educational institution (Barnard, Teachers College, Union Theological Seminary, Jewish Theological Seminary) are not included in the University's statistics, as these institutions compile their own Clery crime statistics.

## Explanation of How This Report and Statistics Are Compiled

This report has been prepared by a collaboration of University professionals from Public Safety, the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Equal Opportunity/Title IX, the Office of Gender Misconduct and the Division of Fire Safety. The Columbia University community is notified on or before October 1 each year via an e-mail blast that the report is accessible on the Public Safety website <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/publicsafety/SecurityReport.pdf> or by contacting Public Safety on each campus for a hardcopy of the report.

The statistics contained herein, which include crimes on campus and crimes in adjacent public areas, are collected by the Department of Public Safety and are based on crimes reported directly to Public Safety and information provided by the local police precincts.

In preparation for annual reporting, persons within each school of the University with significant responsibility for student and campus affairs, including disciplinary affairs (known as Campus Security Authorities), are surveyed for knowledge of crimes that

may not have been reported to Public Safety or police authorities. These individuals include Deans of Students, Residence Life Coordinators, Athletic Directors and coaches, administrative heads of student groups, and Student Affairs personnel. Persons at Counseling and Psychological Services and campus ministries are not surveyed for knowledge of certain crimes because the law does not impose a reporting obligation on persons with counseling or pastoral obligations.

Crimes that are reported to Public Safety and included in the statistical report are classified by what is referred to as “Clery Geography.” The three distinct classifications are “on campus,” “noncampus,” and “public property.” The following are definitions for each classification

**On Campus:** (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the core campus (same reasonably contiguous geographic area) and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and (2) any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (1), that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as food or retail vendor).

**Noncampus:** (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution’s educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

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

Crimes that occurred in residence halls are reported both in the “On Campus” category and in the “Residence Hall” category. Thus, “Residence Hall” is a subset of “On Campus.”

The presentation of the tables is designed to enable the reader to compare crimes committed in the same locales during the past three years.

The definitions of reportable crimes can be found in Appendix 1 and are taken from the *FBI UCR Handbook* and the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which may differ from the definition of comparable crimes under the New York Penal Code or University discipline policies. The Clery Act also requires reporting of hate crimes incidents in the defined categories where the evidence suggests the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim’s actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender identity, national origin, or disability.

The University has no specific policies or procedures allowing survivors or witnesses to report crimes on a confidential basis for purposes of statistical collection only. However, if a campus official has knowledge of a reportable crime that was not reported for investigation or disciplinary action and he or she informs the Department of Public Safety, that occurrence will be included in these statistics, and the confidentiality of the individual parties will be preserved.

# APPENDICES



# Appendix 1

## DEFINITIONS OF REPORTABLE OFFENSES AND TERMS USED IN THE REPORT FOR CLERY REPORTING PURPOSES

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

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

**Burglary:** The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or 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.

**Clery Geography:** See page 34.

**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 the 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 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 the definition of domestic violence.

**Domestic Violence:** Felony or misdemeanor crimes 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, a spouse, or intimate partner; by a person

similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the applicable 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 applicable domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

**Drug Abuse Violations:** Violations 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 derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

**FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program:** The FBI's UCR program serves as the basis for the definitions of crimes that are reportable under the Clery Act.

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

**Hate Crimes:** Any crime that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived race; religion; gender; sexual orientation; national origin; ethnicity; religion, gender identity, or disability. This includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, rape, statutory rape, incest, fondling, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, and also larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism.

**Hierarchy Rule:** The requirement in the FBI's UCR program that, for purposes of reporting crimes in that system, when more than one criminal offense is committed during a single incident, only the most serious offense is to be included in the institution's Clery Act statistics. Exceptions to this rule would apply when a sexual assault and a murder occur in the same incident, or when a Clery reportable crime also involves a hate crime or stalking, domestic violence or dating violence crime.



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

**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.)

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

**Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter:** The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

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

**Programs to Prevent Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking:** A comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that 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 which consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels. These programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking also include both primary prevention and awareness programs directed at incoming students and new employees and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns directed at students and employees.

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

**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.

**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 is incapable of giving consent.

**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.

**Statutory Rape:** Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

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

## **ADDITIONAL CLERY ACT HATE CRIME DEFINITIONS**

In addition to any of the crimes above, the following acts are now reportable as Hate Crimes under the Clery Act, when the evidence suggests the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.

**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.

## Appendix 2

### UNIVERSITY DEFINITION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

**Sexual Assault: Intercourse.** Any form of vaginal, anal, or oral penetration, however slight, by a penis, object, tongue, or finger without a person’s affirmative consent.

