

Bard College

Annual Safety and Security Report and Fire Safety Report

Containing Statistics for 2022, 2023, and 2024



Stargon and View of North Complex Buildings

**Bard College
30 Campus Road
Annandale-on-Hudson, NY 12504**

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Table of Contents

Annual Safety and Security Report

Introduction	1
Annual Safety and Security Report and Fire Safety Report Availability	1
Bard College Office of Safety and Security	2
Security and Access to Campus Facilities	3
Security of Campus	3
Security Considerations Used	3
in the Maintenance of Campus Facilities	3
Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs	4
Reporting Crimes and Emergencies	4
Confidential Reporting	5
Anonymous Reporting	6
Chaplaincy and Professional Counselors	6
Reporting to Chaplains, Professional Counselors, or Health Services Staff	6
Response to Reports of Crimes and Other Incidents	6
Timely Warning Notices	7
Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures	8
General Evacuation Procedures	8
Shelter-in-Place Procedures	9
What it Means to “Shelter-in-Place”	9
How Will You Know to Shelter-in-Place?	9
Basic Shelter-in-Place Guidance	9
How to Shelter-in-Place	9
Emergency Notification Systems and Community Communication	9
Daily Crime Log	10
Missing Student Notification Policy	11
Gender-Based Misconduct Policy Overview	12
Students’ Bill of Rights	12
Programs to Prevent Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking	13
Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs	13
Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns	13
How to Be an Active Bystander	14
Risk Reduction	14
Procedures Victims Should Follow if Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking Occurs	16
Preservation of Evidence	16
Criminal Reporting	17
Reporting to the College	17
Assistance for Victims: Rights & Options	17
Procedures the College Will Follow When a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking is Reported	17
Rights of Victims and the Institution’s Responsibilities for Orders of Protection, Restraining Orders, or	

Similar Lawful Orders Issued by a Criminal, Civil, or Tribal Court	18
College-Issued No Contact Orders	18
Supportive Measures and Accommodations	19
On and Off Campus Resources for Victims	20
Confidentiality	20
Adjudication of Reports of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking	21
Disciplinary Proceedings Utilized in Cases of Reported Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking	21
How to File a Disciplinary Complaint Under Bard College's Gender-Based Misconduct Policy	21
Institutional Report	21
External Reporting Line	22
Institutional Investigation Processes	22
Initial Assessment for Procedural Options	22
Timeframe and Privacy of Complaint Resolution	24
Advisors	24
Emergency Removal of Respondents	25
Informal Resolution Processes	26
A. Alternate Resolution Mechanism	26
B. Respondent Accepts Responsibility for Alleged Violations	27
Formal Adjudication Process	27
A. Adjudication Process Pool Members	27
B. Notice of Investigation and Allegations	27
C. Investigation	28
D. Opportunity for Inspection and Review of Evidence	28
E. Investigative Report	29
F. Referral for a Hearing	29
G. Notice of Hearing	29
H. Pre-Hearing Preparation	30
I. Hearing Participants	30
J. Advisors	30
K. Evidentiary Consideration & Procedural Issues During Hearings	30
L. Hearings	31
M. Hearing Determinations	31
N. Notice of Outcome	32
Sanctions	32
Remedies	33
The Appeal Process	33
Sanctions Status During the Appeal	34
Transcript Notations	34
Notification to Victims of Crimes of Violence	34
Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act	34
Clery Act Definitions of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking	35
New York State Definitions of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Consent	36
Policies for Possession, Use & Sale of Alcoholic Beverages	37

Policies for Possession, Use, and Sale of Illegal Drugs	37
Drug and Alcohol Counseling and Education	38
Drug Free Schools and Communities Act	38
Bias-Related Incidents (NY State Hate Crimes Act of 2000)	38
Crime Definitions	40
Crime Definitions from the Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual	40
Crime Definitions from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual	41
Crime Definitions from the Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual	41
Unfounded Reports	41

Annual Fire Safety Report

Overview	42
Report Availability	42
Fire Log	42
Recent Improvements in Fire Safety	42
Reporting a Fire	42
Fire Inspections	42
On Campus Fire Drills	42
Fire Safety Education	43
for Students and Staff	43
Fire Safety Policy for On Campus Residents	43
Evacuation Procedures	43
Cause Categories of Fires	44
Definitions	44

Appendices

Appendix #1: Reported Clery Offenses: Bard College	46
Appendix #2: Bard College Fire Statistics and Residence Hall Fire Safety Systems	46
Bard College Fire Statistics: 2022, 2023, 2024	47
Detailed Fire Statistics: 2024	49
Residence Hall Fire Safety Systems	51
Appendix #3: Emergency Notification Systems and Community Communication	54
Appendix #4: Rights of Victims and the Institution's Responsibilities for Orders of Protection, No Contact Orders, Restraining Orders, or Similar Lawful Orders Issued by a Criminal, Civil, or Tribal Court or by the Institution	54
Appendix #5: Specific Policies and Statistics for Separate Campuses	54
Massena Campus	55
Clery Offenses Reporting Table: Massena Campus	74
Massena Campus Fire Statistics: 2022, 2023, 2024	75
Massena Campus Detailed Fire Statistics: 2024	75
Massena Campus Residence Hall Fire Safety Systems	75
Bard NYC	76
Clery Offenses Reporting Table: Bard NYC	78
Bard Graduate Center (BGC)	79
Clery Offenses Reporting Table: Bard Graduate Center (BGC)	79
Longy School of Music of Bard College	81
Clery Offenses Reporting Table: Longy School of Music of Bard College	85
Bard College Berlin	87
Clery Offenses Reporting Table: Bard College Berlin	89
Appendix #6: New York Penal Law – Sex Offenses	90

Annual Safety and Security Report

Introduction

Bard College is in Red Hook, NY, a small Dutchess County town with a population of approximately 12,000. Red Hook is known for its quaint small-town persona and long history. Bard's main campus consists of over 140 buildings on 1200 wooded acres, just four miles from the Village of Red Hook. The College's Red Hook property includes its historic core campus in Annandale, as well as the neighboring Montgomery Place in Annandale and its recently-acquired Massena Campus in Barrytown.

The College offers 54 residence halls, and those wishing to live off campus may rent from local landlords in the surrounding towns. The Bard Campus Shuttle transports students to the main campus from Red Hook and Tivoli, a nearby picturesque village. The College has an enrollment of approximately 2,100 students and a workforce of over 1,700, including over 250 faculty members.

Bard College issues this report to inform the Bard community, campus visitors, and the public of the College's policies and procedures for campus safety and security, including those relating to sexual assault and alcohol and drug use. Bard has made a firm commitment to maintaining a safe campus environment for community members to live, learn, and work. Though emergencies and incidents of serious crime are relatively few at Bard, it is crucial that all members of the campus community know how to report such situations and understand our security operations.

The Office of Safety and Security emphasizes open communication with students and employees and has a close working relationship with local, county, and state law enforcement agencies. Bard's security efforts include training and awareness programs for all students, thorough training of Residence Life staff, and maintaining a professional campus security force.

The Bard College Annual Safety and Security Report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus, in certain off campus buildings owned or controlled by Bard, and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from, the campus.

