



 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

2025 ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT



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A Message from the Vice President for Public Safety

Greetings Columbia University Community,

Welcome to Columbia University in the City of New York. As we begin a new academic year, I encourage you to review our 2025 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (ASFSR).

This report fulfills our mandated obligation under the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act to provide transparent information about campus safety, crime statistics, and security policies across our Clery geography. I encourage you to understand and explore this information, especially recently updated policies including Columbia's anti-hazing policy. The 2025 ASFSR documents comprehensive safety policies, procedures, and crime statistics compiled by our Director of Clery Act Compliance in partnership with University offices across campus. It also highlights the extensive services provided by the Columbia University Department of Public Safety.

While no campus is entirely immune from security challenges, the Columbia University Department of Public Safety works collaboratively with administrators, students, faculty, and staff to create and maintain a safe and secure environment for our entire community. All our officers are committed to supporting the University's academic mission by fostering a safe and

welcoming environment for learning, working, and living. Our department consists primarily of non-sworn security officers. Our new Special Patrol Officers have pursued additional training to earn the New York City designation of Special Patrolman. All members of the Public Safety team are unarmed. We provide comprehensive security coverage 24/7/365, working alongside our Columbia University EMS Team—a New York State—certified, student-operated volunteer ambulance service that makes vital contributions to campus safety. As part of our ongoing commitment to enhanced safety, our newly implemented unit of Special Patrol Officers are bringing their advanced training and expanded legal authority to enable more effective and prompt responses to campus disruptions while maintaining our focus on de-escalation and community-centered security. Once again, I encourage you to review the comprehensive information in our 2025 ASFSR and to partner with us in our shared mission of maintaining a safe university community.

Sincerely,

Gerald Lewis Jr.

Vice President, Public Safety

Columbia University Department of Public Safety



Preparation of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Columbia University is required by the federal Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (or the Clery Act) to prepare, publish, and distribute an Annual Security and Fire Safety Report by October 1 each year. This ensures that the Columbia community has easy access to accurate campus safety information, including or regarding:

- three years' worth of alleged Clery Act crimes reported within Columbia University's Clery Reportable Geography,
- three years' worth of on-campus residence fire statistics,
- campus and fire safety policies and procedures, and
- crime and fire safety prevention programs.

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report's purpose is to create transparency and enable our community members to be better informed about and involved in their own safety. It also serves potential community members by aiding them in making better informed decisions about their education and employment.

The Clery Act provides protection from retaliation to students, staff, and faculty members who report Clery crimes or who exercise any other rights under the Clery Act.

To fulfill Columbia University's Clery Act requirements, the University designated a Director of Clery Act Compliance to oversee the University's Clery Act

program across all Columbia campuses, including the preparation of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. This report was prepared in partnership with Columbia University Facilities and Operations, the Department of Public Safety, the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Institutional Equity, the Division of Fire Safety, the Center for Student Success and Intervention, Columbia Global, and representatives from all Columbia University campuses. As such, this report applies to:

- Morningside
- Manhattanville
- Medical Center
- Baker Athletics Complex
- Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory
- Nevis Laboratories
- CU Paris / Reid Hall

Statistics gathered for this report were requested from various Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) including local police precincts.

We hope you find the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report to be useful and informative. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the Director of Clery Act Compliance by emailing ps-compliance@columbia.edu. You can also find additional information regarding the Clery Act by visiting the Columbia University Public Safety website at <https://publicsafety.columbia.edu/>.

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

Reporting to the Columbia University Department of Public Safety

It is vital for the safety of the entire Columbia community that all students, employees, guests and other community members immediately report crimes, suspicious activity, and emergency situations to the Columbia University Department of Public Safety and to the police, when the victim of the crime elects to, or is unable to make such a report, regardless of whether the incident occurred on or off any of Columbia’s campuses. If you find yourself in an emergency, first contact the police by dialing 911 and then report the incident to Public Safety. You can do so by

- speaking directly to a Public Safety Officer, contract guard, or employee;
- using the Lion Safe app;
- using an Emergency Call Box; or
- calling/visiting any of the Public Safety or security offices at our campuses listed below.

Immediate notification of criminal activity and other emergencies to Public Safety will ensure follow-up actions are taken when appropriate, including issuing a Clery Crime Alert (Timely Warning Notification), adding the incident to the Crime Log, and ensuring the incident is included in the statistics for the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. Public Safety offers support and assistance to complainants and witnesses, facilitates the reporting of crimes to local police and other University officials, and collaborates with local law enforcement and the CU community to reduce crime in and around campus.

A person who does not wish to pursue action within the University system or the criminal justice system is still encouraged to report the incident to Public Safety. It is possible to file a report while maintaining your anonymity. The purpose of an anonymous report is to comply with your wish to keep your personal identifying information confidential, while taking steps to ensure your safety and the safety of others. Anonymous reports allow the University to compile accurate records on the number and type of incidents occurring on campus. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, included in the Crime Log, and analyzed for Timely Warning Notifications if appropriate. In limited circumstances, the Department may not be able to assure confidentiality and will inform the reporting person in those cases.

CONTACT US

**Morningside Campus
Department of Public Safety**
111 Low Library, Mail Code 4301
535 West 116th Street
New York, NY 10027
Tel: 212-854-5555 (24/7)
Tel: 212-854-2797

**Manhattanville Campus
Department of Public Safety**
3270 Broadway
New York, NY 10027
Tel: 212-853-3333 (24/7)
Tel: 212-853-3301

**Medical Center Campus
Department of Public Safety**
109 Black Building
650 West 168th Street
New York, NY 10032
Tel: 212-305-7979 (24/7)
Tel: 212-305-8100

Baker Athletics Complex
Chrystie Field House
535 West 218th Street
New York, NY 10034
Tel: 212-851-9930 (24/7)

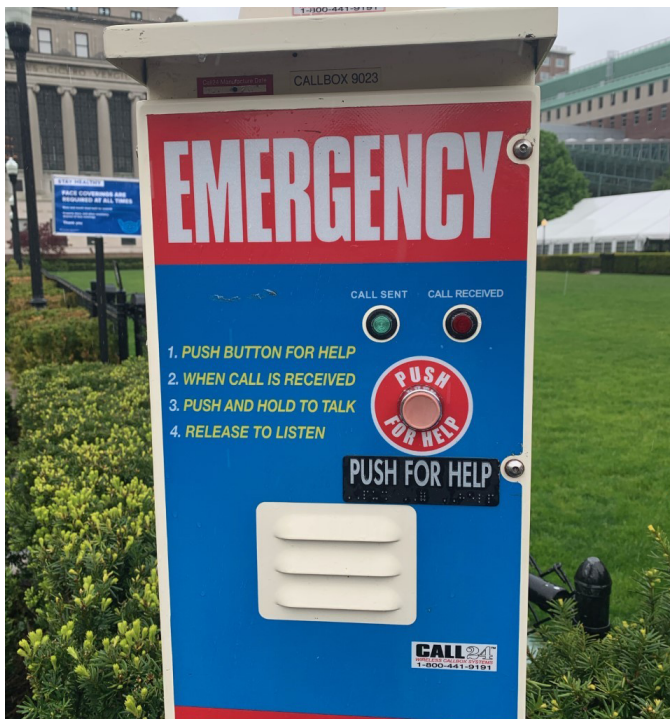
Lamont-Doherty Campus Security
Administration Building 101
Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of
Columbia University
61 Route 9W
Palisades, NY 10964
Tel: 845-359-2900 (24/7)

Nevis Laboratories Campus Security
136 South Broadway
Irvington, NY 10533
Tel: 914-591-2870 (24/7)

Email:
publicsafety@columbia.edu

Website:
<https://publicsafety.columbia.edu>

Facebook:
<https://www.facebook.com/cupublicsafety/>



Emergency Call Boxes

For immediate communication with Public Safety, you can use one of the emergency call boxes (or Blue Light phones) located around the Morningside, Manhattanville and Medical Center campuses. By pressing the red button on the phone, users are immediately connected with the appropriate Public Safety Operations Center, staffed 24/7. When you press the button, a blue light turns on, illuminating the area. When the call is answered, push and hold the red button to talk. Release the button to listen. A Public Safety staff member will then be able to speak and hear you and will provide assistance until help arrives. Below, please find links to the locations of the Emergency Call Boxes on our campuses.

Morningside Campus

<https://publicsafety.columbia.edu/sites/default/files/content/CallBoxLocations-Morningside.pdf>

Manhattanville Campus

<https://publicsafety.columbia.edu/sites/default/files/content/CallBoxLocations-Manhattanville.pdf>

Medical Center Campus

<https://publicsafety.columbia.edu/sites/default/files/content/CallBoxLocations-MedicalCenter.pdf>

Lion Safe App

All Public Safety resources and other additional Columbia University resources are conveniently available through Lion Safe, a user-friendly app available for your smartphone or tablet. Public Safety's Lion Safe app allows the user to request emergency services and report crimes at the touch of a button. For example, it allows you to:

- Contact 911 or reach out to any emergency or non-emergency line at the Morningside, Manhattanville, and Medical Center campuses.
- Access the Safety Escort Program, a service which provides a walking safety escort at specific locations and times of day at the Morningside, Manhattanville, and Medical Center campuses.
- Access the Friend Walk system that allows you to send your location to a friend. They will be notified of your location and can see where you are; if needed, you can also hit a button to both notify your friend and start an emergency call.
- Access Nightline, an anonymous peer listening service, open every night from 9:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. Listeners are empathetic Columbia University students who have completed a training and certification process. Students can call for various reasons including relationship issues and academic stress. Please note: Nightline is closed during the summer semester.
- Find many useful Columbia University maps, like Safe Haven locations, bike rack locations, and gender-neutral restroom locations.
- Download shuttle service maps and schedules for easy transportation between the Morningside, Manhattanville, Medical Center, and Lamont-Doherty campuses.
- Contact Lost and Found and ID Card services.
- Find links to Public Safety events, Crime Prevention Programs, Guard Services, and Fingerprinting services.
- Find Clery Act information like Clery Crime Alerts, how to sign up for Emergency Notifications, and the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.
- Find links to other University resources like Columbia Health and EMS, Academic Advising, Dining, and Student Employment.

Reporting to Other Campus Security Authorities

While Columbia University prefers that community members promptly report all crimes and other emergencies directly to Public Safety, we also recognize that some may prefer to report to other individuals or offices within the University. The Clery Act recognizes certain Columbia University officials and offices as “Campus Security Authorities” or CSAs. The Clery Act defines these individuals as an official or an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. All CSAs are trained in their responsibilities under the Clery Act and are instructed to report all incidents to Public Safety. Each incident is then reviewed for potential Timely Warning Notifications/Clery Crime Alerts and for inclusion in the Crime Log and Annual Security and Fire Safety Report as appropriate.

Reporting Incidents at CU Paris / Reid Hall

Safety is a key operational focus across Columbia campuses, including Reid Hall in Paris, France. All Columbia affiliates visiting, working, or studying at Reid Hall must register their travel via the Global Travel portal (globaltravel.columbia.edu) and complete predeparture requirements. This enables the University to support affiliates in emergencies.

The CU Paris Center Director oversees campus safety and security and, along with the Center staff, is designated a Campus Security Authority (CSA) under the Clery Act. Columbia Global New York staff also serve as CSAs. Students should report emergencies and criminal incidents to the Center Director, who forwards reports to Columbia Global New York. These are then shared with Columbia’s Department of Public Safety for inclusion in the Crime Log and Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, and for assessment of Timely Warning Notifications/Clery Crime Alerts and Emergency Notifications.

CU Paris / Reid Hall
Center Director
4 rue de Chevreuse
75006 Paris
France
+33 1 43 20 33 07
bb2006@columbia.edu

Below is a list of some of the most common Campus Security Authorities. Please note that this is not an exhaustive list.

Campus Security Authority	Location	Contact Information
Public Safety – Morningside	535 West 116th Street 101 Low Library New York, NY 10027	212-854-2797 public.safety@columbia.edu
Public Safety – Manhattanville	3270 Broadway New York, NY 10027	212-853-3301 public.safety@columbia.edu
Public Safety – Medical Center	650 West 168th Street 109 Black Building New York, NY 10032	212-305-8100 public.safety@columbia.edu

Campus Security Authority (cont.)	Location (cont.)	Contact Information (cont.)
Public Safety – Baker Athletics Complex	Chrystie Field House 535 West 218th Street New York, NY 10034	212-851-9930
Campus Security – Lamont-Doherty	Administration Building 101 Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University 61 Route 9W Palisades, NY 10964	845-359-2900
Campus Security – Nevis Laboratories	136 South Broadway Irvington, NY 10533	914-591-2870
Director of Clery Act Compliance	3270 Broadway New York, NY 10027	212-853-3321 ps-compliance@columbia.edu
Office of Equal Opportunity, Division of Affirmative Action & Recruitment	80 Claremont Avenue 4th Floor New York, NY 10027	212-854-5511 institutionalequity@columbia.edu
Office of Institutional Equity, Division of Title IX	80 Claremont Avenue 4th Floor New York, NY 10027	institutionalequity@columbia.edu
Title IX Coordinator	80 Claremont Avenue 4th Floor New York, NY 10027	212-853-1276 titleix@columbia.edu
Office of University Life	1150 Amsterdam Avenue New York, NY 10027	212-853-1628 universitylife@columbia.edu
Center for Student Success and Intervention	800 Watson Hall 8th Floor New York, NY 10025	212-854-6872 cssi@columbia.edu
Deans of Students	A list of all Deans of Students is available online	https://universitylife.columbia.edu/ bluefolder/dos
CU Paris / Reid Hall Director	4 rue de Chevreuse 75006 Paris France	+33 1 43 20 33 07 bb2006@columbia.edu

You can also report crimes to the following authorities:

Other Campus Security Authority	Location	Contact Information
Emergency Services	N/A	911
NYPD – 24th Precinct (Morningside)	151 West 100th Street New York, NY 10025	212-678-1811
NYPD – 26th Precinct (Morningside and Manhattanville)	520 West 126th Street New York, NY 10027	212-678-1301
NYPD – 33rd Precinct (Medical Center)	2207 Amsterdam Avenue New York, NY 10032	212-927-3200
NYPD – 34th Precinct (Baker Athletics Complex)	4295 Broadway New York, NY 10033	212-927-3729
NYPD Transit Police – 3	145th Street and St. Nicholas Subway Station New York, NY 10019	212-281-5303
Orangetown Police Department (Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory)	26 Orangeburg Road Orangeburg, NY 10962	845-359-3700
Irvington Police Department (Nevis Laboratories)	Village of Irvington, New York 85 Main Street Irvington, NY 10533	914-591-8080

Reporting to Pastoral and Professional Counselors

Pursuant to the Clery Act, pastoral and professional counselors who are appropriately credentialed and hired by Columbia University to serve in a counseling role are not considered Campus Security Authorities when they are acting in a counseling role. The University does not have a formal policy that encourages pastoral and professional counselors to inform the person they are counseling of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis. Incidents reported solely to pastoral or professional counselors are not subject to Clery Act compliance review, including being reviewed for potential inclusion in the Crime Log or the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, or triggering a Clery Crime Alert, unless and until the reporter chooses to report the incident to Public Safety or another Campus Security Authority.

After a Report Is Filed

When reports are received by the Department of Public Safety, the following actions are taken:

- Complainants are referred to the appropriate offices or agencies on and off campus, including law enforcement, counseling and wellness, medical services, the Office of Institutional Equity, University Life, the Center for Student Success and Intervention, and Human Resources.
- If the incident is reported directly to Public Safety, an officer will be dispatched to the complainant's location unless they wish to report the incident via telephone.
- Pertinent information, such as incident location, time and date of the incident, name and phone number of the complainant, and details about what occurred are captured in an Incident Report, which is uploaded into the Department's records management system.

- Information from these reports is analyzed to identify emergency crime patterns or trends and allocate resources more effectively.
- The Department of Public Safety assists complainants and witnesses in filing reports with local police if the complainant elects to make such a report.
- Any incidents that may result in a Clery Crime Alert (Timely Warning Notification) or Emergency Notification are immediately flagged by Public Safety Operations and analyzed for compliance purposes. Notifications are then sent to the appropriate campus populations. Public Safety will never include any complainant's identifiable information in any notifications or in the Crime Log.
- All incidents reported to have occurred in Columbia University's Clery Reportable Geography will be added to the Crime Log. The Crime Log contains the report number, date and time the incident was reported, date and time the incident occurred, location of the incident, and disposition information.
- The Department of Public Safety vigorously investigates all reports of crime. This includes confidential (where the reporting parties' names are known but not released) reports. Public Safety reports may be sent to other University partners like Human Resources, Title IX, the Office of University Life, the Center for Student Success and Intervention, or the appropriate Deans' Offices.

Clery Crime Alerts / Timely Warning Notifications

As required by the Clery Act, Columbia University typically distributes Timely Warning Notifications, called Clery Crime Alerts, when certain Clery Act crimes or crime patterns are reported to Public Safety, have occurred in Columbia's Clery Reportable Geography, and are deemed to represent a serious or continuing danger to the Columbia University campus community. Incident reports that result in Clery Crime Alerts may come directly from victims, witnesses, or law enforcement. Columbia is not required to issue a Timely Warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

Usually, these notifications are distributed to the affected campus community through email blasts and posts on the Public Safety website. If you do not receive these notifications and believe you should, please contact the Director of Clery Act Compliance by emailing ps-compliance@columbia.edu.

Clery Crime Alerts notify the campus community of incidents and provide information enabling community members to protect themselves from similar incidents. Factors governing whether Columbia University will issue a Clery Crime Alert include (1) the nature of the crime; (2) whether the perpetrator has been apprehended; and (3) whether there is a substantial risk to the physical safety of others in the campus community. For information on what crimes are considered Clery crimes and thus may qualify for Clery Crime Alerts, please see page 45.

Upon receiving a report of an incident that may require a Clery Crime Alert, the Public Safety Operations and Investigations teams will make an initial assessment, create a draft of the notification, including the use of photography if clear and available, and provide the Director of Clery Act Compliance with a recommendation. The Director, or their designee, will make a final determination if a notification is required, edit the Clery Crime Alert, and send it to the appropriate campus community. After a notification is sent, the Public Safety IT team will post the notification on the Public Safety website, at <https://publicsafety.columbia.edu/content/clery-crime-alerts>.