**Sexual Assault: Contact.** Any sexual contact, including sexual touching for the purpose of sexual gratification of either party, without a person’s affirmative consent. Sexual touching includes contact under or over clothing, with the breasts, buttocks, genitals, groin or inner thigh, or touching another with any of these body parts; making another person touch any of these body parts under or over clothing; or the emission of ejaculate on the clothing or body of another person without that person’s consent.

Consensual sexual activity requires a knowing, voluntary, and mutual decision among all participants involved. Any nonconsensual sexual activity is gender-based misconduct.

More specifically:

- Sexual activity that is coerced or forced is not consensual.
- A person cannot give consent if he or she lacks the ability to make or understand the decision because of disability, lack of sleep, consumption of alcohol or drugs, or if he or she is unwillingly restrained.
- A sleeping or unconscious person cannot give consent.

- The use of alcohol or drugs does not justify or excuse gender-based misconduct and never makes someone at fault for experiencing gender-based misconduct.

Gender-Based Misconduct Office responds when students are alleged to have engaged in sexual assault. The Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action responds when faculty, staff, or a third party are alleged to have engaged in sexual assault. The Columbia Law School Dean of Students responds when Columbia Law School students are alleged to have engaged in sexual assault.

## Appendix 3

### NEW YORK STATE LAW

Definitions Relating to Crimes of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

**1. CONSENT:** 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 17 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.

**2. CONSENT, AFFIRMATIVE:** Under the NYS “Enough is Enough” law under 129B/section 6441, the definition for affirmative consent is a knowing, voluntary, and mutual decision among all participants to engage in sexual activity. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create clear permission regarding willingness to engage in the sexual activity. Silence or lack of resistance, in and of itself, does not demonstrate consent. The definition of consent does not vary based upon a participant’s sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.

**3. DATING VIOLENCE:** New York State does not specifically define “dating violence.”

**4. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:** An act which would constitute a violation of the penal law, including, but not limited to acts constituting disorderly conduct, harassment, aggravated harassment, sexual misconduct, forcible touching, sexual abuse, stalking, criminal mischief, menacing, reckless endangerment, kidnapping, assault, attempted murder, criminal obstruction or breaching or blood circulation, or strangulation; and such acts have created a substantial risk of physical or emotional harm to a person or a person’s child. Such acts are alleged to have been committed by a family member. The victim can be anyone over the age of sixteen, any married person or any parent accompanied by his or her minor child or children in situations in which such person or such person’s child is a victim of the act.

**5. FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER:** Person’s related by consanguinity or affinity; Persons legally married to one another; Person formerly married to one another regardless of whether they still reside in the same household; Persons who have a child in common regardless of whether such persons are married or have lived together at any time; Unrelated persons who are continually or at regular

intervals living in the same household or who have in the past continually or at regular intervals lived in the same household; 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 that may be considered 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”; Any other category of individuals deemed to be a victim of domestic violence as defined by the office of children and family services in regulation. Intimate relationship status shall be applied to teens, lesbian/gay/bisexual/transgender, and elderly individuals, current and formerly married and/or dating heterosexual individuals who were, or are in an intimate relationship.

**6. PARENT:** means natural or adoptive parent or any individual lawfully charged with a minor child’s care or custody.

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

**8. SEX OFFENSES; LACK OF CONSENT:** Whether or not specifically stated, it is an element of every offense defined in this article that the sexual act was committed without consent of the victim.

**9. SEXUAL MISCONDUCT:** Section 130.20 NYS Penal Law. When a person (1) engages in sexual intercourse with another person without such person’s consent; or (2) engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct without such person’s consent; or (3) engages in sexual conduct with an animal or a dead human body.

**10. RAPE IN THE THIRD DEGREE:** Section 130.25 NYS Penal Law. When a person (1) engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than 17 years old; (2) Being 21 years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than 17 years old; or (3) engages in sexual intercourse with another person without such person's consent where such lack of consent is by reason of some factor other than incapacity to consent.

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

**12. RAPE IN THE FIRST DEGREE:** Section 130.35 NYS Penal Law. When a person engages in sexual intercourse with another person (1) by forcible compulsion; or (2) Who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (3) who is less than 11 years old; or (4) who is less than 13 years old and the actor is 18 years old or more.

**13. CRIMINAL SEXUAL ACT IN THE THIRD DEGREE:** Section 130.40 NYS Penal Law. When a person 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 17 years old; (2) being 21 years old or more, with a person less than 17 years old; (3) with another person without such persons consent where such lack of consent is by reason of some factor other than incapacity to consent.

**14. CRIMINAL SEXUAL ACT IN THE SECOND DEGREE:** Section 130.45 NYS Penal Law. When a person engages in oral or anal sexual conduct with another person (1) and is 18 years or more and the other person is less than 15 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.