The Associate Dean of Civil Rights, working with the Office of Safety and Security and others, compiles the annual statistics for crimes that are included in this report in [Appendix #1](#). These statistics contain crimes for the calendar year in which they are reported. The information is acquired from various sources, including the Office of Safety and Security, local police agencies, and College officials including Title IX & Nondiscrimination staff, Residence Life & Housing staff, Student Affairs staff, Athletics Staff, and many others. Bard also accepts confidential reporting of crimes and encourages professional and pastoral counselors to report statistics regarding these violations of law.

Annual Safety and Security Report and Fire Safety Report Availability

By October 1 of each year, Bard College will issue a notice of availability for the Annual Safety and Security Report and Fire Safety Report to all current students and employees via email. The notice will contain a brief description of report contents. A paper copy of the Annual Safety and Security Report and Fire Safety Report will be available at the Office of Safety and Security, located in Memorial Hall. The report will be available digitally on the Bard website at www.bard.edu/security. The Office of Safety and Security will provide, upon request, all campus crime statistics as reported to the U.S. Department of Education. You can obtain a copy of this report by visiting the Office of Safety and Security on campus in Memorial Hall, online at www.bard.edu/security, or by calling 845-758-7461 during business hours.



Bard College Office of Safety and Security

Bard College employs a security force of 32 employees. All members of the Office of Safety and Security receive extensive training, and many have had prior police training and experience.

The Director of Safety and Security oversees the department. The Director and Assistant Director of Safety and Security share the responsibility of being on call 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. In the instance of a serious crime or emergency, the Director and Assistant Director are notified immediately and supervise the response and any investigation.

Campus security personnel are all New York State licensed security guards authorized by the College to enforce the institution's policies. The security officers receive annual training that includes use of force, responding to emergencies, interviewing techniques, legal powers and limitations, diversity, and conflict resolution skills. The officers patrol campus 24 hours a day and are responsible for enforcing safety policies, assisting in all fire and safety drills, and handling all emergencies on campus. In addition, they work closely with the Residence Life staff, Buildings & Grounds staff, and the Student Government Association to address quality-of-life issues on the campus.

Security officers are civilians with no power of public arrest. Security officers have jurisdiction to operate on Bard College owned or controlled property. Security officers work closely with local, county, and state law enforcement agencies, both in the investigation of crimes and in crime prevention. Bard College has a memorandum of understanding with the Red Hook Police Department regarding on-campus patrols.

The Office of Safety and Security is in frequent contact with all area law enforcement agencies to collect information that may affect the College and campus community and to gather crime statistics that the College is required to report.



Security and Access to Campus Facilities

All Bard buildings are equipped with exterior locks, and many buildings have electronic anti-intrusion devices. All residence halls are locked 24 hours a day. All student rooms in residence halls are equipped with locks. Security officers patrol the campus 24 hours a day, checking all campus buildings and placing special emphasis on residence halls during the late-night and early-morning hours. Safety personnel conduct daily fire and safety checks on all floors of all residence halls during the late-night and early-morning hours.

As part of the safety and security sessions held for all students each year, students are reminded that it is not permissible under any circumstances to prop open the doors of campus buildings. The College has alarmed all residence hall doors to prevent them from being left ajar. All access doors have a 15 second delay prior to an audible alarm. All exit-only doors immediately sound an audible alarm. Upon activation of a door alarm, the security system immediately notifies campus security emergency dispatchers, who then dispatch a security officer to the site to ensure building security. Security officers and Residence Life staff are instructed to report and close any doors found propped open.

Administrative and classroom buildings are open for varying hours, depending on the patterns of usage for the specific buildings and the needs of students and employees. During the academic year, the Stevenson Library is open until 1 a.m. Sunday through Thursday and until 10 p.m. on Friday and

Saturday (extended hours are offered at the library during exam periods).

Security of Campus

Security officers conduct routine patrols of campus buildings to evaluate and monitor security related matters. The Office of Safety and Security is not an escort service, but will transport students with medical concerns on an approved transport list from Health Services and will also escort any student with safety concerns, as a priority. Residence Life staff and security officers monitor security in residence halls and encourage building residents to report suspicious or unusual activity. Security patrols are divided into five sections of campus, and include walking patrol, bicycle patrol, and vehicle patrol.

Security Considerations Used in the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Bard College maintains campus facilities in a manner that minimizes hazardous and unsafe conditions. Parking lots and pathways are illuminated with lighting. Safety and Security works closely with Buildings and Grounds to promptly address burned out lights, malfunctioning door locks, and other physical conditions that may affect security.

College community members can help in these efforts by reporting equipment problems to Safety and Security or to Buildings and Grounds. Service requests can be made at www.fms.bard.edu.

Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs

Bard College offers many programs specifically designed to inform members of the campus community about security procedures and policies, personal safety, and crime prevention. In addition to a number of programs tailored for students, the College offers this information to employees through new employee orientation, the [Employee Handbook](#), and other community training sessions offered by the Office of Safety and Security.

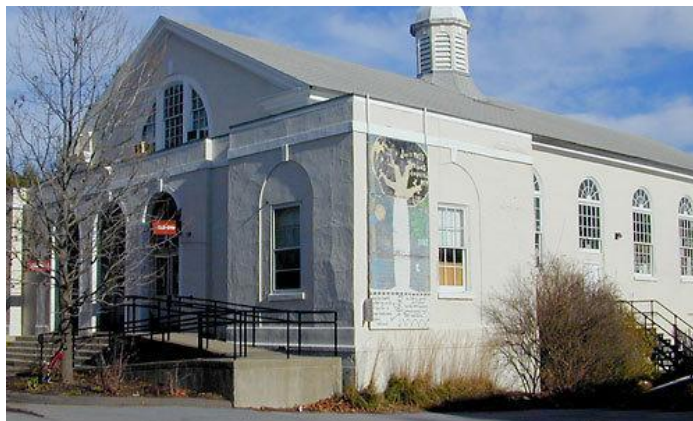
Residence Life staff undergoes extensive training each fall in preparation for their responsibilities. As part of this training, staff members must attend a series of sessions focusing on such issues as diversity, safety and security, disciplinary procedures for violations of College policies, fire safety, sexual harassment, and sexual assault. Staff members, in turn, hold meetings each fall in their buildings to inform the general student body about security and safety issues. Security staff are also included in many of these informational meetings. These meetings are complemented by individual sessions in residence halls throughout the year to review crime prevention, fire safety, and the College's policies and procedures regarding safety issues.

The [Bard College Student Handbook](#) is made available to each new student, faculty member, and staff member. It presents information on fire prevention and campus security issues, as well as Bard's policies on alcohol and drugs.

One of the essential parts of any successful crime prevention program is an informed public. It is the intent of the Bard College to inform students of good crime prevention and security awareness practices. Throughout the academic year, the Office of Safety and Security offers crime prevention and security awareness programs to community members.

All crime prevention and security awareness programs encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own safety and the safety of others. Participants in these programs are asked to be alert, security-conscious, and involved. Community members are advised to call the Office of Safety and Security to report suspicious behavior. For additional questions regarding crime prevention,

contact the Office of Safety and Security directly at 845-758-7460.



The Office of Safety and Security in Memorial Hall

Reporting Crimes and Emergencies

Witnesses and victims of a campus crime or emergency, as well as anyone who is suspicious of people or situations on campus, are urged to contact the Office of Safety and Security immediately. Safety and Security can be reached at campus extension x7777 (for emergencies) and x7460 (for non-emergencies), or from an outside line at 845-758-7460. In addition, the College has instituted a confidential hotline at 888-323-4198 for anyone to report gender-based misconduct. The Red Hook Police Department, Dutchess County Sheriff's Office, and the New York State Police can be reached at 911 for emergencies.