Clery Crime Alerts will include information about the crime that led to the necessity of the notification, a description of the suspect or suspects when available, a photograph if clear and available, and safety tips meant to aid the community in crime prevention. Victim-identifying information is treated as confidential and is never included in these notifications.

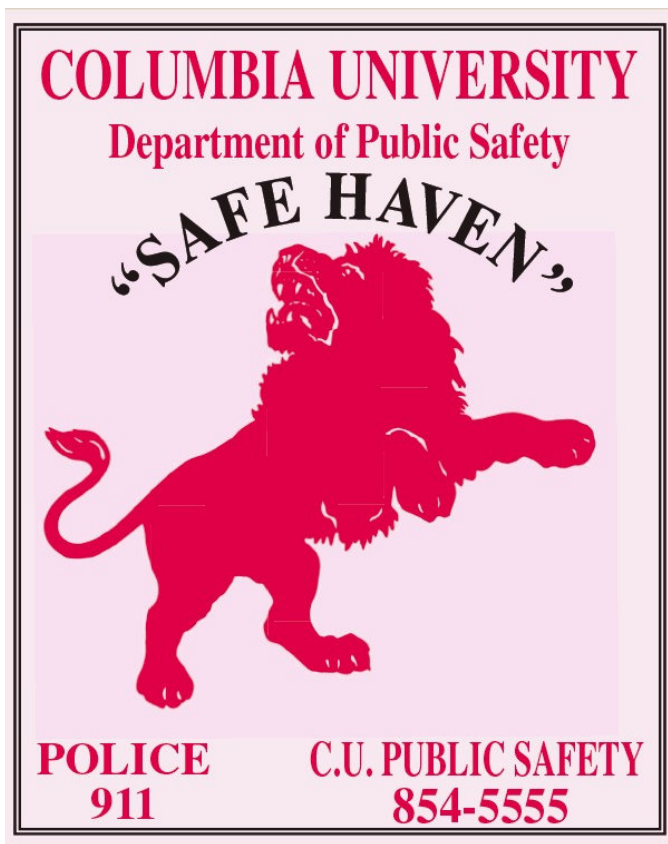
Public Safety sends these notifications in a timely manner, as soon as pertinent information is available and without delay, unless the appropriate authorities have deemed it unsafe to do so or believe that sending out a Clery Crime Alert may compromise efforts to assist a victim.



About the Department of Public Safety

The Columbia University Department of Public Safety is committed to the safety and well-being of the University community; to providing enhanced training and safety programs; and to the continual assessment of our services. The Department's three Operations Centers—at the Morningside, Manhattanville, and Medical Center campuses—are staffed and operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Through these Operations Centers, and its close working relationships with the security teams at the Lamont-Doherty and Nevis Laboratories campuses, as well as Columbia's locations around the globe, Public Safety serves the entire Columbia community and provides the following services:

- Vehicular, bike, and foot neighborhood patrols
- Guard services
- Emergency response
- Access control, including ID card services
- Support when a victim or witness wants to report an incident to local law enforcement
- Lost and found
- Emergency Notifications, Timely Warning Notifications, and other ways to communicate with the community about what is happening in and around the campus
- Operation ID, a service that engraves your laptop, mobile devices, or other property with a unique code to make it easy to identify if your property is stolen or lost
- Fingerprinting
- Safety Escort Program, a service that provides a walking escort within a certain distance in and from the three main campuses
- Safety Passage Liaison, a Morningside and Manhattanville service that provides and coordinates safety escorts in the event of a protest or other concern on campus that may make someone feel unsafe. Our current Safe Passage Liaison is Patrick Oakley, Executive Director of Operations for Morningside and Manhattanville. For more information on this program please contact him at publicsafety@columbia.edu



- Safe Havens, a program consisting of pre-screened businesses around the New York City Columbia University campuses, that promises to aid community members in the area in case they feel unsafe on the public streets around the campus; to know which businesses participate in the Safe Havens program, just look for the Red Lion sticker on their storefront
- Blue Light Emergency Call Boxes are set up around the three main campuses and can connect you with a Public Safety Operations Center at the push of a button
- The Lion Safe App contains all the resources of the Public Safety Department on your phone or tablet, including the ability to call an Operations Center wherever you are and contact emergency services

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.

Role and Authority

Public Safety has a security staff of over 230 full-time security officers and 75 uniformed supervisors. To help supplement our Public Safety officer team, the Department also uses contract security guards across all campuses.

Columbia University Public Safety officers and contract guards are all New York State certified security guards and not part of a sworn police agency with its own inherent power of arrest, enforcement capability, or legal jurisdiction. As such, their authority to reasonably detain individuals suspected of criminal activity on University property and their ability to legally enforce local, state, or federal laws is the same as the authority of any property owner or property owner’s designee. Public Safety officers’ authority when not on or in Columbia University property is the same as that of any citizen, and they may deploy citizen’s arrest procedures as appropriate and necessary.

Additionally, New York City has allowed Columbia University to appoint Special Patrol Officers. Such designation confers limited Peace Officer powers upon the employee. These Special Patrol Officers and Special Patrol Supervisors are considered sworn officers, and their duties may include the issuing of summonses or desk appearance tickets and conducting arrests. Special Patrol Officers and Supervisors may not make arrests when they are off duty or outside Columbia’s geographical area of employment.

Working with Local, State, and Federal Law Enforcement

Columbia University's New York City campuses include sidewalks, streets, subways, and plazas that are traveled by thousands of New York City residents and tourists every day. Columbia University shares responsibility with the New York Police Department (NYPD) for safety in all these public places but does not have jurisdiction over them. As such, Public Safety must maintain a strong working relationship with government and law enforcement agencies to advance the Department's mission of ensuring the safety and security of our University community.

The Department of Public Safety maintains a positive relationship with the local police precincts, with which they share crime prevention strategies and local crime information. A written Memorandum of Understanding between the NYPD and the University exists, which outlines cooperation with the investigation of alleged criminal offenses involving violent felonies and with the investigation of reports of missing students. The police also help maintain a safer campus by providing a visible presence on the streets surrounding our campus and for special events that attract large crowds. The Department of Public Safety also regularly confers with precinct personnel to investigate criminal activity around University property. No Memorandum of Understanding exists between the local police and the campus security at the Lamont-Doherty, Nevis Laboratories, and CU Paris campuses.

The NYPD often relies on the Department of Public Safety to provide, via subpoena, video footage of potential criminal incidents near our campus that often do not involve Columbia University affiliates. This partnership will, on occasion, result in incidents being captured in the Crime Log or in Clery Crime Alerts.

Local police agencies are asked to report any criminal activity involving Columbia University students or personnel at off-campus locations to Public Safety. In addition, students report to Public Safety crimes occurring off campus, and Public Safety in turn offers assistance and support to students who choose to report to the NYPD, whether as a complainant or a witness. Off-campus patrolling and safety monitoring by the NYPD also extends to public property outside University-recognized noncampus student organization locations.

Additionally, the Department of Public Safety's Division of Special Operations and Events works closely with the US Secret Service, the State Department, the NYPD, and the FBI to provide security to the many dignitaries and other individuals or groups that require extra safety precautions when visiting our campus.

Security Access to and Maintenance of Columbia University Facilities

Columbia University takes pride in maintaining an open campus. Prospective students and interested members of the community are welcome to tour our campus. To balance the benefits of an open campus with the safety needs of an urban institution, 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 and Security Desks on each campus.

Below are additional specifics regarding security access and maintenance of facilities for each of our campuses.

Morningside Campus

The Morningside campus is part of the broader Morningside and Harlem communities. While much of the campus is open to the public, there are several security booths stationed at entrances to the main campus. Public Safety Officers are posted 24 hours a day at West 116th Street and Broadway, West 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and West 120th Street and Broadway. 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 the perimeter and intersecting streets of the campus.

The Department of Public Safety provides 24-hour access control to the undergraduate residence halls through a combination of proprietary and contract security officers. Access control is supplemented by a card access system linked to student identification cards. All visitors must register through a visitor management system at the respective residence hall security desk. Overnight visitors must obtain guest passes at the Hartley Hall Hospitality Desk located in

the lobby of 1124 Amsterdam Avenue. Guest passes are only available when classes are in session. Guest passes are not issued during the early arrival, winter break, interim, or other periods as deemed necessary.

Columbia Residential maintains responsibility for student housing not considered “residence halls.” The types of security measures vary. Some employ door attendants or security personnel on either a full time or part time capacity. The majority of buildings utilize an intercom system to allow tenant’s control of visitor access. All of the buildings have mechanical locks on either the front or interior vestibule doors.

At times there may be a need to restrict campus access. These decisions are based on potential disruptions to the academic mission and/or campus operations and reflect current circumstances, including information received from law enforcement and other sources regarding potential events that could affect Columbia. Current campus access levels and available entry points are also posted on the Public Safety website.

Manhattanville Campus

All building workspaces require the use of a valid University ID Card with appropriate departmental authorization, and Public Safety Officers are posted 24 hours a day in the building lobbies. Many buildings contain public access spaces with varied hours of operation, such as The Forum Atrium, Wallach Art Gallery, VITAL Climbing Gym, Dear Mama Cafe, and Geffen Cafe. Access to private spaces in the buildings for use only by Columbia affiliates are controlled with the use of card readers and turnstiles. Public Safety conducts regular motorized and foot patrols throughout the campus, and there are security booths located outside the Jerome L. Greene Science Center and Columbia Business School loading docks on West 130th Street.

The Manhattanville campus currently has two residence halls. Visitors must sign in with the doorman before entering the residential areas of the buildings. Additionally, a Public Safety guard booth is located outside 560 Riverside Drive and a guard is posted there 24/7.

Unlike the Morningside campus, the Manhattanville campus cannot restrict access as it is surrounded by public streets and sidewalks not controlled by the University. Access to enter any Columbia buildings can be restricted electronically at any time, and should the need arise, Public Safety can and will do so in a manner that keeps the Columbia community safe.

Medical Center Campus

Columbia University Irving Medical Center campus is located in Washington Heights. All CUIMC academic buildings have a 24/7 Public Safety presence and a valid University ID card is required for entry into all buildings. Additionally, there are Public Safety Officers assigned to foot and/or bicycle patrols 24 hours a day who may provide walking security escorts at any time.

Entrance to the NewYork-Presbyterian (NY-Pres) Hospital, which is part of our Medical Center campus, is controlled by NY-Pres security guards. Visitors have to check in with Security in order to access the public hospital spaces. Card readers and security personnel control access to the sections of the hospital used only by NY-Pres/Columbia community members, and approved visitors.

All Student Housing has either a Public Safety Officer or Housing door attendant assigned on a 24-hours-a-day/7-days-a-week basis.

Unlike the Morningside campus, the Medical Center campus cannot restrict access as it is surrounded by public streets and sidewalks not controlled by the University. Access to enter any Columbia buildings can be restricted electronically at any time, and should the need arise, Public Safety can and will do so in a manner that keeps the Columbia community safe.

Baker Athletics Complex

The Baker Athletics Complex is located at the north tip of Manhattan and is reserved for Columbia affiliates and approved guests. The Complex has a 24/7 security office and a guard booth at the entrance, both of which have officers posted 24/7. Access to all private spaces reserved for Columbia affiliates-only are controlled by the use of card readers and turnstiles. Public Safety conducts regular motorized and foot patrols throughout the Complex.

In order to access the Complex, visitors must check in at the security booth located at the entrance. Upon arrival, authorized visitors will be permitted in by one of the officers and will be provided any necessary directions.

The Baker Athletics Complex does not have any residence halls.

Lamont-Doherty Campus

The Lamont-Doherty campus is located along Route 9W in Palisades, New York, a section of Rockland County that is fairly remote. The campus is bordered by the Palisades Interstate Park to the south, the Hudson River to the east, and a small residential neighborhood to the north. Employees driving personal vehicles to work must obtain a Lamont-Doherty campus parking decal and gate access tag from the Security office. The decal allows Security to contact the vehicle owner in case of an emergency and opens the campus gate automatically.

In order to access the campus, visitors—including students, faculty, and staff—must be authorized by the Lamont-Doherty Security office.

Upon arrival at the front entrance Security booth, authorized visitors will be permitted by the Security guard to enter the campus and will be provided any necessary directions. A guard is posted at the Security booth 24/7.

The Lamont-Doherty campus does not have any residence halls.

Nevis Laboratories Campus

The Nevis Laboratories campus is located on a scenic 68-acre estate originally owned by James Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton. It is composed of a research facility and the original Hamilton House. The campus is open to the public and often hosts public lectures and seminars. Guests to these public events are required to register ahead of time. Additionally, the campus hosts students, faculty, and staff doing research year-round. Access to the campus is controlled by the Physics Department. The grounds are maintained by a Facilities team located on-site. Contract guards are on-site 24/7. The Nevis Laboratories campus does not have any residence halls.



CU Paris / Reid Hall

Reid Hall, located in a residential area in Paris, comprises three main buildings—Chevreuse, Grande Salle, and Institute—plus two smaller outbuildings: the Maison Verte and the Pavillon. Facilities include offices, classrooms, conference rooms, lounges, a library, a recording studio, and a café. The campus is shared with other institutions and non-affiliate community members.

Reid Hall is open daily, with guard service from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Sunday. Access is via ID swipe for students; visitors use a videophone to contact reception. CU Paris does not have any residence halls.

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.

Columbia University's Facilities and Operations Department and Columbia University Irving Medical Center's Facilities Management Department are responsible for the operations and maintenance of campus facilities at the Morningside, Manhattanville, Medical Center, Baker Athletics Complex, and Nevis Laboratories campuses. Services include acid waste systems, fire alarms, asbestos management, installation and repair of benches and railings, custodial services, maintenance of water systems, protection of air and water resources, groundskeeping, pathway repairs, and routine grounds maintenance. These services are

conducted on both a routine basis and upon request and are completed keeping the safety of the campus community in mind.

Department of Public Safety personnel regularly patrol the Morningside, Manhattanville, Medical Center, and Baker Athletics Complex 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 Facilities and Operations. The Facilities and Operations Department works together with Public Safety to ensure that safety and security are accounted for during project planning and implementation.

At the Lamont-Doherty campus, the Buildings & Grounds Office is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Lamont campus physical plant, including renovations to laboratory and office space, maintenance of the grounds, and construction of custom laboratory and office furniture. Members of the Columbia community are encouraged to report any malfunction or unsafe facilities condition to the Buildings & Grounds Office by contacting them online at <https://lamont.columbia.edu/campus-services/buildings-grounds>.

The CU Paris / Reid Hall facilities are maintained by Reid Hall staff. Maintenance issues should be reported to the Center Director, who will get in touch with the appropriate staff to conduct any services required to maintain the grounds.



Emergency Management and Evacuations

Columbia University is committed to protecting the safety and well-being of its community members during emergencies. The University encourages all students, employees, guests, and other community members to immediately report crimes, suspicious activity, and emergency situations to the Columbia University Public Safety Department and to the police, regardless of whether the incident occurred on or off

any of Columbia's campuses. If you find yourself in an emergency, first contact the police by dialing 911 and then report the incident to Public Safety. You can do so by

- speaking directly to a Public Safety Officer, contract guard, or employee;
- using the Lion Safe app;
- using an Emergency Call Box; or
- calling/visiting any of the Public Safety or security locations at our campuses listed below.

CONTACT US

Morningside Campus

Department of Public Safety

111 Low Library, Mail Code 4301
535 West 116th Street
New York, NY 10027
Tel: 212-854-5555 (24/7)
Tel: 212-854-2797

Medical Center Campus

Department of Public Safety

109 Black Building
650 West 168th Street
New York, NY 10032
Tel: 212-305-7979 (24/7)
Tel: 212-305-8100

Lamont-Doherty Campus Security

Administration Building 101
Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of
Columbia University
61 Route 9W
Palisades, NY 10964
Tel: 845-359-2900 (24/7)

Manhattanville Campus

Department of Public Safety

3270 Broadway
New York, NY 10027
Tel: 212-853-3333 (24/7)
Tel: 212-853-3301

Baker Athletics Complex

Chrystie Field House
535 West 218th Street
New York, NY 10034
Tel: 212-851-9930 (24/7)

Nevis Laboratories Campus Security

136 South Broadway
Irvington, NY 10533
Tel: 914-591-2870 (24/7)

Email:
publicsafety@columbia.edu

Website:
<https://publicsafety.columbia.edu>

Facebook:
<https://www.facebook.com/cupublicsafety/>

Columbia University continually assesses and makes improvements to increase its readiness and ability to handle emergency situations and evacuations. When an incident that may pose a threat to the campus and/or community is identified, the Department of Public Safety pulls together the Emergency Management Operations Team (EMOT). EMOT is a multidisciplinary group composed of Public Safety leadership and senior representatives from key University departments and schools. It is responsible for coordinating incident response and operational continuity across Columbia's campuses. Together the EMOT decides on the appropriate next steps to monitor the situation including the activation of the Department's Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The EOC is a special location at each campus that contains the ability to monitor cameras, handle incoming communications, and deploy

additional staff as necessary. Most of the time, these situations are readily handled without any disruption to University operations.

EMOT members 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 each year. 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.

Working with the EMOT and University leadership, the Department of Public Safety can coordinate with first responders, request assistance from the NYPD, limit

access to University buildings, institute a “shelter-in-place”, and evacuate buildings or campuses as needed to keep the Columbia community safe.

The Department of Public Safety conducts yearly tests of its emergency evacuation and notification procedures. The tests consist of drills, exercises, and appropriate follow-through activities designed for the evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities. These tests can be announced or unannounced and range from simple tabletops to full-range, live-action, role-playing scenarios and exercises; they often include members outside of the Department, such as members of the NYPD or FDNY and other University partners. Results of these emergency tests are published yearly, usually in tandem with the publication of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

Evacuation and Relocation

Not every emergency will require a campus-wide evacuation. Many incidents may be localized, affecting only a specific building, floor, or area. In such cases, it is important to follow the instructions provided by emergency personnel. If no official guidance is available and immediate safety is a concern, individuals are encouraged to use their best judgment to protect themselves and assist others, taking into account personal needs and the conditions of the situation.