**15. CRIMINAL SEXUAL ACT IN THE FIRST DEGREE:** Section 130.50 NYS Penal Law. When a person 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 11 years old; or (4) who is less than 13 years old and the actor is 18 years old or more.

**16. FORCIBLE TOUCHING:** Section 130.52 NYS Penal Law. When 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 such person; or for the purpose of gratifying the actor's sexual desire. It includes squeezing, grabbing, or pinching.

**17. PERSISTENT SEXUAL ABUSE:** Section 130.53 NYS Penal Law. When a person 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 one of the above mentioned crimes or any offense defined in this article, of which the commission or attempted commissions thereof is a felony.

**18. SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE THIRD DEGREE:** Section 130.55 NYS Penal Law. When a person 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 17 years old; and (2) such other person was more than 14 years old and (3) the defendant was less than five years older than such other person.

**19. SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE SECOND DEGREE:** Section 130.60 NYS Penal Law. When a person 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 17 years old; or (2) less than 14 years old.

**20. SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE FIRST DEGREE:**

Section 130.65 NYS Penal Law. When a person 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 11 years old; or (4) when the other person is less than 13 years old.

**21. AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ABUSE:** For the purposes of this section, conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

**22. AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE FOURTH DEGREE:** Section 130.65a NYS Penal Law. When a person inserts a (1) foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis or rectum of another person and the other person is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than 17 years old; or (2) 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 17 years old.

**23. AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE THIRD DEGREE:** Section 130.66 NYS Penal Law. When a person inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person (1) (a) by forcible compulsion; (b) when the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (c) when the other person is less than 11 years old; or (2) causing physical injury to such person and such person is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated.

**24. AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE SECOND DEGREE:** Section 130.67 NYS Penal Law. When a person inserts a finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person by (1) 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 11 years old.

**25. AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE**

**FIRST DEGREE:** Section 130.70 NYS Penal Law. When a person subjects another person to sexual contact: (1) By forcible compulsion; or (2) when the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (3) when the other person is less than eleven years old; or (4) when the other person is less than thirteen years old and the actor is twenty-one years old.

**26. COURSE OF SEXUAL CONDUCT AGAINST A CHILD IN THE SECOND DEGREE:**

Section 130.80 NYS Penal Law. When over a period of time, not less than three months, a person: (1) Engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct with a child less than 11 years old; or (2) being 18 years old or more engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct with a child less than 13 years old. A person may not be subsequently prosecuted for any other sexual offense involving the same victim unless the other charges offense occurred outside of the time period charged under this section.

**27. COURSE OF SEXUAL CONDUCT AGAINST A CHILD IN THE FIRST DEGREE:**

Section 130.75 NYS Penal Law. When a person over a period of time, not less than three months in duration, a person: (1) Engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct, or aggravated sexual contact with a child less than 11 years old; or (2) being 18 years old or more engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct which includes at least one act of sexual intercourse, oral sexual conduct, anal sexual conduct, or aggravated sexual contact with a child less than 13 years old.

**28. FACILITATING A SEX OFFENSE WITH A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE:**

Section 130.90 NYS Penal Law. A person is guilty of facilitating a sex offense with a controlled substance when he or she: (1) knowingly and unlawfully possesses a controlled substance or any preparation, compound, mixture or substance that requires a prescription to obtain and administers such substance or preparation, compound, mixture or substance that requires a prescription to obtain to another person without such person's consent and with intent to commit



against such person conduct constituting a felony defined in this article; and (2) commits or attempts to commit such conduct constituting a felony defined in this article.

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

**30. INCEST IN THE SECOND DEGREE:** Section 255.26 NYS Penal Law. A person is guilty of incest in the second degree when he or she commits the crime of rape in the second degree, or criminal sexual act in the second degree, 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.

**31. INCEST IN THE FIRST DEGREE:** Section 255.27 NYS Penal Law. A person is guilty of incest in the first degree when he or she commits the crime of rape in the first degree, or criminal sexual act in the first degree, 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.

**32. STALKING IN THE FOURTH DEGREE:** Section 120.45 NYS Penal Law. When a person 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 12 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.

**33. STALKING IN THE THIRD DEGREE:** Section 120.50 NYS Penal Law. When a person (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.

**34. STALKING IN THE SECOND DEGREE:** Section 120.55 NYS Penal Law. When a person: (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, slingshot, 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 21 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.

**35. STALKING IN THE FIRST DEGREE:** Section 120.60 NYS Penal Law. When a person 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 intentionally or recklessly causes physical injury to the victim of such crime.