Each residence hall is equipped with a campus telephone located near its main entrance. In addition, Bard has emergency phones located at key points on campus. These hands-free phones offer a direct line to the Office of Safety and Security. One can also report incidents to the Office of Safety and Security in person at Memorial Hall, located adjacent to the Olin Humanities Building and South Hall.

If a person is unable to contact the Office of Safety and Security directly to report an emergency, that person should notify a Residence Life staff member, administrator, or other staff member to request that they contact the Office of Safety and Security.

Any offense covered under the Clery Act is officially reported to the College when it is reported to the Office of Safety and Security, a Campus Security Authority, or a local police agency. Reports of Clery

Act offenses are included in campus crime statistics. A Campus Security Authority is “any official of the institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities.” Campus Security Authorities include, but are not limited to, housing and conduct staff members, athletic directors and coaches, and faculty advisors to student groups. In addition, while not mandated by law, Bard’s mental health and pastoral counselors voluntarily report non-personal information about criminal activity on campus for inclusion in these statistics.

Bard currently has no officially recognized student organizations, such as fraternities and sororities, which operate at College-owned or controlled non-campus locations, including non-campus housing facilities.

All members of the Bard community are encouraged to accurately and promptly report crimes and emergencies to the Office of Safety and Security, including when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

It is most helpful when members of the community report crimes or emergencies to the Office of Safety and Security immediately. This allows the College to respond quickly, to assess incidents to determine the necessity of issuing Timely Warning Notices, and to include information about crimes in the Daily Crime Log and annual statistical disclosures.

Confidential Reporting

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the College system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. The purpose of a confidential report is to take steps to obtain resources and enhance the future safety of yourself and others in the campus community.

With such information, Bard can determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or individual, and alert the campus community to potential danger.

The following confidential resources are not required by law or College policy to relay reports of gender-based misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator. Information provided to these resources will not be disclosed without stated permission, except in extreme circumstances, such as a health or safety emergency. Information shared may be reported for statistical purposes without identifying information in accordance with the Clery Act.

On-Campus Confidential Resources

Counseling Services	845-758-7433
Student Health Services	845-758-7433
EAP (Employee Assistance Program)	800-272-7255
Chaplaincy	845-758-7335
BRAVE Counselors (Ask for BRAVE	845-758-7777





Anonymous Reporting

Reports may be submitted anonymously at: <http://tinyurl.com/BardIncidentReport>.

The purpose of an anonymous report is to take steps to promote the safety of the campus community and to keep accurate records of incidents to identify patterns of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or individual, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Due to restricted identifying information, the College's ability to investigate and respond to anonymous complaints may be limited. Reports filed in this manner are included in the annual disclosure of crime statistics for the institution.

Chaplaincy and Professional Counselors

Chaplain: An employee of an institution who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor. More information about the Bard Chaplaincy and Spiritual Life can be found at: www.bard.edu/chaplaincy.

Professional Counselor: An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

More information about Bard Counseling Services can be found at: www.bard.edu/counseling.

Reporting to Chaplains, Professional Counselors, or Health Services Staff

Bard College Chaplains, Professional Counselors, Student Health Services staff, and BRAVE Counselors, when acting within their counseling and medical care provider roles, are not considered Campus Security Authorities for Clery Act purposes and are *not* required to report crimes disclosed to them while acting in these roles for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. Chaplains, Professional Counselors, Student Health Services staff, and BRAVE Counselors are encouraged, when they deem it appropriate, to inform individuals of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary confidential or anonymous basis to the Office of Safety and Security for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Response to Reports of Crimes and Other Incidents

When a crime is reported to the Office of Safety and Security, the College takes following steps:

- A safety officer is dispatched immediately to assess the situation and secure the scene, if needed (safety officers are trained to attend to the needs of victims and to take control of the situation). If the incident warrants, outside services such as the police, EMS, and fire department are notified. At the scene, the safety officer is responsible for maintaining order, interviewing and counseling victims and witnesses, and preserving evidence. In the case of injury or illness, the individual may be cared for at the scene by Bard Emergency Medical Services (BEMS), which is a

student-run organization staffed by EMT-certified students and certified first responders. The College's Student Health Services facility is available during normal business hours; students and others may also choose to go to the Northern Dutchess Hospital emergency room, which is located approximately 7 miles from main campus.

- The Director or Assistant Director of Safety and Security notifies the appropriate Bard officials of the incident in accordance with the College's Emergency Response Plan.
- The investigating officer files a written incident report. Reports are forwarded to the appropriate College officials. All serious crimes and accidents occurring on campus are reported to and investigated by the New York State Police, the Dutchess County Sheriff's Office, or the Red Hook Police Department, depending on which agency first responds.

If an incident is considered serious and poses an immediate threat to people and/or property, the College will send a safety alert to the entire campus community through the Regroup mass messaging system. In addition, the Director of Safety and Security will send email alerts to the community, and there will be a voice message available on the Bard College Emergency Phone System outlining the emergency and any action to be taken immediately. Security officers, Residence Life staff, and other on call staff may also directly notify the community, as is necessary.



Timely Warning Notices

In the event a crime is reported or an emergency situation arises within the Bard College Clery geography (On Campus, Public Property, and Non-campus property) that, in the judgment of the

Director of Safety and Security and in consultation with responsible authorities when time permits, constitutes a serious or continuing threat to the campus community, Bard College will issue a Timely Warning Notice.

When incidents require public notification, the Office of Safety and Security distributes alerts through email, on the campus website (www.bard.edu), and at key locations on campus. Bard also utilizes the Regroup mass messaging system to notify community members of emergent situations. ***Timely Warning Notices are issued when the incident is considered a serious or continuing threat to the campus community.***

The College distributes Timely Warning Notices as soon as pertinent information is available. Efforts are made to withhold identifying information for victims, and with the goal of providing sufficient information to aid in the prevention of similar occurrences.

Timely Warning Notices are typically written and distributed by the Director of Safety and Security, the Vice President for Administration, or their designees.

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

- Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- Aggravated Assault (cases involving assaults among known parties, such as two roommates fighting, will be evaluated on a case-by case basis to determine if any individual is believed to be an ongoing threat to the larger College community)
- Robbery involving force or violence (cases of larceny, including pick pocketing and purse snatching, will typically not result in the issuance of a Timely Warning Notice, but this will be assessed on a case-by-case basis)
- Sexual Assault (considered on a case-by-case basis depending on the facts of the case, when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount information known by the Director of Safety and Security or the Title IX Coordinator, or their designees. Reports of sexual assault are often reported long after the incident occurred, and there is therefore no ability to distribute a "timely" notice to the community. All

cases of sexual assault will be assessed for potential issuance of a Timely Warning Notice.)

- Major incidents of Arson.
- Other Clery crimes as determined necessary by the Director of Safety and Security or the Vice President for Administration, or their designees in their absence.

The College may also distribute Timely Warning Notices for other crime classifications and locations at the Director of Safety and Security's discretion, even if the law may not require such notices.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Bard College maintains an Emergency Response Plan that outlines responsibilities of campus staff during emergencies. This plan outlines incident priorities, campus organization, and specific responsibilities of staff and offices. College offices are responsible for developing emergency response and continuity of operations plans for their areas and staff. The Office of Safety and Security and Bard Emergency Response Team provide guidance for the development of these plans.