In larger-scale incidents requiring coordinated relocation or shelter-in-place, Public Safety leads response coordination in partnership with Fire Safety, Facilities, Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S), and other departments.

Evacuation Procedures

- If the building fire alarm is activated, immediately evacuate the building.
- Evacuate the building using the nearest exit (NEVER use the elevator), close doors behind you as you exit.
- Follow instructions from Public Safety or emergency responders.
- Do not re-enter the building until authorized by Public Safety personnel.

Emergency Management at CU Paris / Reid Hall

All Global Centers, including CU Paris, are required to maintain a center-specific Safety & Security plan. The plan includes sections addressing risk assessment, general guidelines for safety in France, city/country evacuation plans, and incident reporting, among other safety and security topics. CU Paris is required to keep these plans relevant and up to date, completing both an annual review of the plan and a biannual risk assessment.

Columbia University has contracted International SOS (ISOS) for 24/7 global emergency assistance. Its worldwide help desks can assist with urgent health issues, travel assistance, security and logistical questions, medical advice, or other concerns and situations that may arise in international locations.

In the case of an emergency or evacuation, the Global Center Director, in coordination with Columbia Global NY staff and CU International Risk Management, will undertake major coordination with ISOS to ensure the safety of our community members. Community members at CU Paris and other global sites are instructed to follow the directions of the Global Center Director, or their designee, when evacuating the campus.

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, using the University’s Rave system—a notification system that allows for Public Safety to send emergency notifications to our community—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 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.

As emergency situations evolve and conclude, the University uses the same Rave system and procedures to update the community, especially in cases in which an evacuation or "shelter-in-place" order was implemented.

In the event that the University's Rave system is offline, Public Safety would coordinate with the EMOT to get emergency notifications out to its community. Additionally, the use of fire alarms, emails, social media, and the University website may be used to communicate during emergency situations.

Faculty, staff, and students may sign up to receive emergency text notifications on the Public Safety web page <https://publicsafety.columbia.edu/text>.

Columbia's Emergency Notification System has been expanded to allow non-affiliates and our community members to sign up for emergency communications from the University on publicsafety.columbia.edu/text. Information about significant emergencies is also available on the Columbia University Preparedness website <https://preparedness.columbia.edu/>.

Missing Student Policy

Columbia University views the safety of its students as its foremost concern. In pursuit of this and to inform the University community, a summary of the University's policy regarding missing students is provided below. This policy, with its accompanying procedures, establishes a framework for cooperation among members of the University community aimed at locating and assisting students who are reported missing.

Students are under no obligation to notify the University of plans to spend time away from the school; however, if circumstances indicate that an investigation is

warranted, concerned parties should contact Public Safety immediately. In situations where one believes a residential student may be missing, time is of the essence. One should never delay in reporting a student they believe is missing.

A student will be deemed missing when reported absent from the University without any known reason. While reports of missing students can be made to the Division of Student and Family Support (212-854-3612) or Columbia Housing, including RAs and RHDs (call 212-854-2779 for the administrative office), all reports of missing students must be directed to Public Safety immediately. Upon notification, Public Safety will lead the investigation of each report and, working closely with other University officials, like the Deans of Students and executives from Columbia Housing, will determine if the student is missing in accordance with this policy.

If the University determines that the circumstances of the missing student require a police investigation, Public Safety will notify the local police precinct. If the police determine that a 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. Public Safety will contact local police within 24 hours after the University receives a report that any student is missing.

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 local law enforcement. 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. Students may log in to the Student Services Online (<https://ssol.columbia.edu>), click on the "Addresses" tab, and add Missing Student Contact Address and Missing Student Contact Email to identify a contact person.

When a student is determined to have been missing, 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 of determining the student is missing. If a missing student is under 18 years of age, and is not an emancipated individual, the Dean of Students or designee of the respective school will notify a custodial parent or guardian of the missing student within 24 hours of determining the student is missing.

Policies Concerning 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 drugs and alcoholic beverages. The University strongly supports education and treatment programs as the most effective means to help prevent and reduce drug and alcohol misuse and abuse.

Columbia University policy prohibits students under the age of 21 (or 18 in CU Paris) from possessing, using and distributing alcoholic beverages in its facilities and at events sponsored by Columbia or Columbia affiliated organizations, regardless of location. The University strictly prohibits the possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of drugs on University premises or as part of any University activity.

If evidence of such prohibited behavior by a student is found, Columbia University will take appropriate disciplinary action, including but not limited to, probation, suspension or expulsion. Faculty and staff members could face disciplinary action up to and including discharge.

In addition to University sanctions, and in the most extreme cases, students, faculty, or staff engaged in such activity may be subject to criminal prosecution under federal and state laws. Where appropriate or necessary, Columbia University will cooperate fully with law enforcement agencies.

For the full policies, see the *Essential Policies for the Columbia Community* or visit <https://universitypolicies.columbia.edu>.

Anti-Hazing Policy

In an effort to enhance student safety and accountability regarding hazing activity that occurs on college campuses, the Stop Campus Hazing Act was signed into law on December 23, 2024. This federal legislation amended the Clery Act to include hazing as a reportable offense. The Act mandates that institutions of higher education must

- report hazing incidents in their Annual Security and Fire Safety Reports (starting in 2026),
- publish a Campus Hazing Transparency Report [starting in December 2025 accessible here (LINK)], and
- implement a comprehensive hazing prevention policy and anti-hazing educational programs.

The importance of these measures cannot be overstated. Hazing, often masked as tradition or bonding, can lead to serious physical and psychological harm. By requiring transparency and proactive prevention, the Stop Campus Hazing Act empowers universities to foster safer, more inclusive campus environments.

Policy

Columbia University has adopted a comprehensive Anti-Hazing Policy that applies to all students, student organizations, faculty, and staff and covers conduct that occurs on or off campus, including online activity.

The policy uses the definitions found in the Stop Campus Hazing Act.

Hazing: Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that:

- is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
- causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization, of physical or psychological injury.

Student Organization: Any organization at Columbia University (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the University, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the University.

Columbia University prohibits the following conduct:

- Engaging in or assisting hazing incidents or activities
- Failing to report hazing incidents or activities when required to do so
- Retaliating against individuals who report hazing incidents or activities

Such conduct not only violates this Policy but is also fundamentally inconsistent with the values of integrity, respect, and belonging that guide the University's educational mission.

How to Report

All Columbia community members are strongly encouraged to report incidents of potential hazing by going to the website of the Center for Student Success and Intervention (CSSI) (<https://cssi.columbia.edu>) and clicking on "Report a Concern." All Campus Security Authorities under the Clery Act must report hazing incidents. Reports can be submitted anonymously; however, anonymous reports can limit the University's ability to investigate and respond. The more information that is provided, the more likely the issue can be fully addressed.

Reports involving students as respondents will be investigated and/or addressed by CSSI. Reports involving staff as respondents will be referred to Human Resources. Reports involving faculty as respondents will be referred to the Office of the Provost. Additionally, other University offices and departments may be notified of the case, as appropriate, including Athletics, the Office of Institutional Equity, Residential Life, the Student Group Adjudication Board, and so forth, depending on the nature of the incident and the activity involved. Information about reports will also be provided to the Director of Clery Act Compliance to enable compliance with the Clery Act.

The individual submitting the report will receive a response confirming that the report has been received and is under review. After the report is reviewed, the appropriate office will proceed to contact the complainant, or in some cases the reporting individual, as soon as possible. The review and follow-up will take place as quickly as possible on any report submitted; the timing of these steps can depend on the specific nature of the concern. Some reports can be quickly addressed; other reports can take weeks or months to resolve. Investigations can be very complex and can involve speaking with several parties and witnesses.

Resources and Support

Regardless of whether the report is referred elsewhere or an investigation is initiated, resources are always available for students, staff, and faculty. The University has published a list with a variety of campus-wide resources <https://campuscollaborative.columbia.edu/content/university-services> for those who have experienced issues such as hazing, harassment, or similar misconduct.

Confidential support is available through the University's Counseling and Psychological Services (CPS), Student Health on Haven, and other designated confidential resources. A full list is maintained on University Life's website with resources for Emergency Mental Health & Urgent Concerns: <https://universitylife.columbia.edu/emergency-mental-health-resources>.

The office handling the hazing allegation can provide additional referral, resources, and support as appropriate, including those offered by the complainant's school.

Sanctions

Depending on the severity of the conduct, individuals or student organizations found responsible for hazing may face a range of disciplinary sanctions as with other violations of University policies. These include, but are not limited to:

- Students: Disciplinary action up to and including expulsion
- Faculty and staff: Disciplinary action up to and including termination

- Student organizations or other groups: Suspension or revocation of recognition, including loss of funding and privileges; sanction of a student organization will be included in the Campus Hazing Transparency Report

Members of student organizations may be held individually responsible for violations, even if the group or organization itself is not formally sanctioned. Sanctions may also include required participation in educational programs such as those related to hazing prevention, ethical leadership, or restorative practices.

Statement of Policy Regarding Hazing Prevention and Awareness Programs

Columbia University is committed to proactive, research-informed efforts to prevent hazing across its community. The University will implement annual campus-wide prevention and awareness programs that are designed to reach students, faculty, and staff. These efforts will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Primary prevention strategies, such as bystander intervention training, ethical leadership workshops, and inclusive team-building strategies
- Targeted interventions for high-risk groups (e.g., athletic teams, fraternities/sororities, performing arts)
- Publicly available data regarding hazing findings, consistent with the Campus Hazing Transparency Report requirements of the Stop Campus Hazing Act
- Ongoing assessment and adaptation of programs based on evidence and emerging best practices

These efforts are led by professional staff in University Life and CSSI, in collaboration with Athletics, Residential Life, and other campus partners.

Statement on the Campus Hazing Transparency Report

Columbia also commits to publishing a Campus Hazing Transparency Report annually, detailing violations, responsible organizations, and outcomes of investigations, in accordance with federal requirements. This initiative reflects our dedication to transparency, accountability, and the continuous improvement of campus safety.

For more information, please refer to Columbia's full Anti-Hazing Policy.

<https://universitypolicies.columbia.edu/content/anti-hazing-policy>

Columbia University's Title IX and Related Misconduct Policy and Procedures for Students

Title IX and Related Misconduct

The University complies with Title IX of the Educational Amendments Act of 1972 ("Title IX"). Title IX prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in the education programs and activities of any educational institution that receives federal funding. On May 19, 2020, the U.S. Department of Education issued regulations that provide detailed rules for addressing Sexual Harassment as a form of sex discrimination in education programs and activities. The 2020 regulations define Title IX Sexual Harassment as conduct on the basis of sex that involves one or more of the following:

1. An employee conditioning educational benefits on participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (quid pro quo sexual harassment);
2. Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the University's education program or activity (hostile environment sexual harassment);
3. Sexual Assault (as defined in the Clery Act);
4. Dating Violence (as defined in the Violence Against Women Act [VAWA] Amendments to the Clery Act);
5. Domestic Violence (as defined in the VAWA Amendments to the Clery Act); or
6. Stalking (as defined in the VAWA Amendments to the Clery Act).

The University's Title IX and Related Misconduct Policy and Procedures for Students covers both Title IX Sexual Harassment and Related Misconduct that is not covered by the federal regulations. It is important that the University address both Title IX and Related Misconduct (collectively referred to as "Prohibited Conduct" under the Policy) in order to create and support a safe and non-discriminatory educational

environment in a manner that is consistent with federal, state, and local law.

The Title IX and Related Misconduct Policy and Procedures for Students ("Policy") replaced the previous Gender-Based Misconduct and Interim Title IX Policies and Procedures for Students on 9/30/2025. The Policy applies to misconduct allegedly occurring on or after 9/30/2025. Misconduct allegedly occurring before 9/30/2025 is addressed using the definitions of Prohibited Conduct in place at the time of the misconduct and, in general, the procedures in place at the time a report is made (though the Title IX Division ["the Office"] may make appropriate adjustments to procedures in its discretion). Information regarding the policy that would cover misconduct allegedly occurring before 9/30/2025 can be found in Appendix IV.

Scope of the Policy

The Policy governs Title IX Sexual Harassment and Related Misconduct when the accused person (the Respondent) is a Columbia University or Teachers College student at the time a report is made (allegations made against a Columbia University employee or active alumnus are addressed under the University's Anti-Discrimination and Discriminatory Harassment Policies & Procedures for Faculty and Staff).

The Policy governs Title IX Sexual Harassment when the following two criteria are met:

- The conduct occurs:
 - On any University-owned property in the United States; or
 - In connection with any University program or activity in the United States, including locations, events, or circumstances over which the University exercises substantial control over both the Respondent and the surrounding context (including conduct that occurs over email, on social media, or on other internet-based platforms where the University exercises control over the circumstances of the conduct), and any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the University (including but not limited to fraternities and sororities).

- The conduct is on the basis of sex and involves one or more of the following:
 - An employee conditioning educational benefits on participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (quid pro quo sexual harassment);
 - Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the University's education program or activity (hostile environment sexual harassment);
 - Sexual Assault (as defined in the Clery Act);
 - Dating Violence (as defined in the VAWA Amendments to the Clery Act);
 - Domestic Violence (as defined in the VAWA Amendments to the Clery Act); or
 - Stalking (as defined in the VAWA Amendments to the Clery Act).

Conduct that does not fall within the scope of Title IX may meet the definition of Related Misconduct. Related Misconduct may include, but is not limited to, conduct that occurs off-campus and outside of University programs or activities, outside of the United States, and/or does not otherwise meet the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment.

Definitions of Prohibited Conduct

Title IX Sexual Harassment and Related Misconduct (collectively referred to as "Prohibited Conduct") can occur between strangers, acquaintances, or people who know each other well, including people involved in a romantic relationship. Misconduct can be committed by anyone regardless of gender identity and can occur between people of the same or a different sex or gender. One form of Prohibited Conduct can occur separately from or simultaneously with another form of Prohibited Conduct.

The University's definitions of Prohibited Conduct were revised on 9/30/2025. The following definitions apply to conduct that occurs on or after 9/30/2025 (the definitions of misconduct in place before 9/30/2025 may be found in Appendix IV.)

Title IX

Behaviors that meet the definition of Title IX misconduct must be investigated and adjudicated using the Title

IX procedures even if those behaviors also constitute Related Misconduct. It is a violation of the University's Title IX Policy to commit the following acts:

Title IX Sexual Harassment: An employee conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the University on participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (quid pro quo sexual harassment); or unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would determine is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the University's education program or activity (hostile environment sexual harassment).

Title IX Rape: 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, or by a sex-related object, without the affirmative consent of that person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (except Statutory Rape). Both attempted Rape and completed Rape are prohibited by this Policy.

Title IX Non-Consensual Sexual Contact: Contact, for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation, without the victim's affirmative consent, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity, that involves: (i) the intentional touching of the victim's clothed or unclothed body parts; or (ii) the non-consensual touching by the victim of the Respondent's clothed or unclothed body parts (i.e., making the victim touch the Respondent).

Title IX Incest: Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Title IX Statutory Rape: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. In New York, the statutory age of consent is 17 years old.

Title IX Dating Violence: Any violence, including but not limited to sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse, committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship

shall be determined based on consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Title IX Domestic Violence: Any felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by: a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; a person similarly situated to the spouse of the victim under New York's domestic or family violence laws; or any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under New York's domestic or family violence laws.

Title IX Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, on the basis of sex, that would cause a reasonable person to: fear for their safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition: *course of conduct* means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property; *reasonable person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim; and *substantial emotional distress* means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Related Misconduct

Conduct that does not fall within the scope of Title IX may meet the definition of Related Misconduct. Behaviors that meet the definition of Title IX misconduct must be investigated and adjudicated using the Title IX procedures even if those behaviors also constitute Related Misconduct. The University prohibits the following forms of Related Misconduct:

Rape: Sexual conduct without the affirmative consent of a person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (except Statutory Rape), that meets

any of the following criteria: (i) 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, or by a sex-related object; or (ii) Penis to vagina sexual contact, penis to anus sexual contact, or contact between the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the anus, or the mouth and the vulva or vagina. Both attempted Rape and completed Rape are prohibited by this Policy.

Statutory Rape: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. In New York State, the statutory age of consent is 17 years old.

Non-Consensual Sexual Contact: Contact, for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation, without the victim's affirmative consent, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity, that involves: (i) the intentional touching of the victim's clothed or unclothed body parts; (ii) the non-consensual touching by the victim of the Respondent's clothed or unclothed body parts (i.e., making the victim touch the Respondent); or (iii) the emission of ejaculate on the clothing or body of another person.

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

Domestic Violence: The use of physical violence, coercion, threats, isolation, stalking, or other forms of emotional, psychological, sexual, technological, or economic abuse directed toward: (i) a current or former spouse or intimate partner; (ii) a person with whom one shares a child; (iii) or anyone who is protected from the Respondent's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of New York. Domestic Violence includes, but is not limited to, behavior that seeks to establish power and control over another person by causing fear of physical or sexual violence.

Domestic Violence can be a single act or pattern of behavior, depending on the frequency, nature, and severity of the conduct. Examples of this type of violence include hitting, kicking, punching, strangling, or other violent acts, including violence or threats of violence to oneself under certain circumstances, and violence or threats of violence to one's partner, or the

family members, friends, pets, or personal property of the partner.

Dating Violence: The use of physical violence, coercion, threats, isolation, stalking, or other forms of emotional, psychological, sexual, technological, or economic abuse directed toward a person with whom the Respondent is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or sexually intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Dating violence can be a single act or a pattern of behavior in relationships. Examples of this type of violence include hitting, kicking, punching, strangling, or other violent acts, including violence or threats of violence to oneself under certain circumstances, and violence or threats of violence to one's partner, or the family members, friends, pets, or personal property of the partner.