# Appendix 4

## COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CRIME STATISTICS—MORNINGSIDE CAMPUS

Category	On Campus			Noncampus			Public Property			On Campus Residence Halls <sup>1</sup>			Un-founded <sup>2</sup>		Totals		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2015	2014	2013
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses—Rape	12	16	13	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	12	10	1	0	13	16	14
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	6	6	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	6	0	1	9	6	8
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	4	1	3	0	0	0	6	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	7
Aggravated Assault	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	6
Burglary	18	18	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	18	18	15
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	23	19	11	1	0	2	0	1	0	5	5	1	0	0	24	20	13
Domestic Violence	3	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	4
Dating Violence	10	13	12	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	7	0	0	10	15	12
Arrest for Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discipline for Alcohol	37	106	100	0	0	2	0	0	0	33	106	99	N/A	N/A	37	106	102
Arrest for Drugs	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Discipline for Drugs	109	153	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	145	172	N/A	N/A	109	153	176
Arrest for Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Discipline for Weapons	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	N/A	N/A	3	1	3
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes <sup>3</sup>	None of the crimes listed above were bias motivated.																

1. All crimes in the Residence Halls column are also represented in the On Campus column.
2. Institutions are required to report UNFOUNDED crimes in the 2014 crime statistics chart and every year thereafter. Only local law enforcement may reclassify a crime as "Unfounded."
3. The Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 requires universities to report incidents of larceny, intimidation, simple assault, and vandalism, if those crimes were determined to be bias motivated.

Year	Crime	Bias	Location
2013	Harassment	Racial	OC/RH
2013	Harassment	Sexual	OC/RH
2013	Harassment	Racial	PP
2014	Harassment	Racial	OC
2015	0	0	0

Key  
 OC = On Campus      NC = Noncampus  
 RH = Residence Hall      PP = Public Property

## COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CRIME STATISTICS—MEDICAL CENTER

Category	On Campus			Noncampus			Public Property			On Campus Residence Halls <sup>1</sup>			Un-founded <sup>2</sup>		Totals		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2015	2014	2013
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses—Rape	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FONDLING	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
STATUTORY RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Burglary	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	5	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	2
Domestic Violence	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	2
Dating Violence	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Arrest for Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discipline for Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Arrest for Drugs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Discipline for Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Arrest for Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discipline for Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes <sup>3</sup>                      None of the crimes listed above were bias motivated.

1. There are no residence halls on this campus and therefore the category is not applicable.
2. Institutions are required to report UNFOUNDED crimes in the 2014 crime statistics chart and every year thereafter. Only local law enforcement may reclassify a crime as "Unfounded."
3. The Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 requires universities to report incidents of larceny, intimidation, simple assault, and vandalism, if those crimes were determined to be bias motivated.

Year	Crime	Bias	Location
2013	0	N/A	N/A
2014	0	N/A	N/A
2015	Harassment	Race/sex orientation	OC
2015	Harassment	Race	OC

Key  
 OC = On Campus      NC = Noncampus  
 RH = Residence Hall    PP = Public Property

## COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CRIME STATISTICS—LAMONT-DOHERTY EARTH OBSERVATORY<sup>1</sup>

Category	On Campus			Noncampus			Public Property			Un-founded <sup>3</sup>		Totals		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2015	2014	2013
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses—Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest for Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discipline for Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Arrest for Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discipline for Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Arrest for Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discipline for Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes <sup>2</sup>	None of the crimes listed above were bias motivated.													

1. There are no residence halls on this campus and therefore the category is not applicable.

2. The Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 requires universities to report incidents of larceny, intimidation, simple assault, and vandalism, if those crimes were determined to be bias motivated.

Year	Crime	Bias	Location
2013	0	N/A	N/A
2014	0	N/A	N/A
2015	0	N/A	N/A

Key  
 OC = On Campus      NC = Noncampus      RH = Residence Hall      PP = Public Property

3. Institutions are required to report UNFOUNDED crimes in the 2014 crime statistics chart and every year thereafter. Only local law enforcement may reclassify a crime as "Unfounded."



## COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CRIME STATISTICS—NEVIS LABORATORIES<sup>1</sup>

Category	On Campus			Noncampus			Public Property			Un-founded <sup>3</sup>		Totals		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2015	2014	2013
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses—Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest for Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discipline for Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Arrest for Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discipline for Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Arrest for Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discipline for Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes <sup>2</sup>	None of the crimes listed above were bias motivated.													

1. There are no residence halls on this campus and therefore the category is not applicable.

2. The Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 requires universities to report incidents of larceny, intimidation, simple assault, and vandalism, if those crimes were determined to be bias motivated.