In conjunction with other emergency agencies, the College will conduct emergency response exercises each year, such as tabletop exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These exercises are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution, and may be either announced or unannounced.

Each exercise will be documented and will include a description of the exercise, the date and time of the exercise, and whether the exercise was announced or unannounced. The campus will publicize a summary of the emergency response and evacuation procedures via email at least once each year in conjunction with a test (exercise and drill) that meets all the requirements of the Higher Education Opportunity Act.

The emergency evacuation procedures are tested at least twice each year. Students and employees learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a

short-term building evacuation. The Office of Safety and Security does not tell building occupants in advance about the designated locations for long-term evacuations because those decisions are affected by time of day, location of the building being evacuated, the availability of the various designated emergency gathering locations on campus, and other factors such as the location and nature of the threat. In the instance of both short-term and long-term evacuations, the Office of Safety and Security staff on the scene will communicate information to students regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.

Bard College has residence halls and, therefore, is required to do annual fire drills that are used to model evacuations of buildings for any reason. The purpose of these drills is to prepare residents for an organized evacuation in case of a fire or other emergency. Evacuation drills are used to educate and train occupants on fire safety issues specific to their building. During each drill, occupants practice drill procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm.

General Evacuation Procedures

At the sound of a fire alarm or if you are instructed to evacuate, leave your work area immediately and proceed to the nearest exit, and leave the building. If you are the first to recognize a fire situation, activate the fire alarm, evacuate to a safe location using the nearest exit, and notify the Office of Safety and Security at 845-758-7777 or dial 911.

- Remain calm.
- Do NOT use elevators. Instead, use the stairs.
- Assist physically impaired people. If someone is unable to exit without using an elevator, secure a safe location near a stairwell and immediately inform the Office of Safety and Security or the responding fire department of the person's location.
- Proceed to a clear area at least 150 feet from the building.
- Keep all walkways clear for emergency vehicles.
- Make sure all others are out of the building.
- Do not re-enter the building.



Shelter-in-Place Procedures

What it Means to “Shelter-in-Place”

The term “shelter-in-place” means to immediately seek shelter and remain there during an emergency, rather than evacuate. This should only be done when evacuation is not safe.

How Will You Know to Shelter-in-Place?

When it is understood that an eminently dangerous situation exists and evacuation is inadvisable, the College will use the Emergency Notification System to issue an alert to shelter in place as soon as it is feasible.

Basic Shelter-in-Place Guidance

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

How to Shelter-in-Place

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

- If you are outdoors, proceed into the closest building quickly.
- If you are inside, identify a safe area in the building you are in, and go there. It should be an interior room above ground level and without windows or with the least number of windows. If there is a

large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms may be necessary.

- Shut and lock all windows (make sure they are tightly sealed) and close exterior doors.
- Turn off any ventilation leading outdoors.
- Stay in the room until you receive notice from Security or emergency responders.

The College will immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff occurring on the campus. Warnings will only be modified if they would compromise efforts to contain the emergency.

When an emergency occurs on campus, safety officers are dispatched to assess and render aid. Additionally, depending on the emergency, local and state police, fire, and EMS resources are immediately requested.

Emergency Notification Systems and Community Communication

The Office of Safety and Security, members of the College’s Emergency Response Team, or other qualified persons may initiate specific emergency response and evacuation procedures. When it is confirmed that a serious emergency or dangerous situation exists, relevant information will be disseminated to the College community by various means. These include: text messages, Security Alert emails, website posts, flyers, and emergency phone messages. If any of these systems fail or the College deems it appropriate, in-person communication may be used to provide notice of an emergency.

The Emergency Notification Systems and Community Communications Chart can be found in [Appendix #3](#).

If the Director of Safety and Security or designee, in conjunction with College administrators, local first responders, and/or the National Weather Service, confirms that there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the Bard Community, the Office of Safety and Security will determine the content of the message and will use some or all of the systems described below to

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

Bard College will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the judgment of the first responders (including, but not limited to: the Office of Safety and Security, local police, and/or local fire and emergency medical services), compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Members of the campus community are automatically enrolled in the emergency messaging system through employment or registration. Those wishing to update their enrollment may do so by visiting logging in with their Bard credentials at <https://app.reggroup.com/orgs/bard>.

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

Follow-up information will be distributed using some or all of the identified communication systems.

The local news media may be utilized to disseminate emergency information to members of the larger community, including neighbors, parents, and other interested parties. The larger community can also access emergency information via the Bard website and/or social media pages.

The College may also send messages to notify and update the community on conditions that do not rise to the level of an emergency.

Response procedures and communication systems are tested on campus several times each year. The College also provides students and staff with instruction and training in emergency procedures (including evacuation drills) several times each year.

Daily Crime Log

Bard College maintains a Daily Crime Log at the Office of Safety and Security, located on campus in Memorial Hall. The Daily Crime Log is available for public reference at all times. The College does not maintain an online Daily Crime Log.





Missing Student Notification Policy

In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act, Bard College has developed and implemented certain procedures to be followed when residential students are determined to be missing for 24 hours. Upon receiving a report of a missing student, the Director of Safety and Security, the Dean of Student Affairs, and the Director of Residence Life will immediately begin an investigation to determine the location of that student.

All students are required to list emergency contact numbers of family members or guardians. The College also annually informs students residing in campus housing that each student has the option to designate a confidential missing person contact (this may be a different person from the student's emergency contact).

In the event a student goes missing, the Office of Safety and Security will notify emergency and missing person contacts no later than 24 hours after that student is determined to be missing by the Office of Safety and Security or local law enforcement. Emergency and missing person contact information is kept confidential. This information will be accessible only to authorized campus officials and law enforcement and will not be disclosed outside of the furtherance of a missing person investigation.

If a missing student is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, the College must notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person the student has designated. For all missing students, Bard will notify local law enforcement within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that the student is missing.

If members of the Bard community believe that a student has been missing for at least 24 hours, it is critical that they report that information to the Office of Safety and Security by calling 845-758-7777. A student is determined to be missing when the Office of Safety and Security has verified that reported information is credible and circumstances warrant declaring the person missing.

Should the Office of Safety and Security investigate and determine that a residential student is missing, the College will then contact the student's missing person contact(s), if the Office of Safety and Security have provided contact information, within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing.



Gender-Based Misconduct Policy Overview

This report contains selected portions of the Bard College Gender-Based Misconduct Policy, including definitions of prohibited conduct, reporting options, disciplinary proceedings utilized in cases of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, rights and options for victims, and descriptions of interim measures and accommodations offered by the College. It describes the College's prevention and awareness programs, and includes information about risk reduction and how to be an active bystander, as well as the Students' Bill of Rights.

Bard College prohibits sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. The College reaffirms its commitment to maintaining a campus environment that emphasizes the dignity and worth of all members of the College community.

The full Gender-Based Misconduct Policy can be found online at: www.bard.edu/nondiscrimination/policies.

Students' Bill of Rights

All students have the right to:

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

Programs to Prevent Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Bard College conducts a comprehensive student and employee onboarding and ongoing education campaign to educate members of its community about discrimination, harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault. The College trains all new employees and students (whether first-year or transfer, undergraduate, graduate, or professional) regarding its policy, resources, institutional assistance, and consequences and sanctions for individuals who commit these violations. Additionally, the College offers all students access to such training programs and educational activities.