Sexual Exploitation: Non-consensual abuse or exploitation of another person's sexuality for the purpose of sexual gratification, financial gain, personal benefit or advantage, or the benefit or advantage of anyone other than the person being exploited, or any other illicit purpose, including situations where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy. Acts of sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to:

- Streaming, sharing, distribution, or "sexting" of images, photography, video, or audio recordings of sexual conduct, nudity, or state of undress, whether authentic or created or enhanced through technology, without the knowledge and affirmative consent of all participants;
- Explicitly threatening to stream, share, or distribute images, photography, video, or audio recordings of sexual conduct, nudity, or state of undress, whether authentic or created or enhanced through technology, without the affirmative consent of all participants, for any illicit purpose;
- Observing, photographing, videotaping, or making any other visual or audio recording of sexual conduct, nudity, or state of undress, when and where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy, without the knowledge and affirmative consent of all participants;

- Exposing one's genitals in non-consensual circumstances; or
- Inducing incapacitation for the purpose of making another person vulnerable to any form of Prohibited Conduct under this Policy.

Stalking: A course of unwanted attention that is repeated or obsessive, directed toward an individual or a group and that is reasonably likely to cause alarm, fear, or substantial emotional distress. Stalking may take many forms, including, but not limited to, lying in wait for, monitoring, or pursuing contact. Stalking may occur in person or through telephone calls, text messages, unwanted gifts, letters, emails, surveillance, or other types of observation and communication.

Sexual Harassment: Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, or based on sex or gender, that creates a hostile environment. A hostile environment arises when the unwelcome conduct unreasonably interferes with a person's ability to participate in or benefit from a University education program or activity, or creates an intimidating, threatening, demeaning, or offensive academic, campus, work, or living environment.

Sexual Harassment encompasses verbal, visual, or physical conduct. A single, isolated incident may, based on the facts and circumstances, constitute Sexual Harassment. When evaluating allegations of Sexual Harassment, the University will consider the totality of the known circumstances from the point of view of a reasonable person, including, but not limited to:

- The frequency, nature, and severity of the conduct;
- Whether the conduct was physically threatening;
- The effect of the conduct on the Complainant's mental or emotional state;
- Whether the conduct was directed at more than one person;
- Whether the conduct arose in the context of other discriminatory conduct; and
- Whether the conduct unreasonably interfered with the Complainant's educational or work performance and/or University programs or activities.

The following types of conduct may constitute Sexual Harassment under this Policy:

- Submission to unwelcome conduct of a sexual or gender-based nature is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person's academic, co-curricular, or student life activities, or is used as the basis for academic evaluation, grades, advancement, or participation/status in student life activities. Sexual Harassment can occur whether a person resists and suffers the threatened harm, or a person submits and avoids the threatened harm, and can occur even if the person delays in reporting the harm.
- Intentional and non-consensual physical contact that serves no legitimate purpose and either (i) involves contact with parts of another person's body that may cause the person to feel degraded or abused, or (ii) is for the purpose of gratifying the Respondent's sexual desire. Such contact includes, but is not limited to, touching, punching, patting, grabbing, poking, or brushing against another person's intimate body parts.
- Unwanted sexual advances, propositions, requests for sexual contact, or other verbal, visual, or physical conduct of a sexual nature or based on a person's sex, gender, gender-identity, or sex or gender stereotypes. This includes, but is not limited to, subtle or obvious pressure for unwelcome sexual activities, or sexually oriented gestures, noises, remarks, jokes, comments, or questions about a person's sexual experience, sexuality, or gender.
- Verbal harassment either for exhibiting what is perceived as a stereotypical characteristic of a person's sex or gender or for failing to conform to stereotypical notions of sex or gender.
- Displaying pictures, posters, calendars, graffiti, objects, promotional material, reading materials, or other materials that are sexually demeaning or pornographic in nature.

Non-Consensual Violence During Sexual Activity:

Any violence during sexual activity directed toward a person without the person's affirmative consent. Non-consensual violence during sexual activity may include strangulation, biting, hitting, slapping, kicking, punching, or other forms of physical violence.

Aiding Prohibited Conduct: A person aids Prohibited Conduct if, with the intent to promote or facilitate such conduct, that person helps another person commit the Prohibited Conduct.

Violation of a No-Contact Directive: A person violates a No-Contact Directive if they knowingly violate any of the conditions of a No-Contact Directive issued by the University in connection with a report of Prohibited Conduct under this Policy.

Retaliation: Any adverse action or threatened action, as defined below, taken or made, personally or through a third-party, against a Complainant, a Respondent, or any other individual (such as a witness, third-party reporter, or advisor) because the individual has made a report, engaged with the Office, and/or participated or refused to participate in a resolution process under this Policy.

- All community members, not just the Parties, 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, coercing, harassing, or any other conduct that would discourage a reasonable person from reporting Prohibited Conduct, receiving supportive measures and accommodations, or participating in a resolution process under this Policy.
- Retaliation includes maliciously or purposefully interfering with, threatening, or damaging the academic or professional career of another individual because the individual has engaged or refused to engage with the Office and/or a resolution process under this Policy.
- Reports that are intentionally false or found to have been made in bad faith may constitute Retaliation and/or may be considered by the Sanctioning Officer if a Respondent is otherwise found Responsible for a Policy violation. Reports of Prohibited Conduct made in good faith, even if the Respondent is found Not Responsible or the allegations are ultimately determined not to establish a Policy violation, are not considered Retaliation.
- Retaliation may also include violations of a No-Contact Directive and/or other supportive measures during the course of a resolution process under this Policy.

Important Concepts That Apply to Prohibited Conduct under the Title IX and Related Misconduct Policy and Procedures for Students

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 create clear permission regarding willingness to engage in the sexual activity. It is important not to make assumptions about consent. If there is confusion or ambiguity, participants need to stop sexual activity and communicate 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 obtained from, or given by, 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 conduct with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual conduct 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 clarifies the other's willingness to continue engaging in the sexual conduct.
- Consent can be withdrawn at any time, including after it is initially given. 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 at another time. However, established patterns of consent in a specific relationship may be considered when evaluating whether affirmative consent was given on a particular occasion. Accepting a meal, a gift, or an invitation to socialize, including on dating apps, does not imply or constitute consent to sexual activity.
- The definition of consent does not vary based on a participant's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or relationship status.

Consent cannot be obtained from a person who is Incapacitated.

Incapacitation occurs when an individual lacks the ability to knowingly choose to participate in sexual conduct. 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 lacking consciousness; being asleep; being involuntarily restrained; or having a disability that impedes 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. Under New York State law, a person under the age of 17 lacks the capacity to give consent. Whether sexual conduct with an incapacitated person constitutes Prohibited Conduct depends 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:

- The use of alcohol or other drugs is never an excuse for committing misconduct and never diminishes anyone's responsibility to obtain informed and freely given consent. The use of alcohol or other drugs never makes someone at fault for experiencing misconduct.
- 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.

In evaluating whether a person is incapacitated due to the consumption of alcohol, drugs, or intoxicants, the following factors will be considered:

- Whether the Complainant understood the "who, what, when, where, why, or how" of the sexual conduct;
- How the Complainant was physically affected by the consumption of alcohol or drugs, which may include, but is 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, the amount of alcohol and/or drugs a person consumes will not ordinarily be sufficient, without other evidence, to prove that they were incapacitated under this Policy.
- Another effect of alcohol consumption can be memory impairment, or forgetting entire or partial events (sometimes referred to as "blackout" or "brown-out"). A person may experience this symptom while appearing to be functioning "normally," including communicating through actions or words that seem to express an interest in engaging in sexual conduct. Whether sexual conduct with a person who is "blacked-out" constitutes Prohibited Conduct depends on the presence or absence of the observable factors that would indicate to a reasonable, sober person a person is also incapacitated, as described above. Total or partial loss of memory, without more, is insufficient to demonstrate incapacitation. The use of alcohol or drugs can create an atmosphere of confusion and can lower inhibitions.

Responsibility of the Title IX Division

The Title IX Division supports and provides assistance to students affected by gender-based misconduct, whether they are a Complainant or a Respondent. The Office does not act as an advocate and is a neutral resource available to all students. The Office refers students to available resources, offers appropriate protections, and is responsible for investigating and adjudicating or otherwise resolving reports of gender-based misconduct involving students, and coordinating the disciplinary process when necessary. The Office can provide support and assistance immediately following an incident, throughout the disciplinary process, and throughout a student's time at the University.

Reporting an Incident

Reporting Prohibited Conduct

The University encourages students to report Prohibited Conduct as soon as possible to maximize the University's ability to respond promptly and effectively. Students may meet with the Title IX Division staff to learn more about the process before making a report or providing additional information about a previously filed report.

The University recognizes that students may be most comfortable disclosing misconduct to a University employee they know well, such as a faculty member, coach, or a student engaged in an official capacity such as a resident adviser. All employees are required to report the incident to the Office, either directly or through the appropriate Title IX Coordinator(s) or a designee.

Before a student reveals information about an incident, these individuals will try to ensure that the student understands their reporting obligations. If a student wants to maintain confidentiality and has not disclosed information about an incident, these individuals will seek to direct the student to the University's confidential resources. Confidential resources, such as counseling staff, Disability Services staff, and staff from Sexual Violence Response, are not obligated to report disclosures of Prohibited Conduct except for aggregate statistical data that does not include individuals' names or identifying information. They will not share identifying information with the Office about a student or an incident without the student's permission, except under exigent circumstances as required by law.

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 <https://sexualrespect.columbia.edu> and the Office of Institutional Equity website at <https://institutionalequity.columbia.edu/>.

The full policy and procedure for students can be found at <https://universitypolicies.columbia.edu/content/anti-discrimination-and-discriminatory-harassment-policy-and-procedures-students> and <https://universitypolicies.columbia.edu/content/title-ix-related-misconduct-policy-and-procedures-students>.

The full policy and procedure for faculty and staff can be found at <https://universitypolicies.columbia.edu/content/anti-discrimination-and-discriminatory-harassment-policies-procedures-faculty-and-staff>.

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

Students are not required to file a report with the University or with law enforcement (aside from students with a duty to report to the University, such as Resident Advisers).

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

Office of Institutional Equity, Title IX Division

80 Claremont Ave, 4th Floor

New York, NY 10027

institutionalequity@columbia.edu

Title IX Coordinator

80 Claremont Ave, 4th Floor

New York, NY 10027

212-853-1276

titleix@columbia.edu

The full policy and procedures governing what happens when a report is made can be found at <https://sexualrespect.columbia.edu> and <https://institutionalequity.columbia.edu/>.

Students or employees can make reports of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and stalking committed by a faculty or staff member, or third-party affiliate. These complaints should be filed with:

Office of Institutional Equity

80 Claremont Avenue, 4th Floor

New York, NY 10027

212-854-5511

The full policy and procedures can be found at <https://institutionalequity.columbia.edu/>.

The University treats allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and 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.

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.

Procedures Someone Who Experiences Sexual or Intimate Partner Violence Should Follow

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

1. Medical Treatment and Preservation of Evidence

It is important that a person who has been recently assaulted receive prompt medical attention to ensure that they are 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 treatment for sexually transmitted infection and emergency contraception, if appropriate.

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 to 120 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 sexual assault or 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–Morningside Hospital Emergency Department, West 113th Street and Amsterdam Avenue; NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital Emergency Department, West 168th Street; 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 offers another option for survivors to access medical and legal rights. Toxicology testing for impairing substances is most effective within 96 hours of an assault. Results of a sexual assault forensic evidence kit or a drug-facilitated sexual assault kit will not be analyzed unless a police report is filed. The evidence collection kit is retained for a minimum of 20 years 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.

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

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:

- **Columbia University Sexual Violence Response (SVR)**, 212-854-HELP (4357) (24/7 support)
- **Alice! Health Promotion**, 212-854-5453 Email; alice@columbia.edu; <https://health.columbia.edu/alice>
- **Morningside/Manhattanville**, 212-854-7426 (24/7 support)
- **Columbia University Irving Medical Center Student Health on Haven**, 212-305-3400
CU Emergency Medical Services, 212-854-5555
Gay Health Advocacy Project, 212-854-6655
- **Crime Victims Treatment Center (CVTC)**, 212-523-4728
- **NYC Well**, 1-888-692-9355 (24/7 support) Text: Text WELL to 65173

- **NYC Domestic Violence Hotline**, (24-HOUR NUMBER) 1-800-621-HOPE (4673)
- **Anti-Violence Project**, (24-HOUR NUMBER) 212-714-1141
- **Domestic & Other Violence Emergencies (DOVE)**, NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital, 212-305-9060
- **NYC Anti-Violence Project (AVP)**, 212-714-1141 (24/7 support)
- **Safe Horizon's Rape, Sexual Assault & Incest Hotline**, 212-227-3000 (24/7 support)
- **Rape Abuse & Incest National Network**, 800-656-HOPE (4673) (24/7 support) Online Live Chat: Visit online.rainn.org
- **Sanctuary for Families**, 212-349-6009
- **Woman Kind**, 1-888-888-7702
- **Sakhi for South Asian Women**, 212-868-6741
- **The Department of Public Safety**
- **Morningside**, 212-854-5555 (24/7)
- **Manhattanville**, 212-853-3333 (24/7)
- **Medical Center**, 212-305-7979 (24/7)
- **Lamont-Doherty**, 845-359-2900 (24/7)
- **Nevis**, 914-591-28780 (24/7)
- **A Residence Hall Director or RA**
- **A medical treatment facility**
- **Any trusted friend, adviser, or faculty member**
- **Nightline/Peer Listening**, (10:00 p.m.–3:00 a.m.) 212-854-7777

Most University faculty and staff members have the duty to report incidents involving students who experience sexual assault, sexual harassment, intimate partner violence, stalking, sexual exploitation and discrimination 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.

All Columbia Health units/offices are confidential resources for students. Additionally, at CUIMC, Well-Being and Health Promotion is a confidential resource.

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.

- **Columbia Morningside/Manhattanville**, 212-854-2878 (24/7 support)
- **Columbia University Irving Medical Center**, 212-305-3400

4. Local Law Enforcement

Survivors have the option to report 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 Unit**, 646-610-7272 (24 Hours)
- **NY County District Attorney's Office**
Domestic Violence & Child Abuse Hotline, 212-335-4308
Sex Crimes Hotline, 212-335-9373
- **NY County District Attorney's Survivor Services Bureau**
Victim Assistance Center, 212-335-9040
Special Victims Bureau, 212-335-4300
Harlem Office, 212-864-7884
Washington Heights Office, 212-335-3320
- **NYC Family Justice Center**, Manhattan, 212-602-2800

- **New York State Campus Sexual Assault Victims Unit** (<https://troopers.ny.gov/campus-sexual-assault-victims-unit>)
- **Orangetown Police Department**
(Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory)
845-359-3700
- **Irvington Police Department**
(Nevis Laboratories)
914-591-8080

On- and Off-Campus Resources

Columbia University's Sexual Assault Resources

Office of Institutional Equity, Division of Title IX

80 Claremont Ave, 4th Floor

New York, NY 10027

institutionalequity@columbia.edu

Title IX Coordinator

80 Claremont Ave, 4th Floor

New York, NY 10027

212-853-1276

titleix@columbia.edu

Information for Students

Advisors During the Title IX and Related Misconduct Process

The Complainant and Respondent may be accompanied to any meeting or resolution process by one advisor of their choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney. Witnesses or others involved in the process are not permitted to bring an advisor except that witnesses who have an attorney-advisor may be accompanied by that attorney-advisor to any meeting or hearing. Advisors may support the Party and provide advice during the resolution process. Parties are expected to maintain the same single advisor throughout the process and may, but are not required to, bring their advisor to all meetings.

The University will provide, upon request by a student Party to a formal investigation, an attorney-advisor at no cost to the student from a predetermined pool of trained attorney-advisors. Once the University assigns an attorney-advisor, the student may not request a different attorney-advisor from the University, but

may independently select another advisor or retain counsel at the Party's expense; if that occurs, the attorney-advisor originally provided by the University will withdraw from that role. The Office will notify the other Party if either Party requests an attorney-advisor. If a non-participating Party in a Title IX matter does not have an advisor, the University will assign the Party an attorney-advisor of the University's choice, free of charge, to conduct questioning at the hearing. For matters that begin with an informal resolution process, the Parties may bring their advisor of choice, but a University-appointed attorney-advisor will not be provided.

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 notice in writing to both the Complainant and Respondent at certain points in the process. Notice from the Office will be sent via University email or Maxient, and may include information, such as: a written explanation of the allegation(s), Complainants' and Respondents' rights and options, supportive accommodations, initiation of a particular resolution option, and the range of possible sanctions should the Respondent be found responsible for a Policy violation as a result of an investigation and Hearing Panel, if applicable. The Office will also ensure that the Complainant and Respondent are updated throughout the process, including 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 violation(s) that will be investigated and/or adjudicated based on information learned during the investigation.

After receiving a Formal Complaint of Prohibited Conduct, the Office will make an initial assessment of the information to evaluate whether, if substantiated, the conduct constitutes a violation of the Policy. Both Parties will receive a Notice of Allegations following the filing of a Formal Complaint. At the conclusion of an investigation, if applicable, the Complainant and the Respondent will receive a final Notice of Allegations detailing the specific

Policy violation(s) to be considered by the Hearing Panel.

Importantly, the initial allegations reported to the Office may not be the final charges submitted to the Hearing Panel for adjudication. The notice of final charges is dependent on the information gathered during the investigation. Whenever there are additional or modified allegations, notice will be provided to both Parties.

Supportive Measures

The University can provide both Parties with supportive accommodations after a report has been filed.

Supportive accommodations are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized measures designed to support Complainants and Respondents in having equal access to the University's educational programs and activities. They are offered and implemented as appropriate and as reasonably available. They are designed to avoid unreasonably burdening either Party and may include measures designed to protect the safety of all Parties or the University's educational environment, or deter prohibited conduct.

The Title IX Coordinator, in conjunction with the Deans of Students, will work with all students to promote their safety and promote their well-being throughout their time at the University, including by helping to secure appropriate supportive accommodations.

Students may request supportive accommodations even in cases where an investigation is not undertaken or either Party has declined to participate in the University disciplinary process.

The Title IX Coordinator will evaluate requests for supportive accommodations in light of the circumstances and information available at the time of the request. In some instances, additional information may be required to sufficiently evaluate the need or provide for a requested supportive accommodation. If requested accommodations cannot be granted, the Office will provide an explanation, in writing, to the student.