Year	Crime	Bias	Location
2013	0	N/A	N/A
2014	0	N/A	N/A
2015	0	N/A	N/A

Key  
 OC = On Campus      NC = Noncampus      RH = Residence Hall      PP = Public Property

3. Institutions are required to report UNFOUNDED crimes in the 2014 crime statistics chart and every year thereafter.  
 Only local law enforcement may reclassify a crime as "Unfounded."

# Appendix 5

## FIRE SAFETY DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

**Fire-related Death:** Any instance in which a person is killed as a result of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of a fire, or who dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the fire.

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

- sprinkler or other fire extinguishing systems
- fire detection devices
- stand-alone smoke alarms
- devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights
- smoke-control and reduction mechanisms
- fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire

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

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

# Appendix 6

## DESCRIPTION OF STUDENT HOUSING FIRE DETECTION AND SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS

Building	Building Fire Alarm	Room Detection	Connected to IFA	Central Office	Sprinkler	Standpipe	Fire Drills Conducted
Morningside Campus							
Broadway Res.	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partial <sup>1</sup>	2 Risers	3
Carman Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partial <sup>1</sup>	2 Risers	4
East Campus	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partial <sup>1</sup>	3 Risers	3
Fairholm Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partial <sup>1</sup>	1 Riser	3
Furnald Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partial <sup>1</sup>	2 Risers	3
Harmony Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	1 Riser	3
Hartley Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partial <sup>1</sup>	2 Risers	3
Hogan Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partial <sup>1</sup>	2 Risers	3
John Jay Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partial <sup>1</sup>	2 Risers	3
Lenfest Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partial <sup>1</sup>	2 Risers	3
McBain Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partial <sup>1</sup>	2 Risers	3
River Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	1 Riser	3
Ruggles Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	1 Riser	3
Schapiro Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partial <sup>1</sup>	2 Risers	3
Wallach Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partial <sup>1</sup>	2 Risers	3
Watt Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partial <sup>1</sup>	1 Riser	3
Wien Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partial <sup>1</sup>	2 Risers	3
Woodbridge Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partial <sup>1</sup>	1 Riser	3
47 Claremont Ave.	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partial <sup>1</sup>	Not Required	3
362 Riverside Dr.	YES	YES	NO	YES	Partial <sup>1</sup>	1 Riser	3
523 W. 113th Street	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	Not Required	3
531 W. 113th Street	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	Not Required	3
548 W. 113th Street	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partial <sup>1</sup>	Not Required	3
550 W. 113th Street	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	Not Required	3
552 W. 113th Street	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	Not Required	3
556 W. 113th Street	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	Not Required	3
600 W. 113th Street	YES	YES	NO	YES	Partial	Not Required	3
604 W. 113th Street	YES	YES	NO	YES	Fully	Not Required	3
606 W. 113th Street	YES	YES	NO	YES	Fully	Not Required	3
619 W. 113th Street	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	Not Required	3
526 W. 114th Street	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	Not Required	3
534 W. 114th Street	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	Not Required	3
536 W. 114th Street	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	Not Required	3
540 W. 114th Street	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	Not Required	3
542 W. 114th Street	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	Not Required	3
546 W. 114th Street	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	Not Required	3
548 W. 114th Street	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	Not Required	3
552 W. 114th Street	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	Not Required	3
554 W. 114th Street	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	Not Required	3
627 W. 115th Street	YES	YES	YES	YES	Fully	Not Required	3

1. Partial sprinklered areas include public corridors, below-grade space, laundry, and compactor rooms.

## Appendix 6 (continued)

### DESCRIPTION OF STUDENT HOUSING FIRE DETECTION AND SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS

Building	Building Fire Alarm	Room Detection	Connected to IFA	Central Office	Sprinkler	Standpipe	Fire Drills Conducted
Medical Center							
Bard Hall	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partial	2 Risers	4
Georgian	YES	YES	YES	YES	Partial	Not Required	4

## Appendix 7

### ADDITIONAL UNIVERSITY, CITY, STATE, AND FEDERAL FIRE POLICY RESOURCES

Policies and Procedures can be found online within the *Student Guide to Living* and on the University Administrative Policy website. Please follow the links listed below for detailed information on the University's candle policy, open flame and smoking policy, and portable electrical appliances restrictions.