The College requires that each student leader and officer of student organizations recognized by the College shall complete training on domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault prior to receiving recognition or registration, and requires that each student athlete complete training prior to participating in intercollegiate athletic competition.

The College engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that:

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

The College regularly assesses programs and policies to determine effectiveness and relevance.



Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs

Bard College's primary prevention and awareness programs include training programs for all incoming students and employees by distribution of educational materials to all new students, participating in and presenting information during new student and employee orientations, providing programs by invitation to student groups, faculty, and staff meetings, and presentations as part of academic courses. The College endeavors to engage with incoming community members in multiple ways, including online training courses prior to arrival to campus and in-person training programs, presentations, and workshops once students and employees are present on campus.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns

In addition to the primary prevention and awareness programs that take place when new students and employees arrive on campus, the College has developed an educational campaign consisting of ongoing prevention and awareness programs to all students and employees. This campaign consists of online educational modules offered to all students and employees, films and guest speakers to address relevant issues, printed materials for educational and reference purposes, forums and workshops, and numerous other face-to-face training programming directed at both students and employees. The College continually works to revise, add to, and improve this campaign to best meet the needs of the campus community.



How to Be an Active Bystander

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it.

We want to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

We may not always know what to do, even if we want to help. Here is a nonexhaustive list of some ways to be an active bystander:

- Watch out for your friends and fellow community members. If someone looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are okay.
- Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
- Confront people who try to seclude, hit on, make

out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.

- Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.
- Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

If you or someone else is in immediate danger, call Security or 911. This could include when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another person and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

Risk Reduction

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

- **Be aware** of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- Try to **avoid isolated areas**. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- **Walk with purpose**. Even if you do not know where you are going, act like you do.
- **Trust your instincts**. If a situation or location feels

unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably is not the best place to be.

- **Try not to load yourself down** with items, as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- **Make sure your cell phone is with you** and charged and that you have cab money.
- **Avoid being isolated** with someone you do not trust or someone you do not know.
- **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- **When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends.** Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
- **Trust your instincts.** If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately, (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).
- **Do not leave your drink unattended** while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you have left your drink alone, just get a new one.
- **Do not accept drinks from people you do not know or trust.** If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, do not drink from punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
- **If you and/or the other person have been drinking,** you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.
- **If you suspect you or a friend has been**

drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.). Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).

- **Watch out for your friends, and vice versa.** If a friend seems out of it, is acting out of character, or is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, get them to a safe place immediately.
- If you need to get out of an uncomfortable situation, here are some things that you can try:
- **Remember that being in this situation is not your fault.** You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
- **Be true to yourself.** Do not feel obligated to do anything you do not want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what makes you comfortable.
- **Have a code word with your friends or family** so that if you do not feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
- **Lie.** If you do not want to hurt the person's feelings, it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use include needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, or having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
- **Try to think of an escape route.** How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?





Procedures Victims Should Follow if Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking Occurs

Preservation of Evidence

The College encourages all individuals to preserve evidence relating to reports of gender-based misconduct. Evidence may be important for an investigation under this policy, for supporting a criminal investigation or prosecution, or in obtaining an Order of Protection or an equivalent protective or restraining order. Examples of evidence may include text messages, emails, social media communications, phone records, photographs, documents, clothing, bedding, and medical information.

Individuals who have experienced a recent sexual assault or act of physical violence are encouraged to seek medical care. In addition, individuals should consider seeking a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam ("SAFE Exam") at a local hospital, which includes assessment and treatment of injury, addressing concerns of pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, and collection of evidence.

SAFE Exams are free, and free transportation can be arranged by contacting the Title IX Coordinator, Security, other College administrators, or BRAVE. In New York, individuals may undergo a SAFE Exam without making a report to law enforcement. It is

important to not bathe, wash, douche, smoke, change clothing, or brush one's teeth prior to the examination. If possible, it is also best to not take fluids or use the bathroom before the examination. For purposes of evidence collection, the SAFE Exam should be conducted within 96 hours of an incident. If individuals do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted infections. BRAVE counselors (845- 758-7777; ask for BRAVE) and the Rape/Sexual Assault Hotline (845-452-7272) can assist with access to this free medical examination and be an advocate to provide support and accompany you to the hospital. In addition, the Title IX Coordinator, Security, and other College administrators can assist with accessing a SAFE Exam.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protective or restraining orders related to an incident more difficult. If a reporting individual chooses to not make a complaint regarding an incident, they nevertheless should consider preserving evidence and/or speaking with security, law enforcement, or the Title IX Coordinator regarding the preservation of evidence in the event that the reporting individual decides to report the incident to law enforcement or the College at a later date.

Criminal Reporting

Individuals have the right to decide whether to file or decline to file a report with the New York State Police or the local law enforcement agency where the misconduct occurred. The Title IX Coordinator and other campus authorities are available to assist individuals in reporting to law enforcement.

What constitutes a criminal act will be defined by the penal code of the jurisdiction in which the alleged misconduct occurred. The College system and legal system have investigation processes that work independently of each other and can happen concurrently. The standard of proof in a criminal proceeding is beyond a reasonable doubt, which is higher than the standard of proof for violations of Bard's Gender-Based Misconduct Policy, which utilizes the preponderance of evidence standard.

To file a criminal report, individuals may contact the following, and/or any other appropriate law enforcement agency:

Red Hook Police Department	845-758-0060
New York State Police	845-876-4194
NYSP Campus Sexual Assault Victims Unit	844-845-7269

Reporting to the College

If you have been the victim of or are aware of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you should report the incident promptly to the Title IX Coordinator, Jacob Testa, J.D., who can be reached in person (Sottery Hall), by phone (845-758-7452), or by email (titleix@bard.edu).

Reports may also be made by calling or going to the Office of Safety and Security. Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking made to the Office of Safety and Security will be referred to the Title IX Coordinator, regardless of if the complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges.

Assistance for Victims: Rights & Options

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged

to have occurred on or off campus, the College will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options. Such written information will include:

- The procedures victims should follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred;
- Information about how the College will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties;
- A statement that the College will provide written notification to students and employees about victim services on and off campus;
- A statement regarding the College's options for, and available assistance in, requesting interim measures and accommodations; and
- An explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action.

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

The College has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to victims who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. This includes informing individuals about their right to file criminal charges, the availability of counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, and other services on and/or off campus, as well as additional remedies to prevent contact between reporting and responding parties, such as housing, academic, transportation, and working accommodations. The College will make such accommodations, if the reporting party requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the reporting party chooses to report the crime to local law enforcement.

If an individual makes a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the College will assess whether there is an ongoing threat to the community, and may issue a Timely Warning Notice. If a notice is necessary, the College will make an effort to maintain the confidentiality of reporting parties.



Rights of Victims and the Institution's Responsibilities for Orders of Protection, Restraining Orders, or Similar Lawful Orders Issued by a Criminal, Civil, or Tribal Court

The College cannot apply for a legal order of protection or restraining order, but the Title IX Coordinator and Office of Safety and Security can provide information and connection to resources to assist a victim in obtaining an Order of Protection, or if outside New York, an equivalent protective order in the applicable local jurisdiction(s).