Supportive accommodations may include, but are not limited to:

- Relocation of a student's residence;
- Adjusting a student's work schedule for University employment;
- Changing a student's academic schedule; and

- Allowing a student to withdraw from or retake a class without penalty.

In consultation with the appropriate Title IX Coordinator(s), the Office will work with students to obtain additional supportive accommodations as necessary.

A student who has experienced Prohibited Conduct may also be entitled to remedies under applicable law, such as an order of protection. While the University cannot impose legal remedies such as an order of protection, the University can assist students in contacting law enforcement or legal services organizations to learn about these remedies and their enforcement.

The University will provide notice about these supportive accommodations only to those who need to know in order to make them effective.

Failure to comply with No-Contact Directives is a violation of University Policy and may lead to disciplinary action.

Emergency Removals

The University may remove a Respondent from a University program or activity on an emergency basis when the University: (i) undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis; (ii) determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of Prohibited Conduct justifies removal; and (iii) provides the Respondent with notice and the opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. Emergency removals will be periodically reviewed and may be revised as appropriate.

Sanctions for Students

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

- Reprimand/Disciplinary 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 and/or restricted participation in academic or extracurricular activities and/or University organizations, or restriction from University services
- 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, or expulsion is issued, a student will be considered not in good standing.

In addition to any other sanction (except where the sanction is withholding or revocation of a degree, expulsion, or if a student has graduated), the University will require any student who is responsible for a violation of the Policy to receive appropriate education and/or training related to the Prohibited Conduct 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 restricted from campus spaces or barred completely during the entirety of the 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 in writing of the Respondent's intention to return.

Upon conclusion of the appeal process, a permanent transcript notation will be indicated on the Respondent's record for cases resulting in suspension; expulsion; or withdrawn with disciplinary action pending. For more information on transcript notations, please visit <https://essential-policies.columbia.edu/university-regulations-including-rules-conduct#standard>.

Requesting Confidentiality in Connection with a Report to the Title IX Division

A student who reports Prohibited Conduct to the Office can request that the Office not disclose their identity to anyone else, including the person who allegedly committed the misconduct. While such a request may limit the University's ability to address the reported misconduct, the Office, in consultation with the appropriate Title IX Coordinator(s), will consider the request and honor it whenever possible. Considerations that are taken into account include: the Complainant's articulated concerns; the best interests of the University community; fair treatment of all involved individuals, including the Respondent's right to have specific notice of the allegations if the University were to take action that affects the Respondent; and the University's obligations to provide a safe and non-discriminatory environment for all students. The Office will promptly notify the student whether the University will be able to honor their request for anonymity.

Regardless of whether the University is able to grant a request to keep the student's identity confidential, University personnel will not reveal information about reported Prohibited Conduct except 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 misconduct, prevent its recurrence, 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 measures in consultation with the affected students.

Confidentiality and 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.

Some resources on campus are confidential and will not share any identifying information with others, except as required by law in emergency circumstances.

Other resources are not confidential but will protect students' privacy to the greatest extent possible and share information with other staff. Among these "non-confidential" resources are faculty and most staff, who are required by federal and state law to provide relevant information to the Title IX Division Staff within the Office, in consultation with the appropriate Title IX Coordinator(s), and are responsible for connecting students with supportive resources and working to ensure community safety.

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

Advisors

All Employee Parties are entitled to an advisor of their choice who can accompany them to any meeting, interview, hearing, or other proceeding related to an incident of Title IX Sexual Harassment, including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual harassment, and related retaliation. An advisor may provide support at and advise their advisee about any portion of the Title IX Grievance Process. However, a Title IX Advisor may not present on behalf of their advisee (other than for the purpose of cross-examination at a hearing) nor may they behave in a manner that is disruptive to the Title IX Grievance Process. The University will provide all Title IX Advisors with necessary materials to understand their role and responsibilities in the Title IX Grievance Process.

The University will provide an Attorney Advisor to a Party at no charge upon request. If a Party wants the University to assign an Attorney Advisor to them, the Party must make that request in writing to OIE and an Attorney Advisor will be assigned promptly. University-appointed Attorney Advisors are provided training on all aspects of the Title IX Grievance Process including their roles and responsibilities.

Standard of Proof: Title IX Determinations Regarding Responsibility

Following the Title IX Investigation and conclusion of the Title IX Hearing for employees, a Hearing Officer will render a determination regarding whether the Respondent is responsible for the alleged violation(s) of the prohibitions against Title IX Sexual Harassment and any other allegations before the Hearing Officer.

The Hearing Officer will use "preponderance of the evidence" as the standard of proof to determine whether the alleged violation(s) occurred. Preponderance of the evidence means that the Hearing Officer must determine whether, based on the evidence presented, it is more likely than not that the Respondent engaged in the alleged conduct. If the Hearing Officer determines that the Respondent's conduct was prohibited by Title IX (or OIE Policies & Procedures for non-Title IX allegations), the Hearing Officer will forward the determination to the Sanctioning Officer to decide, in consultation with OIE, upon the appropriate discipline.

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 misconduct, including:

- Reprimand/warning
- Changing the Respondent's job duties
- Disciplinary probation
- Revocation of honors or awards
- Restricting access to University facilities or activities
- 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. 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, or should they wish to proceed through the criminal justice system, they may seek a Criminal Court order of protection, upon the arrest of the perpetrator.

A Family Court Order is an 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 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.

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. Should the student about whom the report is made decide not to participate in such an investigation, there is no obligation to do so. The information provided to a non-confidential resource will be relayed only as necessary for the Title IX Coordinator and the Office of Institutional Equity 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.

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, through the Case Manager, may provide interim measures to protect the safety of those involved in cases involving sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, or stalking, including restricting contact between individuals and/or relocating the housing or altering the class schedule of a party. Following report of an incident, students will receive written notice 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 Case Manager, in conjunction with 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 Case Managers in the Title IX Division, or SVR (Sexual Violence Response) at 212-854-4357 to facilitate such arrangements.

Sex Offender Registration – Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act

Information regarding registered sex offenders can be obtained by calling the New York State Sex Offender Registry Information Line at 1-800-262-3257 or online at <https://criminaljustice.ny.gov/nsor/>. Callers must be at least 18 years old and must provide their name, address, and telephone number in order to receive information. The Sex Offender Registry Information Line is open Mondays through Fridays, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. To learn the status of a specific individual, callers must provide the individual's name and at least one of the following identifiers: the individual's street address and apartment number, driver's license number, social security number, or date of birth. When seeking information about a specific individual through the New York State Sex Offender Registry online system, users must provide that individual's name and county. Nationwide information about registered sex offenders is available on the U.S. Department of Justice National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW).

Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Programs

Columbia University strives to empower its community members to be aware and active participants in their own safety, not just on and around the campus, but as they explore New York City and beyond. To do so, various University offices and departments work together throughout the year to create and implement various crime prevention and safety awareness programs that cover everything from basic crime safety and prevention to alcohol and drug abuse education and programs committed to the awareness and prevention of sexual violence, relationship violence, and gender-based misconduct.

Crime Prevention Programs

The Department of Public Safety has a community engagement team that coordinates and administers several important programs available to all members of the Columbia community. The Community Engagement Team provides crime prevention lectures on personal safety and the safeguarding of property that are presented to campus organizations and University groups, onboarding employees and staff members, and students both during orientation week and at various times throughout the school year.

Additionally, safety and security information and training are regularly provided to the Columbia community through written literature available at all Public Safety offices, bulletins, crime alerts, and monthly newsletters, and through the Public Safety website. Any Columbia community member can also use the website to schedule informal lectures to groups of any size. Lastly, security awareness events are held several times during the academic year at each campus, promoting personal safety, safeguarding property, and Public Safety services.

Below, you can find descriptions of various innovative programs that Public Safety uses to enhance personal safety:



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, Manhattanville, 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.

Inter-campus Shuttle Bus Network

Columbia University provides several shuttle bus routes among the Morningside/Manhattanville 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 <https://transportation.columbia.edu> for more information.

Morningside Heights via Point to Point Evening Shuttle

Columbia Transportation has partnered with Public Safety and Via to provide on-demand transportation service as an alternative to walking alone at night. Using the Evening Shuttle app is the easiest and most effective way to get a ride, but if you cannot use the app, you can also call for a ride. Please follow the instructions on the transportation website: <https://transportation.columbia.edu/eveningshuttle>.

Via provides wheelchair accessible vehicles upon request. Make sure to mark your profile within the app accordingly if you require a wheelchair accessible vehicle.

Safety Escort Program, Morningside Campus

The Department of Public Safety provides a Safety Escort Team service from 7:00 p.m. to 3:00 a.m., seven days a week, from West 108th Street to West 110th Street between Amsterdam Avenue and Riverside Drive and from West 110th Street to West 122nd Street between Morningside Drive and Riverside Drive. Please call Public Safety at 212-854-2797 to request a Safety Escort during the referenced times.

Safety Escort Program, Manhattanville Campus

The Department of Public Safety will, upon request, provide safety escorts to the 125th Street and Broadway Subway station for Columbia University affiliates between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 4:00 a.m. every day, excluding University holidays. A uniformed Columbia University Public Safety Officer or, Allied Universal security guard will be dispatched to Jerome L. Greene Science Center, Lenfest Center for the Arts, the Business School, The Forum, Prentis, Nash, Studebaker, or the SEAS Center. To coordinate an escort, please call the Department of Public Safety at 212-853-3301. While most escorts can be accommodated between 5 and 15 minutes after receipt of the request, there may be some instances where operational situations might delay the arrival of the security officer or guard.

Safety Escort Program, Medical Center

The Department of Public Safety will, upon request, provide safety escorts anywhere within the campus boundaries, 24/7. Vehicle escorts are available between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. To request this service, please call 212-305-8100.

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.

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 bike locks
- desktop computer locks
- laptop computer locks

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Awareness Programs

Columbia University offers a number of educational programs and resources available to everyone in the University community. These programs include presentations, information, and literature promoting responsible decision-making concerning the use of 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 misuse and 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, visit <https://universitypolicies.columbia.edu>.

Alice! Health Promotion, a department of Columbia Health, offers a variety of interactive workshops and trainings 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.

Workshops and trainings give students the opportunity to identify physiological changes caused by alcohol,

discuss the effects of higher-risk drinking, identify ways to reduce negative consequences associated with higher-risk drinking, and discuss ways to help someone who may have a problem with alcohol.

Additional workshops and trainings identify drugs used on college campuses, discuss the impact of drugs on the body and academic pursuits, define and discuss use, misuse/abuse, and addiction, and social trends and perceptions of drug use among college students.

Alice! Health Promotion is also home to the BASICS program, tobacco cessation, and wellness coaching initiatives. BASICS is designed to assist students in examining their drinking and other drug-use behavior in a judgment-free environment. BASICS is not an abstinence-only program. Instead, the goals are selected by the student and are aimed at reducing risky behaviors and potential harmful consequences. Services provided through the BASICS program are nonjudgmental, nonlabeling, and confidential.

Columbia Health is a provider in the University's Registered Opioid Overdose Prevention Program (#787) as registered with the New York City and New York State Departments of Health. Training on opioids and how to effectively reverse an overdose using naloxone is provided via in-person and virtual trainings year-round. No-cost naloxone kits are provided to University affiliates that complete the training.

For more information on these and other workshops, visit health.columbia.edu/alice.

Additional support can be found through Counseling and Psychological Services, 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 health.columbia.edu/cps. **Alice! Health Promotion**

Alicia Czachowski, Senior Executive Director
alice@columbia.edu
212-854-5453

Counseling and Psychological Services

Richard Eichler, Associate Vice President
212-854-2878

Opioid Overdose Prevention Program, #787

Michael McNeil, Program Director
health@columbia.edu
212-854-8975

Sexual Assault, Relationship Violence, and Gender-Based Misconduct Prevention Education Programs

Columbia University is committed to increasing the awareness of and preventing sexual violence, relationship violence, and gender-based misconduct. All incoming students and new employees are provided with programming and strategies intended to prevent rape, acquaintance rape, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking before such conduct occurs through the changing of social norms and other approaches.

Training includes definitions of such conduct and a clear statement that the University prohibits such acts. Additionally, training sessions and materials define affirmative consent, outline options for bystander intervention, risk reduction, and clearly state Columbia's policies and procedures for responding to these incidents and sharing resources available for those who experience them. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns are offered throughout the year. These programs include the New Student Orientation Program (NSOP), bystander intervention and prevention educational programs to disrupt gender- and power-based violence, social media campaigns, educational materials distributed throughout the campus, the Sexual Respect and Community Citizenship Initiative (SRI), and Title IX training for student leaders and student athletes as required by New York State's "Enough is Enough" law. Staff in student-facing roles, including faculty, TAs, coaches, Orientation Leaders, and students engaged in an official capacity as a Resident Adviser, are provided with Title IX training as well, including on their role as mandatory reporters of sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating and domestic violence, and stalking.

Any staff involved with implementing the Interim Title IX Grievance Process will receive training on University policies and procedures, including the Interim Title IX Policy; the scope of the University's education program or activity; how to conduct an investigation, hearing, appeals, and informal resolution processes, as applicable; and how to serve impartially, including



by avoiding prejudging the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias. Training also includes as applicable the use of any technology necessary at a hearing and training on issues of relevance of questions and evidence.

Below, please find more details on the various programs offered by the University:

Sexual Violence Response (SVR), a department of Columbia Health, provides trauma-informed, confidential (New York Civil Practice Law 4510) support and prevention programs focused on ending gender- and power-based violence. Services include prevention-focused training and education programs, crisis counseling/intervention, advocacy, connection to resources, online orders of protection, and accompaniment for survivors and co-survivors of violence. By partnering with community members, SVR is creating an accountable, compassionate community at Columbia and beyond. SVR's video to honor 30 years of commitment and building a compassionate community is available at <https://youtube.com/watch?v=2JRSITeTeh4>.

SVR is a New York State Department of Health (NYS-DOH) certified rape crisis center and has maintained this status since 1998. Sexual Violence Response is available telephonically, virtually, and in-person for all Columbia University community members. Requests for trainings or

educational programs can be submitted online at <https://health.columbia.edu/content/workshops-and-trainings>.

For more information, please visit <https://health.columbia.edu/svr>.

The **Center for Student Success and Intervention (CSSI) Student Conduct team** strives to effect change and promote integrity, accountability, and respect in the Columbia University community. Working with students, faculty, and other community partners, Student Conduct thoroughly investigates and resolves incidents of academic and behavioral misconduct through a collaborative, educational, and reflective process guided by established values. Student Conduct offers trainings and workshops to provide members of the Columbia University community with important information about the Dean's Discipline policies and how to report an incident of misconduct, and provides support and resources for students navigating the student conduct process. For more information, please visit <https://studentconduct.columbia.edu> or contact studentconduct@columbia.edu.

The **Office of Institutional Equity** 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.

The **Title IX Coordinator** provides training programs to students and employees to educate them about sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, stalking, and sexual exploitation. Trainings include information about the definitions of prohibited conduct, where to report, and available resources.

Multicultural Affairs, part of Columbia College and Columbia Engineering Undergraduate Student Life,

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, shared accountability among community members, and a richer educational environment. Taking a proactive rather than reactive approach to diversity education, Multicultural Affairs 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, trainings, guest speakers, and more: <https://cc-seas.columbia.edu/OMA>.

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, developing comprehensive public health infrastructure, and fostering a culture that values and supports health.

Its work is guided by the Standards of Practice for Health Promotion in Higher Education and its 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 are Go Ask Alice (goaskalice.columbia.edu); a health Q&A internet resource; GHAP—Gay Health Advocacy Project; BASICS (health.columbia.edu/basics); tobacco cessation; and wellness coaching, along with resources, skill-building opportunities, programs, services, and trainings addressing a wide variety of health needs. To learn more, please visit the website at health.columbia.edu/alice.

Bystander Intervention Training

Step UP! is Columbia Health's Bystander Intervention model, which aims to equip our community with bystander intervention approaches for responding to harassment and other crimes. Step UP! acknowledges that we are all bystanders when we observe situations that put other's well-being or safety at risk. It also introduces the concept of being a prosocial bystander, or someone who takes action, is aware of what is going on around them, and safely steps in to help or seeks help from others.

Step Up! identifies five styles of intervention:

1. Direct: Confronting the situation in the moment
2. Distract: A subtle and creative way to intervene that allows you to interrupt the situation without calling attention to the situation in which you are intervening
3. Delay: Addressing the situation after it is over
4. Delegate: Getting help from someone else
5. Document: Recording the situation through pictures, videos, or screenshots

Students can request a Step Up! workshop from Columbia Health by submitting a Workshop Request Form online at <https://health.columbia.edu/content/request-workshop-or-training-about-sexual-violence>. Faculty and staff can request a workshop by emailing svresponse@columbia.edu.

Safety Tips

Resources to Remember

- Program CU Public Safety's 24-hour Emergency numbers in your cell phone by campus:
212-854-5555 for the Morningside campus
212-853-3333 for the Manhattanville campus
212-305-7979 for the Medical Center campus
- There is a free, on-demand evening shuttle service for the Morningside area offered through Via every evening until 3:00 a.m. Please visit the [Columbia Transportation website](#) for further information.
- Public Safety also provides walking escorts in the Morningside, Manhattanville, and Medical Center campuses. For more information, please visit the [CUPS Escort Program website](#).
- Look for the Red Lion stickers in store windows around the Morningside, Manhattanville, and Medical Center campuses. These “**Safe Havens**” are local businesses that pledge to assist Columbia affiliates or other members of the community who are in distress by contacting Public Safety or the NYPD.
- Register your device with NYPD and Public Safety's free **Operation ID Program**. Property registered in the program is registered nationwide. For more information, please email ps-crimeprevention@columbia.edu.
- Check out Friend Walk, a new feature available on the **Public Safety Lion Safe App**. It includes a way to alert a friend of your location in real time so they can follow your path to your destination and trigger a call to emergency services if necessary.

Traveling Around the City

- Plan your trip before leaving. Visit the [MTA website](#) for directions or delays in service, and download [the transit app](#).
- If you are lost or unsure of where you are going, walk with purpose to avoid looking like an easy target. Step into a store or other building to ask for directions. Search for directions on your phone, only when you are inside.
- Travel in groups. There's always safety in numbers.
- Stay in well-lit, populated pathways. Avoid shortcuts.
- Avoid traveling through parks after dark.