### LINKS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Site	Link	Information
CU Policy Library	<a href="http://policylibrary.columbia.edu/fire-safety-policy-and-procedures-morningside-campus">http://policylibrary.columbia.edu/fire-safety-policy-and-procedures-morningside-campus</a>	Columbia Fire Safety Policy
CUPS Fire Safety Site	<a href="http://facilities.columbia.edu/welcome-0">http://facilities.columbia.edu/welcome-0</a>	Columbia Fire Safety Policy
FDNY	<a href="http://www.nyc.gov/html/fdny/html/home2.shtml">www.nyc.gov/html/fdny/html/home2.shtml</a>	FDNY Fire Safety Policy
Student Housing Fire Safety	<a href="http://housing.columbia.edu/procedures/fire-safety">http://housing.columbia.edu/procedures/fire-safety</a>	Columbia Fire Safety Policy
NYS OFPC (Fire Prev.)	<a href="http://www.dos.state.ny.us/fire/firewww.html">www.dos.state.ny.us/fire/firewww.html</a>	NYS Fire Safety Policy
Center for Campus Fire Safety	<a href="http://www.campusfiresafety.org/">www.campusfiresafety.org/</a>	<i>Campus Firezone</i> , the official newsletter of the Center for Campus Fire Safety
Campus Fire Watch	<a href="http://www.campus-firewatch.com/">www.campus-firewatch.com/</a>	Electronic newsletter focusing on the complex issues of campus fire safety
FSDA of Greater NY	<a href="http://www.fsdagreaterny.org/">www.fsdagreaterny.org/</a>	Current NYC fire safety information

# Appendix 8

## FIRE STATISTICS

Columbia University Residential Building	Date of Fire	Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. of Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
<b>Calendar Year 2015</b>						
619 W. 113th St.	3/2/15	6:48 a.m.	Unintentional: candle	0	0	\$0.00
East Campus	7/29/15	8:05 a.m.	Unintentional: cooking	0	0	0.00
Wallach Hall	10/22/15	5:45 a.m.	Unintentional: candle	1	0	890.00
Wallach Hall	11/3/15	6:23 p.m.	Unintentional: cooking	0	0	380.00
Hartley Hall	11/16/15	5:56 p.m.	Unintentional: dryer	0	0	4950.00
John Jay Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
River Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Broadway Res.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carman Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fairholm	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Furnald Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harmony Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hogan Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lenfest Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McBain Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ruggles Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schapiro Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Watt Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wien Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Woodbridge Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
47 Claremont	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
362 Riverside	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
523 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Columbia University Residential Building	Date of Fire	Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. of Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
531 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
548 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
550 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
552 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
556 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
604 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
606 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
526 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
534 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
536 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
540 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
542 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
546 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
548 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
552 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
554 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
627 W. 115th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bard Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgian	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



Columbia University Residential Building	Date of Fire	Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. of Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
<b>Calendar Year 2014</b>						
East Campus	6/2/14	8:35 p.m.	Unintentional: electrical—ceiling fixture	0	0	\$350.00
East Campus	8/5/14	1:12 p.m.	Unintentional: electrical—ceiling fixture	0	0	\$350.00
East Campus	11/16/14	6:58 p.m.	Unintentional—stove	0	0	\$750.00
East Campus	11/27/14	9:55 p.m.	Unintentional: electrical—heating unit	0	0	\$300.00
John Jay Hall	10/28/14	2:44 p.m.	Unintentional: electrical—compressor	0	0	\$6,500.00
River Hall	12/20/14	5:04 a.m.	Unintentional: smoking—trash can	0	0	\$150.00
Broadway Res.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carman Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fairholm	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Furnald Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harmony Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hartley Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hogan Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lenfest Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McBain Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ruggles Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schapiro Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wallach Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Watt Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wien Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Woodbridge Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
47 Claremont	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
362 Riverside	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
523 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
531 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Columbia University Residential Building	Date of Fire	Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. of Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
548 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A		N/A
550 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
552 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
556 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
604 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
606 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
619 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
526 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
534 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
536 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
540 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
542 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
546 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
548 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
552 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
554 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
627 W. 115th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bard Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgian	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Columbia University Residential Building	Date of Fire	Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. of Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
<b>Calendar Year 2013</b>						
East Campus	4/22/13	12:28 p.m.	Unintentional: oven fire	0	0	\$350.00
Furnald Hall	12/6/13	11:44 p.m.	Unintentional: fire in trash compactor chute.	0	0	\$0.00
Broadway Res.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carman Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fairholm	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harmony Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hartley Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hogan Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
John Jay Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lenfest Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McBain Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
River Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ruggles Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schapiro Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wallach Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Watt Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wien Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Woodbridge Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
47 Claremont	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
362 Riverside	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
523 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
531 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
548 W. 113th St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
550 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
552 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
556 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Columbia University Residential Building	Date of Fire	Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. of Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
600 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
604 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
606 W. 113th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
619 W. 113th St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
526 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
534 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
536 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
540 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
542 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
546 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
548 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
552 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
554 W. 114th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
627 W. 115th Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bard Hall	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgian	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