Bard College complies with New York State law in recognizing Orders of Protection. Any person who obtains an Order of Protection from New York or any reciprocal state should provide a copy to the Office of Safety and Security and the Title IX Coordinator.

A reporting party may then meet with the Office of Safety and Security to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for the Office and the victim to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This may include, but is not limited to: special parking arrangements; escorts; a temporary cell phone; changing classroom location or allowing a student to complete assignments from home; and other plans or accommodations. In the event of a violation of an Order of Protection or similar court order, reporting individuals may receive assistance from the College in contacting law enforcement and affecting an arrest. See [Appendix #4](#) for more information.

College-Issued No Contact Orders

In order to promote safety and civility on campus, the Title IX Coordinator is authorized to issue No

Contact Orders ("NCOs") prohibiting contact between or among students, faculty, and/or staff, when there exists a reasonable concern that physical or psychological harm may result from such contact. The College will consider all facts and circumstances that may be relevant to whether a NCO should be issued, including, but not limited to, the following factors:

- When there are allegations, threats, or evidence of physical violence by one individual against another;
- When there are allegations, threats, or evidence of emotional abuse or harassment by one individual of another;
- When there is a substantial risk of emotional harm from continued contact between individuals;
- When continued contact between individuals may have a material impact on campus disciplinary proceedings; and
- When a NCO is requested or agreed to in good faith by all individuals involved.

Individuals receiving NCOs are to have no contact, direct or indirect, with each other. Contact includes all forms of written communication (texting, social media, email, etc.) as well as personal contact (face-to-face, telephonic, etc.), both on and off campus. This includes indirect contact through other persons or through asynchronous modes of electronic communication. Any additional terms specific to the safety, wellbeing, or other needs of either or both individuals shall be expressly stated in the NCO.

If the individuals observe each other in a public place, the parties shall act to minimize contact with each other. Pursuant to Enough is Enough, the

obligation to leave the area immediately and without contacting the reporting individual falls upon the Respondent. NCOs do not guarantee that parties will not see each other. Violations of an NCO should be reported to the Title IX Coordinator. If safety is a concern while on campus, call Security at 845-758-7777. If safety is a concern while off campus, call 911. Bard College is not able to provide immediate or direct assistance off campus. Once issued, an NCO remains in effect until the graduation, withdrawal, termination, or end of employment of at least one of the parties, unless the NCO expressly provides otherwise or is modified or rescinded by the College.

For emergency situations involving personal safety, the Director of Security and the Dean of Student Affairs may issue temporary NCOs, which shall be confirmed, modified, or rescinded by the Title IX Coordinator once all relevant information is reviewed.

Violations of No Contact Orders are subject to discipline under provisions of the Student Handbook, Employee Handbook, Faculty Handbook, or the retaliation provisions of the Gender-Based Misconduct Policy, as appropriate, and could result in additional conduct charges or other disciplinary actions.

Supportive Measures and Accommodations

Following a report of gender-based misconduct, the College will offer and implement appropriate and reasonable supportive measures to the parties to help ensure safety and well-being, prevent retaliation, avoid an ongoing hostile environment, and to restore or preserve access to the College's programs and activities. Supportive measures are offered free of charge and are intended to restore or preserve, to the extent practicable, equal access to the College's educational programs. Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services that are implemented in a way that does not unreasonably burden the other party.

Supportive measures and accommodations include, but are not limited to:

- Change in campus housing and academic schedules if these requests are made by a party and are reasonably available;

- Academic accommodations (extensions, excusing absences, opportunities to complete missed coursework, access to academic support, etc.);
- Access to counseling, the Employee Assistance Program (EAP), or support services;
- Changes to work schedules, job assignments, or other work accommodations;
- Access to safety escorts or assisting in transportation changes;
- Mutual No Contact Orders, and in limited circumstances, one-way No Contact Orders;
- Persona Non Grata (PNG) orders; and
- Any other actions deemed appropriate by the Title IX Coordinator.

Additional information about reasonable modifications for pregnancy or related conditions can be found in the Student Handbook.



The Title IX Coordinator will provide information regarding supportive measures and accommodations, and will implement and/or coordinate their issuance. Supportive measures and accommodations are offered regardless of whether a Formal Adjudication Process is initiated. The issuance of supportive measures and/or accommodations is not a conclusion as to whether there has been a violation of College policy. The Title IX Coordinator has the discretion to issue, modify, or remove any supportive measure or accommodation due to new information or change in circumstances.

Parties may request a review of the need for and terms of any supportive measure or accommodation that directly affects them, including for requests that are denied or for supportive measures that are modified or removed. Requests for review may be based on questions including, but not limited to, whether a supportive measure is reasonably burdensome, is reasonably available, is imposed for punitive or disciplinary reasons, is being imposed

free of charge, and/or is effective in meeting the purposes for which it is intended. Parties may submit evidence in support of their request for review. Requests for review should be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator. Requests will be reviewed by an impartial employee who did not make the challenged decision about the supportive measure or accommodation. Parties will be notified of the outcome within 5 days of the request for review. Before modifying a supportive measure or accommodation, the College will notify the other party of the request for modification.



On and Off Campus Resources for Victims

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, Bard College will provide written notification to students and employees about existing assistance with and/or information about obtaining resources and services including counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, and student financial aid. The College can also assist in notifying appropriate local law enforcement. Available resources include the following:

On Campus Resources

Counseling Services:	845-758-7433
Student Health Services:	845-758-7433
BRAVE Counselors (Ask for BRAVE):	845-758-7777
Chaplaincy:	845-758-7335
Employee Assistance Program:	800-272-7255

Off Campus Hotlines:

Bard College

Rape/Sexual Assault (Dutchess)	845-452-7272
Domestic Violence (Dutchess):	845-485-5550
Grace Smith House:	845-425-7155
LGBTQ Antiviolence:	212-714-1141
RAINN:	800-656-4673
Domestic Violence (National):	800-799-7233

The College works with Family Services to provide regular office hours on campus with a campus advocate. The campus advocate is not a College employee and can provide confidential support. Information about office hours and other ways to reach the campus advocate is available on [our website](#). In addition to the hotlines listed above, Family Services may be reached at:

Family Services, Inc.
Center for Victim Safety and Support (CVSS)
29 N. Hamilton Street
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
845-452-1110, ext. 3400
<https://familyservicesny.org>

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

Department of Justice:
www.ovw.usdoj.gov/sexassault.htm

Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights:
www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html

Confidentiality

Victims may request that directory information on file with the College be withheld by contacting the Registrar, Peter Gadsby, by email (gadsby@bard.edu) or by phone (845-758-7457).

Regardless of whether a victim has opted out of allowing the College to share directory information, personally identifiable information about the victim and other necessary parties will be treated as confidential and only shared on a need-to-know basis with persons investigating or adjudicating the report, or with those involved in providing support services to the victim, including interim measures and accommodations. By only sharing personally identifiable information with individuals on a need-to-know basis, the institution will keep confidential any interim measures or

accommodations provided to the victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair its ability to provide the interim measures or accommodations.

The College does not publish the name of crime victims or other identifiable information regarding victims in the Daily Crime Log or in the annual crime statistics that are disclosed in compliance with the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act*. Furthermore, if a Timely Warning Notice is issued on the basis of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, the College will withhold the victim's name and other personally identifiable information about the victim.