- Walk with your head upright. Thieves often target victims who are not paying attention to their surroundings or who are looking down.
- Stay alert and tuned in to your environment. Remember that cell phones, earbuds, and other electronic devices divert your attention from your surroundings and block out environmental sound, which increases your vulnerability.
- Whenever possible, wear your purse or shoulder bag with the strap across your chest, not slung over one shoulder.
- Wear dangly necklaces or chains underneath your clothes while walking outside to make it harder for someone to attempt to yank it off you.
- Do not unlock your phone and hand it to someone you do not know.
- If you think someone is following you, change direction or cross the street. If they are still there, move quickly toward an open store or restaurant.
- When using the subway, stay alert. Stay several steps away from the yellow line and try putting your back up against a wall or column.
- Crowded trains, subway station stairwells, and turnstiles are common places for pickpocketing, usually from the front pocket of a backpack. Carry your bag in front of you and your wallet in your front pocket.
- When riding public transportation, stay alert and don't doze off.
- Remember, subway stations are equipped with Customer Assistance Intercoms, located on the platforms, in case you need immediate assistance.
- If you are taking the bus during late night hours, request a stop by asking the driver to let you off anywhere along the route, even if it is not a designated stop.
- When riding in an Uber or Lyft, wait for your ride indoors. This prevents you from standing outside with a phone in your hand, which might make you a target.
- When you get into your ride-share, pay attention to the make, model, and color of the car, as well as the driver's name and photo. Make sure to match the license plate number on your screen with the one you see on the vehicle. Always ask “What's my name?” before you get inside.

- Consider registering your bicycles and other valuable property with Public Safety's Operation ID program.
- If you witness people carrying tools, like a saw or heavy-duty cutters, around bike racks, trust your instincts and report it to Public Safety.
- Do not chain your bicycle to a sign or scaffolding. These locations are easy to dismantle.
- Keep a list of your bike or scooter information, including make, model, and serial numbers.

Home Safety

- Do not open doors for strangers, even if they look like they are delivery employees. Do not buzz people into your building unless you know who they are. Package thefts are usually committed by people dressed like delivery workers, even carrying a bag of food containers, who were let in by residents entering or exiting the building or buzzed in randomly.
- Pick up packages as quickly as possible. Leaving packages in lobbies for an extended period increases the chances of theft.
- Use a locked or other secure location. Sign up for free services like FedEx Delivery Manager and UPS My Choice, or use Amazon lockers to deliver your package to a local retail store or another secure location until you can pick it up. The FedEx Office Ship Center on 116th and Broadway and the UPS Store on 115th and Broadway will also hold packages for pickup upon request. Visit their websites to learn more.
- Always lock your doors and windows when you leave, even if you do not live on the ground floor.
- Do not leave your doors or windows open or unlocked, especially if your room is on street level and your windows face public streets.

Work Safety

- Keep your belongings with you always or locked in a drawer, file cabinet, or closet. If you have an office, keep it locked, even when you are just stepping out to go to the bathroom or next door to visit with a colleague.
- Do not prop open doors meant to be locked.
- Report any broken or flickering lights, dimly lit corridors, doors that don't lock properly, or broken windows to CU Facilities. Don't wait for someone else to do it.

Fraud

- Do not give out personal information via email.
- Do not click on unknown links or answer strange questions sent to your cell, regardless of who the sender appears to be.
- Always verify the authenticity of requests from companies or individuals by contacting them directly. To trick people looking for work, scammers advertise where real employers and job placement firms do. They use spoofed emails to make you think that they are coming from a legitimate organization, person, or even a member of the Columbia University community.
- If you are asked to pay anything in advance, it's likely a scam.
- Scammers have been known to send fraudulent checks via mail, asking the potential employee to deposit it and immediately start making purchases (usually of gift cards).
- Keep your personal information private and keep your passwords secure. Do not respond to requests for a password or credit card information unless you initiate the transaction.
- Scams usually require "immediate action."
- Scams may include threats of punishment like deportation or arrest for not acting immediately. They may use legal-sounding language such as "federal regulations" and "visa fee" to sound as legitimate as possible.
- Scammers will keep you on the phone for a long time and will not let you hang up to call back later.

Dating Safety

- Exercise caution if you decide to meet with someone you met online. If the person is asking you to meet in a place you do not feel comfortable with, or to do things you do not feel comfortable doing, consider that this person is not respecting your boundaries and cease contact with the person. If they continue to contact you, report the incident to Public Safety.
- Never leave your drink unattended when at a party, club, or bar. Drugs used in drug-facilitated sexual battery or assault can be slipped into any type of beverage and are often colorless, odorless, and tasteless.
- Do not accept drinks from anyone but a bartender or server.
- Try to attend parties or bars with a group of friends. Arrange beforehand to watch each other's drinks and to stop each other from leaving with a stranger when appearing intoxicated.
- If you think your drink has been tampered with, seek medical attention immediately and request the hospital conduct toxicology testing.

Appendixes

Appendix I: Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

Campus Crime Statistics

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act requires U.S. colleges and universities receiving federal student financial aid to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses.

The crimes reported are not necessarily committed against members 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, unless there is an overlap in our campus or public property.

Definitions of "Clery Crimes"

To ensure that data reported in the disclosure of crime statistics uses the same definitions no matter a school's location, the Clery Act mandates the use of federal definitions for certain types of crimes. The crimes and their federal definitions are listed below:

Clery Crimes

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

Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

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

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce great bodily harm.

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

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Arson: To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.

Hazing: Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization, of physical or psychological injury.

A student organization is defined as "an organization at an institution of higher education in which two or more members are enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution.

Sexual Assaults

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

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

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

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

Violence Against Women Act Definitions

The Clery Act uses the following definitions for crimes defined under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). For the definitions of these terms under New York State jurisdiction, please see Appendix II on page 56.

Sexual Assault: Any sexual act including rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, fondling, incest,

or statutory rape. 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.

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.

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.

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.

Drugs, Alcohol, and Weapons Additional Law Violations

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

Drug Law Violations: The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

Weapons Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Hate Crimes

The commission of any of the above listed crimes and the additional crime categories listed below 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, gender identity, or disability.

Larceny: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another person.

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.

Categories of Bias

The following definitions are used by the Clery Act to determine the category of bias used in the commission of a crime.

Race: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair;

facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity, which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.

Religion: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.

Sexual Orientation: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation. Sexual orientation is the term for a person's physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex.

Gender: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender.

Gender Identity: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity.

Ethnicity: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons whose members identify with each other through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion), and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry.

National Origin: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived country of birth.

Disability: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

Clery Reportable Campuses

Columbia University's statistics include all reports of incidents that are alleged to have occurred at its on-campus and noncampus facilities, as well as crimes that occur on campus public property. How Columbia defines these reportable locations is guided by the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 and are outlined below. When reviewing the crime statistics charts, please keep these definitions in mind. Note,

incidents that occurred in residence halls classified as on campus are listed under both the on-campus column and the on-campus residential column, meaning that "On-Campus Student Housing" is a subset of "On-Campus."

On-Campus properties include facilities owned and controlled (by lease or other written agreement) by Columbia University and used mainly for supporting the University's educational purposes. These locations can be found in close proximity to each other, thus comprising a "campus."

Noncampus properties include facilities owned and controlled (by lease or other written agreement) by Columbia University and used mainly for supporting the University's educational purposes. These locations are usually not found in close proximity to any of Columbia's campuses.

Public Property locations include all streets, sidewalks, and thoroughfares immediately adjacent to and accessible from on-campus facilities. Columbia University shares responsibility with the NYPD for safety in all these public spaces but does not have jurisdiction over them.

Morningside Campus

While many people consider Columbia's Morningside campus to consist of the University's iconic buildings and landscapes that stretch between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, from West 114th Street to West 120th Streets, its Clery Reportable campus is actually much larger than that. All Columbia-owned or controlled buildings that are used for educational purposes and that are located between Riverside Drive and Morningside Drive, and West 110th Street and Tiemann Place, are considered part of this campus. This includes dozens of apartment buildings used for student, staff, employee, and non-Columbia affiliate housing. All streets and sidewalks around these buildings, almost all of which are public, are also considered Clery Reportable locations. Additionally, this campus has a handful of noncampus Clery Reportable locations including the Arbor House in the Bronx, leased space for Columbia Business School on West 60th Street, and the Center for Digital Research and Scholarship in Koreatown, among others.

Manhattanville Campus

Located in West Harlem, Columbia's Manhattanville campus is much smaller, consisting of Columbia-owned or controlled buildings that are used for educational purposes between Tiemann Place, Old Broadway, West 133rd Street, and 12th Avenue. The public streets and sidewalks around these buildings are considered Clery Reportable. This campus does not have any noncampus locations.

Medical Center Campus

Columbia University's Irving Medical Center is located on West 168th Street and Broadway, in Washington Heights. Its Clery Reportable locations include the NY-Presbyterian Hospital next door, as well as various medical buildings across Broadway, St. Nicholas Avenue, and Audubon Avenue. Additionally, various medical buildings and residence halls can be found on the other side of the hospital, up Riverside Drive and Haven Avenue up to West 173rd Street. All streets, sidewalks, and plazas around these buildings are considered Clery Reportable. This campus has several noncampus locations including 390 Forth Washington Avenue and several student-run free clinics in Manhattan

Baker Athletics Complex

The Baker Athletics Complex is located at the north tip of Manhattan, north of West 218th Street and west of Broadway. It includes several sports stadiums, fields, and a boathouse leading to the Spuyten Duyvil Creek. This campus does not have any residence halls or noncampus locations.

Until 2024, the Baker Athletics Complex was considered a noncampus location at the Morningside campus.

Lamont-Doherty Campus

Lamont's campus is composed of 189 acres of beautiful woodland on the Hudson River in Palisades, New York. All of Columbia-owned buildings and property within this estate is considered on-campus property. There are no noncampus or residence halls at this location.

Nevis Laboratories Campus

Columbia's Nevis Labs is located on a scenic 68-acre estate in Irvington, New York. The estate and its grounds are considered on-campus properties. This campus does not have any residence halls or noncampus locations.

CU Paris / Reid Hall

Reid Hall comprises three main buildings—Chevreuse, Grande Salle, and Institute—plus two smaller outbuildings, the Maison Verte and the Pavillon. These buildings are considered on-campus property. The section of Rue de Chevreuse directly outside of the entrance is considered Clery Reportable, as is the section of Rue de la Grance Chaumiere where the back gate entrance is located. CU Paris does not have any residence halls or noncampus locations.

Until 2024, CU Paris was considered a noncampus location of the Morningside campus.



Crime Statistics – Morningside Campus

Category	On-Campus			On-Campus Student Housing ¹			Noncampus			Public Property			Total ²		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	13	12	12	14	13
Aggravated Assault	9	4	2	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	9	7	2
Burglary	88	36	53	86	33	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	36	53
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	22	7	15	26	7
Arson	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Sexual Assault															
Rape	21	11	13	21	11	13	0	0	2	0	0	0	21	11	15
Fondling	6	5	6	4	3	4	0	0	0	5	3	4	11	8	10
Incest	0	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	0
Violence Against Women Act															
Domestic Violence	12	8	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	0
Dating Violence	11	9	24	11	6	22	0	0	0	1	0	2	12	9	26
Stalking	21	16	14	10	6	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	21	17	14
Liquor Law Violations															
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals	30	106	95	30	106	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	106	95
Drug Law Violations															
Arrests	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals	10	21	31	10	21	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	21	31
Weapons Law Violations															
Arrests	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	3	4	1
Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

¹ Campus Student Housing statistics are a subset of the On-Campus Statistics.

² Totals reflect on-campus, noncampus, and public property statistics.

* No unfounded crimes were reported in 2024, 2023, and 2022. Only law enforcement may reclassify a crime as "Unfounded."

Hate Crimes

* In 2024, there were a total of twenty (20) hate crimes reported:

Seven (7) hate crimes were ethnicity-based:

Four (4) occurred on on-campus property, comprising one (1) Aggravated Assault, one (1) Arson, one (1) Intimidation, and one (1) Larceny;

Three (3) occurred on public property, comprising one (1) Robbery, and two (2) Simple Assaults.

Six (6) hate crimes were religion-based:

Two (2) Intimidations occurred on on-campus property;

Three (3) Criminal Mischiefs occurred on on-campus residential property;

One (1) Intimidation occurred on public property.

Three (3) hate crimes were national origin-based:

One (1) Criminal Mischief occurred on on-campus property and two (2) Intimidations occurred on public property.

Two (2) hate crimes were sexual orientation-based:

One (1) Intimidation occurred on public property and one (1) Stalking on on-campus residential property.

Two (2) hate crimes were race-based:

One (1) Intimidation occurred on on-campus property;

One (1) Criminal Mischief occurred on on-campus residential property.

* In 2023, there were a total of two (2) hate crimes reported: One (1) race-based vandalism on on-campus housing property, and one (1) religion-based aggravated assault on on-campus property.

* In 2022, there was a total of one (1) hate crime reported: One (1) sexual orientation-based vandalism on on-campus property.

* All statistics of hate crimes reported in on-campus residential property also count as statistics of on-campus property.

Crime Statistics – Manhattanville Campus

Category	On-Campus			On-Campus Student Housing ¹			Noncampus			Public Property			Total ²		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	2	4	5
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1
Burglary	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	3	2
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault															
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	1
Incest	0	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	0
Violence Against Women Act															
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Dating Violence	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Stalking	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Liquor Law Violations															
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations															
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations															
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Campus Student Housing statistics are a subset of the On-Campus Statistics.

² Totals reflect on-campus, noncampus, and public property statistics.

* No unfounded crimes were reported in 2024, 2023, and 2022. Only law enforcement may reclassify a crime as "Unfounded."

Hate Crimes

* In 2024, there were no hate crimes reported.

* In 2023, there was a total of one (1) hate crime reported: One (1) ethnicity-based stalking on on-campus property.

* In 2022, there were no hate crimes reported.

Crime Statistics – Medical Center Campus

Category	On-Campus			On-Campus Student Housing ¹			Noncampus			Public Property			Total ²		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	3	3	2
Aggravated Assault	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	2
Burglary	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	7	4	13	7	4
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault															
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	7	1
Incest	0	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	0
Violence Against Women Act															
Domestic Violence	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Dating Violence	1	10	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	3
Stalking	3	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1
Liquor Law Violations															
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations															
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Weapons Law Violations															
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1
Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Campus Student Housing statistics are a subset of the On-Campus Statistics.

² Totals reflect on-campus, noncampus, and public property statistics.

* In 2023, the NYPD informed the Department of Public Safety that one robbery on public property was unfounded. No unfounded crimes were reported in 2024 and 2022. Only law enforcement may reclassify a crime as "Unfounded."

Hate Crimes

* In 2024, 2023 and 2022 there were no hate crimes reported..

Crime Statistics – Baker Athletics Complex¹

Category	On-Campus			On-Campus Student Housing ²			Noncampus			Public Property			Total ³		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Robbery	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Burglary	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Arson	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Sexual Assault															
Rape	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Fondling	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Incest	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Violence Against Women Act															
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Dating Violence	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Stalking	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Liquor Law Violations															
Arrests	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Drug Law Violations															
Arrests	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Weapons Law Violations															
Arrests	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

¹The 2022 and 2023 statistics for this campus are included in the noncampus Morningside Campus statistics. 2024 is the first year this campus is reporting as its own campus.

²Campus Student Housing statistics are a subset of the On-Campus Statistics.

³Totals reflect on-campus, noncampus, and public property statistics.

* No unfounded crimes were reported in 2024, 2023, and 2022. Only law enforcement may reclassify a crime as "Unfounded."

Hate Crimes

* In 2024 there were no hate crimes reported.

Crime Statistics – Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory Campus

Category	On-Campus			On-Campus Student Housing ¹			Noncampus			Public Property			Total ²		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	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	0
Aggravated Assault	0	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	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	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
Sexual Assault															
Rape	0	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	0
Incest	0	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	0
Violence Against Women Act															
Domestic Violence	0	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	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations															
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations															
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations															
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Campus Student Housing statistics are a subset of the On-Campus Statistics.

² Totals reflect on-campus, noncampus, and public property statistics.

* No unfounded crimes were reported in 2024, 2023, and 2022. Only law enforcement may reclassify a crime as "Unfounded."

Hate Crimes

* In 2024, 2023, and 2022 there were no hate crimes reported.

Crime Statistics – Nevis Laboratories Campus

Category	On-Campus			On-Campus Student Housing ¹			Noncampus			Public Property			Total ²		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	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	0
Aggravated Assault	0	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	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	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
Sexual Assault															
Rape	0	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	0
Incest	0	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	0
Violence Against Women Act															
Domestic Violence	0	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	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations															
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations															
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations															
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Campus Student Housing statistics are a subset of the On-Campus Statistics.

² Totals reflect on-campus, noncampus, and public property statistics.

* No unfounded crimes were reported in 2024, 2023, and 2022. Only law enforcement may reclassify a crime as "Unfounded."

Hate Crimes

* In 2024, 2023, and 2022 there were no hate crimes reported.

Crime Statistics – CU Paris / Reid Hall¹

Category	On-Campus			On-Campus Student Housing ²			Noncampus			Public Property			Total ³		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Robbery	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Burglary	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Arson	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Sexual Assault															
Rape	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Fondling	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Incest	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Violence Against Women Act															
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Dating Violence	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Stalking	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Liquor Law Violations															
Arrests	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Drug Law Violations															
Arrests	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Weapons Law Violations															
Arrests	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

¹The 2022 and 2023 statistics for this campus are included in the noncampus Morningside Campus statistics. 2024 is the first year this campus is reporting as its own campus.

²Campus Student Housing statistics are a subset of the On-Campus Statistics.

³Totals reflect on-campus, noncampus, and public property statistics.

* No unfounded crimes were reported in 2024, 2023, and 2022. Only law enforcement may reclassify a crime as "Unfounded."

Hate Crimes

* In 2024 there were no hate crimes reported.

Appendix II: Violence Against Women Act Definitions

The Clery Act requires the listing of certain Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) terms and crimes by each campus's local jurisdiction. The New York State definitions are listed below.