# Appendix 9

## COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SAFE HAVEN PROGRAM



### Manhattanville

Bettolona Italian Restaurant	Broadway/La Salle
Bierstrasse Beer Garden	12th Avenue/West 132nd Street
Chapati House Simply Indian	Broadway/Tiemann Place
Chokolat Café	Broadway/West 125th Street
Claremont Chemists	Broadway/Tiemann Place
Dinosaur BBQ	12th Avenue/West 125th Street
Duane Reade	West 125th Street/Broadway
El Porton Mexican Restaurant	Broadway/Tiemann Place
Fairway Supermarket	12th Avenue/West 133rd Street
Floridita Cuban Cuisine	12th Avenue/West 125 Street
Hamilton Pharmacy	Broadway/West 133rd Street
Island Burgers and Shakes	Broadway/LaSalle
Jin Ramen Restaurant	Broadway/West 125th Street
Joe's G. H. Deli	Broadway/Tiemann Place
Kuro Kuma Espresso & Coffee	La Salle Street/Broadway
La Salle Dumpling Room	Broadway/Tiemann Place
McDonald's Restaurant	West 125th Street/Broadway
Oasis Jimma Juice Bar	Broadway/Tiemann Place
Shell Gasoline Station	Broadway/West 131st Street
Studebaker Café	West 131st Street/12th Avenue
Subway Restaurant	West 125th Street/Broadway
Thrifty Deli	Broadway/La Salle
Toast Café	Broadway/Tiemann Place
VNV Optical International	Broadway West 126th Street
World Wines Liquor Store	Broadway/La Salle

### Morningside Campus

Aerosoles Shoes	Broadway/West 114th Street
Amir's Falafel	Broadway/West 111th Street
Apple Tree Supermarket	Amsterdam Avenue/West 120th Street
Art Polis Espresso	Amsterdam Avenue/West 114th Street
Arts And Crafts Beer Parlor	Amsterdam Avenue /West 116th Street
Atomic Wings	Fredrick Douglas/West 113th Street
Bernheim & Schwartz	Broadway/West 113 Street
Big Belly Roti Shop	Amsterdam Avenue /LaSalle
Bon French Cleaners	Broadway/West 112th Street
Broadway Au Lait	Broadway/West 121st Street
Cascabel Taqueria	Broadway/West 108th Street
Che' Bella Pizza	Amsterdam Avenue/West 120th Street
Chipotle	Broadway/West 110th Street
Chirping Chicken	Columbus Avenue/West 106 Street
Chokolat Patisserie	Broadway/West 122nd Street
Columbia Cottage Restaurant	Amsterdam Avenue/West 111th Street
Columbus Communications	Columbus Avenue/West 106th Street

Community Food & Juice	Broadway/West 112th Street
Copies Express	Broadway/West 121st Street
Crepes On Columbus	Columbus Avenue/West 109th Street
Deluxe Restaurant	Broadway/West 113th Street
Dunkin' Donuts	West 125th Street/Amsterdam Avenue
Famous Famiglia Pizzeria	Broadway/West 111th Street
Flat Top Bistro & Café	Amsterdam Avenue/West 122nd Street
Freda's Caribbean & Soul Food	Columbus Avenue/West 109th Street
Friedman's Restaurant	Amsterdam Avenue/West 118 street
Garcia Hardware & Houseware	Columbus Avenue/West 109th Street
Haagen-Dazs	Broadway/West 112th Street
Hamilton Deli	Amsterdam Avenue/West 116th Street
Harlem Tavern	Fredrick Douglass Blvd/West 116th Street
Hungarian Pastry Shop	Amsterdam Avenue/West 111th Street
Innovative Bike Shop	West 106th Street/Columbus Avenue
Insomnia Cookies	Amsterdam Avenue/West 111 Street
International Wine & Spirits	Broadway/West 113th Street
Ivy League Stationery	Amsterdam Avenue/West 119th Street
Ivy League Stationery	Broadway/West 109th Street
Ivy League Stationery	Broadway/West 116th Street
Kitchenette Uptown Restaurant	Amsterdam Avenue/West 123rd Street
Koronet Pizza	Broadway/West 110th Street
Le Monde Restaurant	Broadway/West 112th Street
Lura Mediterranean Restaurant & Bar Lounge	Columbus Avenue/West 106th Street
M2M Deli	Broadway/West 113th Street
Max Caffé	Amsterdam Avenue/West 122nd Street
Max SoHa	Amsterdam Avenue/West 123rd Street
Mel's Burger Bar	Broadway/West 110 Street
Met Food Supermarket	Amsterdam Avenue/LaSalle
Milano Market	Broadway/West 113th Street
Morton Williams Market	Broadway/West 115th Street
Nikko Sushi & Chinese Restaurant	Amsterdam Avenue/West 123rd Street
Nussbaum & Wu	Broadway/West 113th Street
Olive Tree Deli	Broadway/West 121st Street
Pink Berry	Broadway/West 112th Street
Rite-Aid Pharmacy	Broadway/West 110th Street
Samad's Gourmet	Broadway/West 111th Street
Serafina Harlem Restaurant	Amsterdam Avenue/West 122 Street
Sezz Medi Restaurant	Amsterdam Avenue/West 122nd Street
Shahi Biryani Grill	West 109th Street/Columbus Avenue
Snowball's Pets Grooming Salon	Columbus Avenue/West 106th Street
Street Bird	Frederick Douglass Blvd/West 116 Street
Strokos Pizza	Amsterdam Avenue/West 114th Street
Subs Consious	Amsterdam Avenue/West 120th Street
Tea Magic	Broadway/West 112th Street
The UPS Store	West 115th Street/Broadway
Toast Café	Broadway/ LaSalle Street
Town Drug Store	Amsterdam Avenue/West 113th Street
Town Drug Store	Columbus Avenue/West 110 Street
University Hardware	Broadway/West 113th Street
University Housewares	Broadway/West 113th Street
V&T Pizza & Restaurant	Amsterdam Avenue/West 110th Street
Village Copier	Amsterdam Avenue/West 119th Street
Village Pour House	Amsterdam Ave/West 108th Street