Adjudication of Reports of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

The College's disciplinary process includes a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process. In all instances, the process will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the institution's policies and that is transparent to the reporting and responding parties. Usually, the resolution of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking complaints are completed within 90 days of the report. However, proceedings may be extended for good cause with written notice of the delay and the reason for the delay to the reporting and responding parties. College officials involved in the investigation or adjudication of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking complaints are trained annually on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as well as how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victim and promotes accountability.

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

The policy applicable to students accused of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking is Bard College's [Gender-Based Misconduct Policy](#).

The primary policy applicable to employees for domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking allegations is Bard College's [Gender-Based Misconduct Policy](#). Depending on the nature of a report, the College's Sexual and Other Unlawful Harassment Policy, Consensual Relations Policy, or Workplace Violence Policy may also apply (these policies may be found in the [Employee Handbook](#)). The Director of Human Resources, in consultation with the Office of Title IX & Nondiscrimination, will determine which employee-related policy will apply, based on the nature of the allegations and the parties involved.

In addition to the reporting options available through the Office of Title IX & Nondiscrimination, employee reports may also be submitted by contacting the Interim Director of Human Resources, either:

- By phone (845-758-7516);
- By email (pmorrison@bard.edu);
- Through campus mail to the Human Resources Office, located in Ludlow; or
- Through the online [Incident Reporting Form](#), available at www.bard.edu/security by clicking on "Campus Incident Report Form."



How to File a Disciplinary Complaint Under Bard College's Gender-Based Misconduct Policy

Institutional Report

Reports can be submitted by contacting the Office of Title IX & Nondiscrimination, either:

- By phone (845-758-7542);
- By email (titleix@bard.edu);
- Through campus mail to Sottery Hall; or
- By using the [Title IX Reporting Form](#) or the [Discrimination Reporting Form](#).

Anonymous reports may be made using the online reporting forms. However, the College's ability to investigate and respond to anonymous reports may be limited due to restricted identifying information.

Any member of the community who wishes to make a report of gender-based misconduct with the College may do so by following the procedures in this policy. Employees who cannot guarantee confidentiality will maintain privacy to the greatest extent possible. Information provided to a non-confidential resource at the College will be relayed to the Title IX Coordinator and the Office of Title IX and Nondiscrimination will follow up with you regarding your options on how to proceed.

Any employee (excluding Confidential Resources) with knowledge of gender-based misconduct involving members of the Bard community must notify the Title IX Coordinator. Climate surveys, classroom writing assignments, human-subjects research, and events such as Take Back the Night or similar speak-outs do not constitute notice to the College. Mandated Reporters are not required to report information learned in these contexts.

Mandated Reporters must inform a reporting individual of their own reporting responsibilities (i.e., that they can provide privacy, not confidentiality) and the option of seeking assistance from confidential resources and other support services. In addition, they must provide the following to the reporting individual at the first instance of disclosure of sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and/or stalking:

- You have the right to make a report to Bard College security, local law enforcement, and/or state police, or choose not to report.
- You have the right to report the incident to your institution, Bard College.
- You have the right to be protected by the College from retaliation for reporting an incident.
- You have the right to receive assistance and resources from the College.

Individuals with questions regarding the reporting procedures for violations of this policy may speak with the Title IX Coordinator, to discuss their rights, resolution process options, and available resources. They may also discuss options for No Contact Orders through the College and Orders of Protection

through the court system. When information pertaining to specific incidents of reported gender-based misconduct is shared, the Title IX Coordinator will attempt to protect the privacy of all parties involved, but is required to initiate a preliminary inquiry and determine what, if any, further investigation is warranted.

External Reporting Line

Any person who feels uncomfortable or otherwise unable to make a report through the options above may make a report via the Misconduct Reporting Line (888-323-4198). The Misconduct Reporting Line is administered by an external entity hired by the College to receive reports on a non-confidential basis. Reports of alleged violations of this policy may be made anonymously to the Misconduct Reporting Line. However, alleged violations of this policy will be referred for investigation, and individual identities may be disclosed through the process of investigation. Any reports, including anonymous reports, received via the Misconduct Reporting Line will be filed for statistical purposes. Reports regarding alleged misconduct by the Office of Title IX & Nondiscrimination may be made through this line.



Institutional Investigation Processes

Initial Assessment for Procedural Options

When a report is made, the Title IX Coordinator will reach out to the Complainant to offer supportive measures and seek to determine if the person impacted wishes to make a complaint, and will assist them to do so, if desired. The Title IX Coordinator will ensure the Complainant is aware of the right to have

an Advisor of Choice. A Complainant may request confidentiality, that their name or other identifying information not be disclosed to the Respondent, that their report not be considered a complaint, and/or that an investigation not be undertaken. Supportive measures will be available even if the Complainant does not wish to make a complaint.

The Title IX Coordinator will evaluate all reports of conduct that may violate this policy within 5 days of receipt. When the alleged behavior, if true, would constitute prohibited conduct under this policy, the Title IX Coordinator will evaluate whether the report constitutes a complaint and the College will initiate a resolution process. When the alleged behavior, if true, would not constitute prohibited conduct under this policy but may violate a different College policy, the Title IX Coordinator will refer the report to the appropriate office or official within the College for response and resolution.

The Title IX Coordinator will work with the Complainant to determine the appropriate resolution process. If an Informal Resolution option is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator will assess whether the complaint is suitable for Informal Resolution and may seek to determine if the Respondent is also willing to engage in Informal Resolution.

The Title IX Coordinator may determine that allegations arising out of the same set of facts should be consolidated for the purposes of the investigation and/or adjudication. Instances where consolidation of complaints may occur include, but are not limited to: cross-complaint made by the parties against each other, multiple complaints made by a single Complainant against a Respondent, or multiple complaints by a single Complainant against multiple Respondents. Separate determinations of responsibility will be made for each Respondent with respect to each alleged policy violation.

The Title IX Coordinator must “dismiss” Title IX Category violations if it is apparent that the allegations are not within the scope of Title IX, including that the conduct alleged: even if proven, would not constitute sexual harassment as defined as Title IX Category violation; did not occur in the College’s education program or activity; or did not occur against a person in the United States. If Title IX Category violations are dismissed, the College may

continue to process the allegations as College Category violations, as appropriate.

At any point in the process, the Title IX Coordinator may determine that facts have emerged that require the dismissal of a complaint. The Title IX Coordinator may, dismiss a complaint in the following circumstances:

- The Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator that they want to withdraw their Title IX or College Category allegations;
- The Respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by Bard College;
- The College is unable to identify the Respondent after taking reasonable steps to do so; or
- Circumstances exist that prevent the College from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the Title IX or College Category allegations therein.

Before dismissing the complaint, the College will make reasonable efforts to clarify the allegations with the Complainant.

If a complaint is dismissed, the College will promptly send notice of the dismissal and the reason(s) for such dismissal to the Complainant and Respondent (if the Respondent has already been notified of the allegations). Opportunity to appeal will be available to those notified of the dismissal.

When A Complainant Does Not Wish To Proceed

If a Complainant’s identity is unknown or a Complainant declines to participate in the complaint and resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator will consider whether the alleged conduct presents an imminent and serious threat to the health and safety of the Complainant or another person, or whether the alleged conduct prevents the College from ensuring equal access on the basis of sex to its education program or activity.