1. Consent: "Consent" in reference to sexual activity, is not defined by statute in New York. However, a lack of consent, as an element in sex offenses, is defined as follows.

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 which the victim does not expressly or impliedly acquiesce in the actor's conduct;
- or where the offense charged is rape in the third degree, in addition to forcible compulsion, circumstances under which, at the time of the act of vaginal sexual contact, oral sexual contact, or anal sexual contact, the victim clearly states 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 of 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 16, 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; or 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." Intimate relationship status shall be applied to teens, lesbian/gay/bisexual/transgender persons, elderly individuals and 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 vaginal, oral or anal sexual contact 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 vaginal, oral or anal sexual contact with another person less than 17 years old; or (3) engages in vaginal, oral or anal sexual contact 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 vaginal, oral or anal sexual contact with another person less than 15 years old; or (2) engages in vaginal, oral or anal sexual contact 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 that 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 vaginal, oral or anal sexual contact 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. 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.

14. 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 10 year period, or 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.

15. 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; (2) such other person was more than 14 years old and (3) the defendant was less than five years older than such other person.

16. 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.

17. 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; (3) when the other person is less than 11 years old; or (4) when the other person is less than 13 years old.

18. Aggravated Sexual Abuse: For the purposes of this section, conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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 11 years old; or (4) when the other person is less than 13 years old and the actor is 21 years old.

23. 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 charged offense occurred outside of the time period charged under this section.

24. Course of Sexual Conduct Against a Child in the First Degree: Section 130.75 NYS Penal Law. When 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.

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. 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.

28. 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.

29. 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 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.

30. 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 10 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 10 years of stalking in the fourth degree.

31. 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, shiriken, "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 degree 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 14 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 14 in reasonable fear of physical injury, serious physical injury or death; or (5) commits the crime of stalking in the third degree, against 10 or more persons, in 10 or more separate transactions, for which the actor has not been previously convicted.

32. 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 III: Annual Fire Safety Report

The Higher Education Opportunity Act enacted on August 1, 2008, requires institutions that maintain on-campus student housing facilities to publish an annual fire safety report that contains information about campus fire safety practices and standards of the institution. The following report details all information required by this act for Columbia University and applies to the Morningside, Manhattanville and Medical Center campuses. Baker Athletics Complex, Lamont-Doherty, Nevis Laboratories, and CU Paris / Reid Hall do not

have on-campus residence halls and as such are not represented in this report.

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 Office of Fire Safety's goal is to educate the Columbia University community about fire and life safety, to prevent fire emergencies and to reduce alarms.



SCHOLARS' LION
PRESENTED ON DEAN'S DAY - APRIL 3, 1904
IN HONOR OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF
COLUMBIA COLLEGE
A LION WAS
GIVEN BY THE
CLASS OF 1879
WILLIAM GARDNER '82
MARK SHAW '87
EDWARD KELLEY '87
JOHN HANCOCK '87
WILLIAM WATSON '87
CLASS OF 1879

Description of Residence Hall Fire Safety Systems

All traditional undergraduate residence halls and the overwhelming majority of other on-campus University student housing have:

- 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;
- 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 the following charts for a list of all on-campus student residence halls, their fire suppression and detection systems, and fire drills conducted.

Plans for Future Improvements

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

Additionally, Columbia University Facilities and Operations has established the Morningside Campus Fire and Life Safety program for developing and implementing a Master Plan for the upgrade and expansion of all fire alarm and fire protection systems.

Fire Safety Policies

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
- Hoverboards
- 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, electronic or vapor cigarettes, and vaporizers are prohibited in all undergraduate housing properties and surrounding areas. Smoking is restricted to the identified outdoor locations.

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 are 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 are 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 open doors slowly 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 Campus 212-854-5555

Manhattanville Campus 212-853-3333

Medical Center Campus 212-305-7979

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

Fire Safety Education and Training Programs

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.

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.

In addition to the fire safety information contained in the packets, each new student receives a fire safety presentation during the new student orientation.

University policy requires building evacuation by occupants during fire alarms, unless you are located in a building with a Fire Safety Director. In these buildings, follow the evacuation announcements provided. To help reinforce this requirement, Public Safety and Fire Safety partner 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 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

Description of Student Housing Fire Detection and Suppression Systems

Building	Building Fire Alarm	Room Detection	Connected to IFA	Central Office	Sprinkler (1)	Standpipe	Fire Drills Conducted
Morningside Campus							
Broadway Hall 556 West 114 Street / 2900 Broadway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	2 Risers	4
Carman Hall 545 West 114 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	2 Risers	4
East Campus 70 Morningside Drive	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	3 Risers	4
The Fairholm 503 West 121 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	No	4
Furnald Hall 2940 Broadway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	2 Risers	6
Hartley Hall 1124 Amsterdam Avenue	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	2 Risers	6
Hogan Hall 516 West 114 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	2 Risers	4
John Jay Hall 519 West 114 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	2 Risers	4
Lenfest Hall 425 West 121 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	1 Riser	4
McBain Hall 562 West 113 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	2 Risers	6
Morningside Gardens 100 La Salle Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	0 Risers	0
River Hall 628 West 114 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	1 Riser	4
Ruggles Hall 508 West 114 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	1 Riser	4
Schapiro Hall 605 West 115 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	2 Risers	4
Wallach Hall 1116 Amsterdam Avenue	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	2 Risers	4
Watt Hall 549 West 113 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	1 Riser	4
Wien Hall 411 West 116 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	2 Risers	4
Woodbridge Hall 431 Riverside Drive	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	1 Riser	4
2700 Broadway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	1 Riser	0
3041 Broadway	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
47 Claremont Avenue	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	No	4
150 Claremont Avenue	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
181 Claremont Avenue	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
189 Claremont Avenue	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0

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

Description of Student Housing Fire Detection and Suppression Systems

Building	Building Fire Alarm	Room Detection	Connected to IFA	Central Office	Sprinkler (1)	Standpipe	Fire Drills Conducted
Morningside Campus							
191 Claremont Avenue	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
195 Claremont Avenue	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
950 Columbus Avenue	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
124 La Salle Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
100 Morningside Drive	No	Yes	Yes	No	Partial	No	0
110 Morningside Drive	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
130 Morningside Drive	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	No	0
362 Riverside Drive	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Partial	1 Riser	4
528 Riverside Drive	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
530 Riverside Drive	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
547 Riverside Drive	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partial	1 Riser	0
548 Riverside Drive	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
549 Riverside Drive	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
560 Riverside Drive	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	1 Riser	0
18 West 108 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
61-63 West 108 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
74 West 108 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
521 West 111 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
529 West 111 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
535 West 111 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
509 West 112 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
511 West 112 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
512 West 112 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
520 West 112 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	1 Riser	0
521 West 112 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	1 Riser	0
522 West 112 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
523 West 112 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	1 Riser	0
526 West 112 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
530 West 112 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
531 West 112 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
535 West 112 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	1 Riser	0
542 West 112 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	1 Riser	0
539 West 112 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
540 West 112 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
601 West 112 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
502 West 113 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0

Description of Student Housing Fire Detection and Suppression Systems

Building	Building Fire Alarm	Room Detection	Connected to IFA	Central Office	Sprinkler (1)	Standpipe	Fire Drills Conducted
Morningside Campus							
506 West 113 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
507 West 113 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	1 Riser	0
511 West 113 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	1 Riser	0
523 West 113 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	No	4
525 West 113 Street	No	No	No	No	Partial	No	0
526 West 113 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	1 Riser	0
530 West 113 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	1 Riser	0
531 West 113 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	No	4
535 West 113 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	1 Riser	0
536 West 113 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	1 Riser	0
540 West 113 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
541 West 113 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
542 West 113 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
544 West 113 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
548 West 113 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	No	4
550 West 113 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	No	4
552 West 113 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	No	4
554 West 113 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
556 West 113 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	No	4
558 West 113 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
560 West 113 Street	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
600 West 113 Street	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Partial	No	4
601 West 113 Street	No	Yes	No	Yes	Partial	No	0
608 West 113 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
610 West 113 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
614 West 113 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Fully	No	0
619 West 113 Street	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Fully	No	4
514 West 114 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
520 West 114 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
524 West 114 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
526 West 114 Street	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Fully	No	4
528 West 114 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
530 West 114 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
534 West 114 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	No	4
536 West 114 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	No	4
540 West 114 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	No	4
542 West 114 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	No	4

Description of Student Housing Fire Detection and Suppression Systems

Building	Building Fire Alarm	Room Detection	Connected to IFA	Central Office	Sprinkler (1)	Standpipe	Fire Drills Conducted
Morningside Campus							
544 West 114 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
546 West 114 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	No	4
548 West 114 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	No	4
552 West 114 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	No	4
554 West 114 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	No	4
600 West 114 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
604 West 114 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	No	4
606 West 114 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	No	4
608 West 114 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	4
610 West 114 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
612 West 114 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
403 West 115 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
411 West 115 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
415 West 115 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
419 West 115 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
601 West 115 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	2 Risers	0
604 West 115 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
610 West 115 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	1 Riser	0
617 West 115 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
627 West 115 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fully	No	4
629 West 115 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	1 Riser	0
420 West 116 Street	Yes	Yes	No	No	Fully	1 Riser	0
438 West 116 Street	No	Yes	No	Yes	Partial	1 Riser	0
610 West 116 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Partial	1 Riser	0
401 West 118 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Fully	No	0
405 West 118 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
415 West 118 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
417 West 118 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
419 West 118 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
421 West 118 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
423 West 118 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
400 West 119 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	1 Riser	0
419 West 119 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	1 Riser	0
420 West 119 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
424 West 119 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
435 West 119 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	2 Risers	0
414 West 120 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0

Description of Student Housing Fire Detection and Suppression Systems

Building	Building Fire Alarm	Room Detection	Connected to IFA	Central Office	Sprinkler (1)	Standpipe	Fire Drills Conducted
Morningside Campus							
423 West 120 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	1 Riser	0
434 West 120 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	3 Risers	0
501 West 121 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
517 West 121 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
519 West 121 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
527 West 121 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	1 Riser	0
500 West 122 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
502 West 122 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
506 West 122 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	1 Riser	0
520 West 122 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
524 West 122 Street	No	Yes	No	Yes	Partial	No	0
526 West 122 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
530 West 122 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
540 West 122 Street	No	Yes	No	No	Partial	No	0
501 West 123 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0
549 West 123 Street	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0

Building	Building Fire Alarm	Room Detection	Connected to IFA	Central Office	Sprinkler (1)	Standpipe	Fire Drills Conducted
Manhattanville Campus							
560 Riverside Drive	No	No	No	No	Partial	2 Risers	0
Site Zero* 600 West 125 Street	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	1 Riser	0

* Site Zero Opened Fall 2024

Building	Building Fire Alarm	Room Detection	Connected to IFA	Central Office	Sprinkler (1)	Standpipe	Fire Drills Conducted
Medical Center							
100 Haven Avenue	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	1 Riser	3
154 Haven Avenue	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Full	2 Risers	3
50 Haven Avenue	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	2 Risers	3
60 Haven Avenue	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	1 Riser	3
617 West 168 Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	No	3

Fire Statistics, Calendar Year 2024

Morningside Campus							
Residential Building	No. of Fires	Date Fire Reported	Date / Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
Broadway Hall 556 West 114 Street	1	5/29/2024	5/29/2024 8:26 PM	Arson	0	0	\$500
Carman Hall 545 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East Campus 70 Morningside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Fairholm 503 West 121 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Furnald Hall 2940 Broadway	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hartley Hall 1124 Amsterdam Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hogan Hall 516 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
John Jay Hall 519 West 114 Street	1	7/4/2024	7/4/2024 11:32 PM	Accidental / Cooking	0	0	\$119
Lenfest Hall 425 West 121 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McBain Hall 562 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Morningside Gardens 100 La Salle Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
River Hall 628 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ruggles Hall 508 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schapiro Hall 605 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wallach Hall 1116 Amsterdam Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Watt Hall 549 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wien Hall 411 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Woodbridge Hall 431 Riverside Drive	1	2/2/2024	2/2/2024 2:48 PM	Accidental / Cooking	0	0	\$119
2700 Broadway	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3041 Broadway	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
47 Claremont Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
150 Claremont Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
181 Claremont Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
189 Claremont Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
191 Claremont Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
195 Claremont Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
950 Columbus Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fire Statistics, Calendar Year 2024 (Continued)

Morningside Campus							
Residential Building	No. of Fires	Date Fire Reported	Date / Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
124 La Salle Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
100 Morningside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
110 Morningside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
130 Morningside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
362 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
528 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
530 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
547 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
548 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
549 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
560 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18 West 108 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
61-63 West 108 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
74 West 108 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
521 West 111 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
529 West 111 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
535 West 111 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
509 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
511 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
512 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
520 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
521 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
522 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
523 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
526 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
530 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
531 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
535 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
542 West 112 Street	1	11/26/2024	11/26/2024 8:50 PM	Accidental / Cooking	0	0	\$119
539 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
540 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
601 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
502 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
506 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
507 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
511 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
523 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
525 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fire Statistics, Calendar Year 2024 (Continued)

Morningside Campus							
Residential Building	No. of Fires	Date Fire Reported	Date / Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
526 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
530 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
531 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
535 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
536 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
540 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
541 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
542 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
544 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
548 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
550 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
552 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
554 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
556 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
558 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
560 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
601 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
608 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
610 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
614 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
619 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
514 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
520 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
524 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
526 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
528 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
530 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
534 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
536 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
540 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
542 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
544 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
546 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
548 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
552 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
554 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
604 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fire Statistics, Calendar Year 2024 (Continued)

Morningside Campus							
Residential Building	No. of Fires	Date Fire Reported	Date / Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
606 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
608 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
610 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
612 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
403 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
411 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
415 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
419 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
601 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
604 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
610 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
617 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
627 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
629 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
420 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
438 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
610 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
401 West 118 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
405 West 118 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
415 West 118 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
417 West 118 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
419 West 118 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
421 West 118 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
423 West 118 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
400 West 119 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
419 West 119 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
420 West 119 Street	1	7/8/2024	7/8/2024 7:25 PM	Accidental / Cooking	0	0	\$1,200
424 West 119 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
435 West 119 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
414 West 120 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
423 West 120 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
434 West 120 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
501 West 121 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
517 West 121 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
519 West 121 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
527 West 121 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
500 West 122 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
502 West 122 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fire Statistics, Calendar Year 2024 (Continued)

Morningside Campus							
Residential Building	No. of Fires	Date Fire Reported	Date / Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
506 West 122 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
520 West 122 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
524 West 122 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
526 West 122 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
530 West 122 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
540 West 122 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
501 West 123 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
549 West 123 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Manhattanville Campus							
Residential Building	No. of Fires	Date Fire Reported	Date / Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
560 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Site Zero* 600 West 125th Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Site Zero Opened Fall 2024

Medical Center Campus							
Residential Building	No. of Fires	Date Fire Reported	Date / Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
50 Haven Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
617 West 168 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
60 Haven Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
100 Haven Avenue	1	11/15/2024	11/15/2024 5:47 PM	Accidental / Cooking	0	0	\$600
154 Haven Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fire Statistics, Calendar Year 2023

Morningside Campus							
Residential Building	No. of Fires	Date Fire Reported	Date / Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
Broadway Hall 556 West 114 Street	1	2/6/2023	1/16/2023 8:30 PM	Unknown	0	0	\$10
Carman Hall 545 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East Campus 70 Morningside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Fairholm 503 West 121 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Furnald Hall 2940 Broadway	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harmony Hall 544 West 110 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hartley Hall 1124 Amsterdam Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hogan Hall 516 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
John Jay Hall 519 West 114 Street	1	7/6/2023	7/5/2023 11:13 AM	Accidental / Construction	0	0	\$2,500
	2	11/11/2023	11/9/2023 9:35 AM	Accidental / Cooking	0	0	\$500
Lenfest Hall 425 West 121 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McBain Hall 562 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
River Hall 628 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ruggles Hall 508 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schapiro Hall 605 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wallach Hall 1116 Amsterdam Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Watt Hall 549 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wien Hall 411 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Woodbridge Hall 431 Riverside Drive	1	2/17/2023	2/11/2023 3:00 AM	Arson	0	0	\$300-\$400
2700 Broadway	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
15 Claremont Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
21 Claremont Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25 Claremont Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
47 Claremont Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
150 Claremont Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
181 Claremont Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fire Statistics, Calendar Year 2023 (Continued)

Morningside Campus							
Residential Building	No. of Fires	Date Fire Reported	Date / Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
189 Claremont Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
191 Claremont Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
195 Claremont Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
950 Columbus Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
124 La Salle Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
90 Morningside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
100 Morningside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
110 Morningside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
130 Morningside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
362 Riverside Drive	1	9/30/2023	9/29/2023 7:07 PM	Electrical	0	0	\$1,500
	2	10/2/2023	10/1/2023 7:30 PM	Accidental / Cooking	0	0	\$500
415 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
435 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
450 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
452 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
454 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
456 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
528 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
530 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
547 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
548 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
549 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
560 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18 West 108 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
61-63 West 108 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
74 West 108 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
518 West 111 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
521 West 111 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
529 West 111 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
535 West 111 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
509 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
511 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
512 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
520 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
521 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
522 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
523 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
526 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fire Statistics, Calendar Year 2023 (Continued)

Morningside Campus							
Residential Building	No. of Fires	Date Fire Reported	Date / Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
530 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
531 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
535 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
542 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
539 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
540 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
601 West 112 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
502 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
506 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
507 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
511 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
523 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
525 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
526 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
530 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
531 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
535 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
536 West 113 Street	1	9/28/2023	9/28/2023 3:30 AM	Electrical	0	0	\$500
540 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
541 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
542 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
544 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
548 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
550 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
552 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
554 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
556 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
558 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
560 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600 West 113 Street	1	2/23/2023	2/11/2023 6:00 PM	Accidental / Cooking	0	0	\$600
601 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
608 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
610 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
614 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
619 West 113 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
514 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
520 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
524 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fire Statistics, Calendar Year 2023 (Continued)