# Appendix 9 (continued)

## Morningside Campus (continued)

West Side Market ..... Broadway/West 110th Street  
Ye Olde Cleaners ..... Amsterdam Avenue/West 119th Street  
Zanny's Coffee Shop ..... Columbus Avenue/West 108th Street

## Medical Center Campus

Anthony's Flower Shop ..... Broadway/West 170th Street  
Antika Family Style Pizzeria ..... Broadway/West 165th Street  
Barnes & Noble Book Store/ Starbucks Café ..... Haven Avenue/West 169 Street  
Cachapas Y Mas Restaurant ..... Broadway/West 178th Street  
Carrot Top ..... Broadway/West 165th Street  
Cherry Tree Gourmet Station..... Broadway/West 171 Street  
Chipotle ..... Broadway/West 168 Street  
Columbia Pharmacy ..... Broadway/West 164th Street  
Columbia Wine Co. .... Broadway/West 170th Street  
Coogan's Restaurant ..... Broadway/West 168th Street  
Cosmo's Pizza ..... Broadway/West 172nd Street  
Dallas BBQ ..... Broadway/West 166th Street  
Dunkin' Donuts..... Broadway/West 169 Street  
Dunkin' Donuts..... West 167th Street/Amsterdam Avenue  
El Presidente Restaurant..... Broadway/West 165th Street  
Famous Famiglia Pizzeria..... Broadway/West 169 Street  
Furry Rascals ..... Broadway/West 164th Street  
Heights Tavern ..... Broadway/West 164th Street  
Hill Top Café & Deli..... Haven Avenue/West 171 Street  
Ideal Mini Mart ..... Broadway/West 174th Street  
Jade Garden Chinese & Sushi..... Broadway/West 169 Street  
Jou Jou Café ..... West 168th Street/Broadway  
Koronet Pizza..... Broadway/West 173rd Street  
McDonald's Restaurant ..... Broadway/West 170th Street  
Mike's Bagels ..... Broadway/West 168th Street  
Mobile Gas Station & "On the Run" ..... Amsterdam Avenue/West 167th Street

Papa John's Pizza ..... Broadway/West 178th Street  
Prestige Café & Deli ..... Ft. Washington Avenue/West 169 Street  
Quick Fresh ..... Broadway/West 179th Street  
Ray Drugs ..... Broadway/West 170th Street  
Remy's Restaurant..... Broadway/West 169th Street  
Sano Health Food Center ..... Broadway/West 171st Street  
Strokos Pizza ..... St. Nicholas Avenue/West 166th Street  
Subway Restaurant ..... Broadway/West 178th Street  
Tasty Deli ..... Broadway/West 169th Street  
Tung Thong Thai Restaurant ..... West 169th Street/Broadway  
Twin Donuts Plus..... Broadway/West 179th Street  
UPS Store..... West 181 Street/Ft. Washington Ave  
Victor's Bike Shop ..... Broadway/West 174th Street  
Wahi Diner ..... Broadway/West 164 Street  
Wendy's Restaurant ..... Broadway/West 165th Street  
West 165 St. Hardware ..... St. Nicholas Avenue/West 165th Street  
X Café ..... Broadway/West 166th Street

## Baker Athletic Complex

New Star Light Cleaners & Laundry ..... West 218th Street/Broadway  
Park Terrace Deli ..... West 218th Street/Broadway  
Twin Donut 24 hrs ..... Broadway/West 218th Street