Morningside Campus							
Residential Building	No. of Fires	Date Fire Reported	Date / Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
526 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
528 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
530 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
534 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
536 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
540 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
542 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
544 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
546 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
548 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
552 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
554 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
604 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
606 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
608 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
610 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
612 West 114 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
403 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
411 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
415 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
419 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
601 West 115 Street	1	5/15/2023	5/14/2023 9:30 AM	Accidental	0	0	\$200,000
604 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
610 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
617 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
627 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
629 West 115 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
420 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
438 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
610 West 116 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
401 West 118 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
405 West 118 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
415 West 118 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
417 West 118 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
419 West 118 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
421 West 118 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
423 West 118 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fire Statistics, Calendar Year 2023 (Continued)

Morningside Campus							
Residential Building	No. of Fires	Date Fire Reported	Date / Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
400 West 119 Street	1	8/21/2023	8/19/2023 9:31 PM	Accidental	0	0	\$20,000
419 West 119 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
420 West 119 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
424 West 119 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
435 West 119 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
414 West 120 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
423 West 120 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
434 West 120 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
501 West 121 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
519 West 121 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
527 West 121 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
500 West 122 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
502 West 122 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
506 West 122 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
520 West 122 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
524 West 122 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
526 West 122 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
530 West 122 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
540 West 122 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Manhattanville Campus							
Residential Building	No. of Fires	Date Fire Reported	Date / Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
560 Riverside Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Medical Center Campus							
Residential Building	No. of Fires	Date Fire Reported	Date / Time of Fire	Cause of Fire	No. Injuries Requiring Treatment	No. Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage
50 Haven Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
617 West 168 Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
60 Haven Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
100 Haven Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
154 Haven Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fire Statistics, Calendar Year 2022

Morningside Campus						
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
John Jay Hall	1/23/22	1:03 a.m.	Electrical fire with extension to wood column	N/A	N/A	\$5,000
East Campus, Laundry Room "D"	2/8/22	11:23 a.m.	Dryer fire, stackable unit (2), clothes, plastic	N/A	N/A	\$3,000
McBain Hall	3/23/22	3:13 p.m.	Facade welding, smoldering wood fire, Room 411, inside wall	N/A	N/A	\$750
Lenfest Hall	4/26/22	1:03 p.m.	Cooking	N/A	N/A	\$100
East Campus, Room 1006	12/20/22	8:44 p.m.	Cooking	N/A	N/A	\$1,000
Butler 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 Hall	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
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
2700 Broadway	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
15 Claremont Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
21 Claremont Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25 Claremont Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
47 Claremont Ave.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
150 Claremont Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
181 Claremont Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
189 Claremont Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
191 Claremont Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
195 Claremont Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
950 Columbus Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
124 La Salle Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
90 Morningside Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
100 Morningside Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
110 Morningside Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
130 Morningside Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fire Statistics, Calendar Year 2022 (Continued)

Morningside Campus						
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
362 Riverside Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
415 Riverside Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
435 Riverside Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
450 Riverside Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
452 Riverside Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
454 Riverside Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
456 Riverside Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
528 Riverside Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
530 Riverside Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
547 Riverside Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
548 Riverside Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
549 Riverside Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
560 Riverside Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18 West 108 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
61-63 West 108 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
74 West 108 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
518 West 111 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
521 West 111 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
529 West 111 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
535 West 111 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
509 West 112 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
511 West 112 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
512 West 112 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
520 West 112 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
521 West 112 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
522 West 112 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
523 West 112 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
526 West 112 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
530 West 112 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
531 West 112 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
535 West 112 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
542 West 112 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
539 West 112 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
540 West 112 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
601 West 112 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
502 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
506 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
507 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fire Statistics, Calendar Year 2022 (Continued)

Morningside Campus						
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
511 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
523 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
525 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
526 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
530 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
531 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
535 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
536 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
540 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
541 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
542 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
544 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
548 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
550 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
552 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
554 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
556 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
558 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
560 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
601 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
608 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
610 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
614 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
619 West 113 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
514 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
520 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
524 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
526 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
528 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
530 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
534 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
536 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
540 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
542 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
544 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
546 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
548 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fire Statistics, Calendar Year 2022 (Continued)

Morningside Campus						
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
552 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
554 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
604 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
606 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
608 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
610 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
612 West 114 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
403 West 115 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
411 West 115 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
415 West 115 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
419 West 115 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
601 West 115 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
604 West 115 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
610 West 115 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
617 West 115 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
627 West 115 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
629 West 115 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
420 West 116 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
438 West 116 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
610 West 116 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
401 West 118 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
405 West 118 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
415 West 118 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
417 West 118 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
419 West 118 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
421 West 118 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
423 West 118 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
400 West 119 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
419 West 119 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
420 West 119 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
424 West 119 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
435 West 119 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
414 West 120 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
423 West 120 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
434 West 120 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
501 West 121 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
519 West 121 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fire Statistics, Calendar Year 2022 (Continued)

Morningside Campus

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
527 West 121 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
500 West 122 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
502 West 122 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
506 West 122 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
520 West 122 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
524 West 122 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
526 West 122 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
530 West 122 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
540 West 122 Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Medical Center Campus

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
50 Haven	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgian	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
60 Haven Avenue	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
100 Haven Avenue	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
154 Haven Avenue	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Appendix IV: Columbia University's Gender-Based Misconduct Policy and Interim Title IX Policy Prior to 9/30/2025

Columbia University's Title IX and Related Misconduct Policy and Procedures for Students, found on page 20, replaced its Gender-Based Misconduct and Interim Title IX Policies and Procedures for Students, found in this appendix. Information regarding the policy that would cover misconduct allegedly occurring before 9/30/2025 can be found below. Information regarding the policy that would cover misconduct allegedly occurring on or after 9/30/2025 can be found on page 20.

Columbia University's Gender-Based Misconduct Policy and Interim Title IX Policy

Title IX

Consistent with its commitment to addressing gender-based discrimination and harassment, the University complies with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs or activities in any educational institution that receives federal funding. Gender-based misconduct, as defined in this document and the Gender-Based Misconduct and Interim Title IX Policies and Procedures for Students ("Policies"), constitutes forms of sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX. This law has been interpreted by courts and the U.S. Department of Education to require colleges and universities to take certain steps to prevent and respond to sexual harassment, sexual assault, and other gender-based misconduct.

On May 19, 2020, the U.S. Department of Education issued an updated set of regulations under Title IX that:

- Defines "sexual harassment" to include certain forms of sexual assault and other sex-based misconduct. This definition limits Title IX's coverage to the following conduct:
 1. Unwelcome sexual conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively

denies a person equal access to the University's education program or activity (hostile environment sexual harassment);

2. An employee conditioning educational benefits on participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (i.e., quid pro quo);
 3. Sexual assault (as defined in the Clery Act);
 4. Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking (as defined in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act).
- Addresses how higher education institutions that receive federal funding (including Columbia University) must respond to reports of misconduct falling within that definition of sexual harassment.
 - Sets out a detailed grievance process that higher education institutions (including Columbia University) must follow when investigating, adjudicating, and imposing sanctions in cases involving sexual harassment under that definition.

These new regulations cover some occurrences of sexual assault and other gender-based misconduct. They do not cover all of the types of misconduct or all places in which misconduct occurs that Columbia believes must be addressed in keeping with our own non-discrimination commitment and our obligations under state and local law.

For this reason, the University now has two policies: the Interim Title IX Policy that addresses cases covered by the 2020 regulations, and the Gender-Based Misconduct Policy that addresses gender-based misconduct not covered by the 2020 regulations.

The scope of the two policies is defined below, defining the policies and the circumstances in which each applies, the scope of the procedures that accompany each policy, and the definitions of gender-based misconduct under each policy.

New federal Title IX regulations went into effect in May 2024. Between June and August 2024, the Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) drafted a new policy in accordance with the new regulations. In August 2024, a nationwide injunction prevented the new regulations from taking effect. In early 2025, the 2024 Title IX regulations were rescinded and the 2020 Title IX regulations were reinstated.

Scope: Interim Title IX Policy

The Interim Title IX Policy (“Title IX”) applies to gender-based misconduct that meets all the following criteria:

- Affects a current University student or active alum (Complainant) and involves an allegation of misconduct by a current student or active alum (Respondent).
- Occurs: (1) on any University-owned property in the United States; (2) in connection with any University program, activity, or recognized student organization (including fraternities and sororities); or (3) in a location, at an event, or under circumstances over which the University exercises substantial control over the accused student or alum and the surrounding context (including field placements).
- Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the University’s education program or activity (hostile environment sexual harassment).
- An employee conditioning educational benefits on participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (i.e., quid pro quo sexual harassment).
- Sexual Assault (as defined in the Clery Act).
- Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking (as defined in the VAWA amendments to the Clery Act).

Consistent with the “Questions and Answers on the Title IX Regulations on Sexual Harassment” released by the U.S. Department of Education’s Office for Civil Rights on July 20, 2021, generally, the University will seek to apply the definition of prohibited conduct in place at the time of the alleged conduct, but will apply the current procedures (i.e., the processes set forth in the current Gender-Based Misconduct Policy or the Interim Title IX Policy), regardless of when the alleged conduct occurred. The University does reserve the right to make appropriate adjustments to promote fairness and consistency. The parties will be notified which definition(s) and procedures apply in advance of any proceedings.

Scope: Gender-Based Misconduct Policy

The Gender-Based Misconduct Policy governs gender-based misconduct involving University students that:

- occurs on or off any University campus or in connection with University programs or activities;
- creates a hostile environment for University students; or
- involves an accused person who is a current undergraduate, graduate, or professional school student at the University.

Distinct from the Interim Title IX Policy, the Gender-Based Misconduct Policy applies to alleged misconduct that occurs off campus, including outside of the United States; involves complainants who are unaffiliated with the University; or sexual harassment (hostile educational/work environment), even if the conduct would not be considered “severe, pervasive and objectively offensive” under the May 2020 Title IX regulations.

Definitions: Prohibited Gender-Based Misconduct under the University's Gender-Based Misconduct Policy

Gender-based misconduct, under both the Gender-Based Misconduct Policy and the Interim Title IX Policy, 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.

It is a violation of the University’s Gender-Based Misconduct Policy to commit the following acts:

Sexual Assault: Penetration

Any form of vaginal sexual intercourse (penile-vaginal), oral and anal sexual intercourse (i.e., penile-penetration), or use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, however slight, 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.

Domestic Violence

The use of physical violence, coercion, threats, isolation, stalking, or other forms of emotional, psychological, sexual, technological, or economic abuse directed toward (1) a current or former spouse or intimate partner; (2) a person with whom one shares a child; or (3) anyone who is protected from the Respondent's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of New York. This violation includes behavior that seeks to establish power and control over another person by causing fear of physical or sexual violence. Domestic violence can be a single act or a pattern of behavior, depending on the frequency, nature, and severity of the conduct.

Examples of this type of violence include hitting, kicking, punching, strangling, or other violent acts, including violence or threats of violence to oneself under certain circumstances, violence or threats of violence to one's partner, or the family members, friends, pets, or personal property of the partner.

Dating Violence

The use of physical violence, coercion, threats, isolation, stalking, or other forms of serious emotional, psychological, sexual, technological, or economic abuse directed toward a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or sexually intimate nature with the victim. Dating violence can be a single act or a pattern of behavior in relationships.

Examples of this type of violence include hitting, kicking, punching, strangling, or other violent acts, including violence or threats of violence to oneself under certain circumstances, violence or threats of violence to one's partner, or the family members, friends, pets, or personal property of the partner.

Sexual Exploitation

Non-consensual abuse or exploitation of another person's sexuality for the purpose of sexual gratification, financial gain, personal benefit or advantage, or any other illicit purpose. Acts of sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to:

- Non-consensual streaming, sharing, or distribution of images, photography, video, or audio recording of sexual conduct, nudity, or state of undress when and where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy, without the knowledge and affirmative consent of all participants;
- Explicitly threatening to stream, share, or distribute images, photography, video or audio recording of sexual conduct, nudity, or state of undress when and where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy, without the affirmative consent of all participants, for the purpose of inducing or compelling someone to engage in sexual conduct against their will;
- Observing, photographing, videotaping, or making any other visual or audio recording of sexual conduct or nudity or state of undress when and where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy, without the knowledge and affirmative consent of all participants;
- Exposing one's genitals in non-consensual circumstances; or
- Inducing incapacitation for the purpose of making another person vulnerable to gender-based misconduct.

Stalking

A course of unwanted attention that is repeated or obsessive, directed toward an individual or a group and that is reasonably likely to cause alarm, fear or substantial emotional distress. Stalking may take many forms, including but not limited to lying in wait for, monitoring, or pursuing contact. Stalking may occur in person or through telephone calls, text messages, unwanted gifts, letters, emails, surveillance, or other types of observation and communication.

Gender-Based Harassment

Gender-based harassment can occur if a person is harassed either for exhibiting what is perceived as a

stereotypical characteristic of their gender or for failing to conform to stereotypical notions of masculinity or femininity, and that harassing conduct unreasonably interferes with a person's education or participation in educational programs or activities, or creates an intimidating, hostile, demeaning, or offensive academic, campus, or living environment.

The following describes some conduct that may be gender-based harassment:

- Acts of aggression, intimidation, stalking, or hostility based on gender or gender stereotyping; or
- Threats or non-consensual disclosure of a person's gender identity (i.e., "outing").

For more information regarding "hostile environment," see below.

Sexual Harassment

Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual contact, and other verbal, physical, or visual conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when:

- Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's academic, co-curricular, or student life activities;
- Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for academic evaluation, grades, advancement, or participation/status in student life activities (i.e., "quid pro quo"). Quid pro quo sexual harassment can occur whether a person resists and suffers the threatened harm, or a person submits and avoids the threatened harm, and can occur even if the person delays in reporting the harm;
- Such unwelcome conduct is intentional, serves no legitimate purpose, and involves contact with parts of another individual's body that may cause that person to feel degraded or abused;
- When such unwelcome conduct is for the purpose of gratifying the actor's sexual desire; or
- Such unwelcome conduct has the effect of unreasonably interfering with a student's education or participation in educational programs or activities or such conduct creates an intimidating, hostile, demeaning, or offensive academic, campus, work, or living environment.

The following describes some of the acts that may be sexual harassment:

- Unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, such as intentional and non-consensual physical contact which is sexual in nature, including touching, pinching, patting, grabbing, poking, or brushing against another person's intimate body parts;
- Unwanted sexual advances, propositions, or other sexual comments, such as: (1) subtle or obvious pressure for unwelcome sexual activities; or (2) sexually oriented gestures, noises, remarks, jokes, or comments or questions about a person's sexuality or sexual experience which are sufficient to create a hostile environment;
- Threats or non-consensual disclosure of a person's sexual orientation (i.e., "outing"); or
- Displaying pictures, posters, calendars, graffiti, objects, promotional material, reading materials, or other materials that are sexually demeaning or pornographic in nature and which are sufficient to create a hostile environment.

"Hostile Environment" in the Context of Sexual and Gender-Based Harassment

A hostile environment may arise when unwelcome conduct of a sexual or gender-based nature unreasonably interferes with a student's ability to participate in or benefit from an education program or activity, or creates an intimidating, threatening, demeaning, or offensive academic, campus, work, or living environment.

In evaluating whether there is evidence of a hostile environment, the University will consider the totality of the known circumstances from the point of view of a reasonable person, including but not limited to:

- The frequency, nature, and severity of the conduct;
- Whether the conduct was physically threatening;
- The effect of the conduct on the Complainant's mental or emotional state;
- Whether the conduct was directed at more than one person;
- Whether the conduct arose in the context of other discriminatory conduct

- Whether the conduct unreasonably interfered with the Complainant's educational or work performance and/or University programs or activities; and
- Whether the unwelcome conduct constituted more than "petty slights or trivial inconveniences."

A single, isolated incident of sexual or gender-based harassment may, based on the facts and circumstances, create a hostile environment. The more serious the conduct, the less need there is to show a repetitive series of incidents to demonstrate a hostile environment.

Definitions: Prohibited Gender-Based Misconduct Under the Interim Title IX Policy

Gender-based misconduct, under both the Gender-Based Misconduct Policy and the Interim Title IX Policy, 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.

Behaviors that meet the following definitions of prohibited conduct under the Interim Title IX Policy must be investigated, adjudicated, and reviewed under the Interim Title IX Policy, even if those behaviors also violate the Gender-Based Misconduct Policy.

It is a violation of the **Interim Title IX Policy** to commit the following acts:

Title IX: Sexual Harassment

The Interim Title IX Policy uses the definition of "sexual harassment" set out in the Title IX regulations issued in May 2020:

Sexual harassment includes any conduct on the basis of sex that involves:

- An employee conditioning educational benefits on participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (i.e., quid pro quo);

- Unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would determine is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the educational institution's education program or activity.

The following behaviors also fall within the Title IX regulations' definition of sexual harassment and are applied in this Interim Title IX Policy:

Title IX: Sexual Assault

As required by the May 2020 Title IX regulations, the definition of Title IX Sexual Assault used in the University's Interim Title IX Policy incorporates the definitions of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (NIBRS) program, as follows:

Title IX: Rape

- The carnal knowledge of a person (i.e., penile-vaginal penetration), without the consent of that person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- Oral or anal sexual intercourse (i.e., penile penetration) with another person, without the consent of that person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of that person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. An "object" or "instrument" is anything used by the offender other than the offender's penis.
- Both completed rape and attempted rape are prohibited by this policy.

Title IX: Fondling

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of that person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent because of

their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (for purposes of this definition, “private body parts” includes breasts, buttocks, or genitals, whether clothed or unclothed).

Title IX: Statutory Rape

Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. In New York, the age of consent is 17 years old.

Title IX: Dating Violence

Any violence committed by a person:

- who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - The length of the relationship;
 - The type of relationship; and
 - The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Note: The regulations rely for this definition on a federal law known as the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act. For more information, see [Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, 42 U.S.C. §§ 13701 (2013)].

Title IX: Domestic Violence

Any 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 as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under New York’s domestic or family violence laws or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of New York.

Note: The regulations rely for this definition on a federal law known as the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act. For more information, see [Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, 42 U.S.C. §§ 13701 (2013)].

Title IX: Stalking

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- fear for their safety or the safety of others; or
- suffer substantial emotional distress.

For purposes of this definition—

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

Note: The regulations rely for this definition on a federal law known as the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act. For more information, see [Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, 42 U.S.C. §§ 13701 (2013)].



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