The Title IX Coordinator will make a fact-specific determination and will consider the following factors:

- The Complainant’s request not to proceed with initiation of a resolution process;
- The Complainant’s reasonable safety concerns regarding initiation of a resolution process;

- The risk that additional acts of prohibited conduct would occur if a resolution process is not initiated;
- The severity of the alleged prohibited conduct, including whether the discrimination or misconduct, if established, would require the removal of a Respondent from campus or imposition of another disciplinary sanction to end the prohibited conduct and prevent its recurrence;
- The age and relationship of the parties, including whether the Respondent is an employee and/or the extent of the Respondent's participation in the College's education program or activity;
- The scope of the alleged prohibited conduct, including information suggesting a pattern, ongoing prohibited conduct, or prohibited conduct alleged to have impacted multiple individuals;
- The availability of evidence to allow a Hearing Chair to determine whether prohibited conduct occurred; and
- Whether the College could end the alleged prohibited conduct and prevent its recurrence without initiating a resolution process.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines there is sufficient cause to move forward with the complaint, the Title IX Coordinator may initiate a Formal Adjudication Process. In such cases, the Title IX Coordinator is not considered to be a Complainant or other party under this policy. The Complainant may have as much or as little involvement in the process as they wish. The Complainant retains all rights of a Complainant under the policy irrespective of their level of participation.

Timeframe and Privacy of Complaint Resolution

The College promptly acts upon all reports of gender-based misconduct. The College will work to resolve all reports of gender-based misconduct within 90 days (exclusive of any appeal). Extenuating circumstances may cause a resolution to take longer, including, but not limited to: witness unavailability, academic breaks, the complexity of the allegations, and/or other unforeseen circumstances. The College will act to avoid all undue delays within its control. Any time the general timeframes for resolution outlined in this policy will be delayed, the College will provide written notice of the delay to the parties. Resolution proceedings are private. All persons present at any time during the resolution process are

expected to maintain the privacy of the proceedings in accordance with College policy. Although there is an expectation of privacy around what investigators share with parties during interviews, the parties have discretion to share their own knowledge and evidence with others if they so choose, with the exception of information the parties agree not to disclose related to Informal Resolution.



Advisors

The Complainant and Respondent are entitled to an advisor of their choice to accompany, support, and advise them throughout the reporting, intake, investigation, adjudication, and resolution process, including all meetings and interviews. An advisor may be a friend, family member, mentor, attorney, union representative, or any other person that a party chooses so long as the advisor is available, except for a member of the campus community who has other adjudicatory responsibilities under this policy or otherwise has a conflict of interest. The College does not appoint an advisor for a party during the investigation phase of the process, but may assist parties in identifying and connecting with an advisor. If a party does not have an Advisor of Choice who will be present for a hearing, the College will appoint a Hearing Advisor for that party for the purposes of the hearing. Advisors must sign an Advisor Conduct Agreement to participate in any resolution process.

During interviews and meetings, the advisor may talk quietly with and ask clarifying questions of their advisee, but are not permitted to answer questions or speak on the behalf of their advisee. Advisors are not permitted to disrupt meetings, interviews, or the process, and are expected to refrain from interference with the investigation and resolution process. An advisor who disrupts or otherwise fails to respect the limits of the advisor role will be warned once. If the advisor continues to disrupt or otherwise fail to abide by the Advisor Conduct

Agreement, the advisor will be asked to leave the meeting or interview, and the party will be permitted to select another Advisor of Choice or continue without an advisor present.

A party may consent in writing to authorize the College to share any documentation and evidence related to the allegation(s) with their advisors. Advisors are expected to maintain the privacy of records shared with them. If a party wishes to change advisors during the course of this process, they are expected to provide timely notice to the Title IX Coordinator. If a party requests that all communication be made through their attorney advisor, the College will comply with that request at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator.

The College will not unreasonably delay the scheduling of meetings or interviews to accommodate an advisor's schedule. The College will make reasonable accommodations to have an advisor attend a meeting or interview via telephone or video if the advisor is unable to attend in person.

Emergency Removal of Respondents

The College can act to remove a student Respondent entirely or partially from its education program or activities on an emergency basis when an individualized safety and risk analysis has determined that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual justifies removal. The Title IX Coordinator performs the safety and risk analysis in conjunction with the Student Supports Team using its standard objective violence risk assessment procedures. If the individualized safety and risk analysis determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student, including the Respondent, or other individual justifies removal, then the Respondent will be removed. Emergency removal is not a substitute for reaching a determination as to a Respondent's responsibility for the allegations.

After determining a Respondent is an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of an individual, the Title IX Coordinator will provide written notice of the emergency removal to both the Complainant and Respondent. This notice will contain: (1) the date the removal is set to begin; (2) the reason for the emergency removal; (3) the

consequences of non-compliance; and (4) how to appeal the decision. If Respondent disagrees with the decision to be removed from campus, the Respondent may appeal the decision.

The Respondent must provide written notice of the intent to appeal, which shall include the substance of the appeal, to the Title IX Coordinator within 10 days of receiving the notice of removal. The Respondent has the burden of proof to show that the removal decision was inappropriate.

The Title IX Coordinator will, upon request, meet with the Respondent concerning the appeal to provide an opportunity to show cause why the action/removal should not be implemented or should be modified. This meeting is not a hearing on the merits of the allegation(s), but rather is an administrative process intended to determine solely whether the emergency removal is appropriate. When an appeal is not requested in a timely manner, objections to the emergency removal will be deemed waived. A Complainant and their advisor may be permitted to participate in this meeting if the Title IX Coordinator determines it is equitable to do so. This section also applies to any restrictions that a coach or athletic administrator may place on a student-athlete arising from allegations related to Title IX. A Respondent may be accompanied by an Advisor of Choice when meeting with the Title IX Coordinator for the meeting.

The Title IX Coordinator has sole discretion under this policy to implement or stay an emergency removal and to determine the conditions and duration. Violation of an emergency removal under this policy will be grounds for discipline. The College will implement the least restrictive emergency actions possible in light of the circumstances and safety concerns. At the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, alternative coursework options may be pursued to ensure as minimal an academic impact as possible on the parties.

This section does not apply to Respondents who are employees. Where the Respondent is an employee, they may be placed on administrative leave pursuant to the College's policies and/or collective bargaining agreements while a Formal Adjudication Process is pending.



Informal Resolution Processes

The Title IX Coordinator will offer the Informal Resolution Process to the parties after a Complainant makes a complaint. Any party who wishes to initiate an Informal Resolution should contact the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will evaluate the appropriateness of each matter for the Informal Resolution Process, and initiate this process, when appropriate. It is not necessary to pursue Informal Resolution first in order to pursue a Formal Adjudication Process. Any party participating in Informal Resolution can stop the process at any time and begin or resume the Formal Adjudication Process

An Informal Resolution can include different approaches:

- When the parties agree to resolve the matter through an alternate resolution mechanism (usually before a full investigation takes place); see discussion in Section A.
- When the Respondent accepts responsibility for violating a policy provision and desires to accept a sanction and end the resolution process (similar to above, but usually occurs post-investigation); see discussion in Section B.

Prior to implementing Informal Resolution, the College will provide the parties with written notice of the reported misconduct and any sanctions or measures that may result from participating in such a process, including information regarding any records that will be maintained or shared by the College. The College will not pressure the parties to participate in Informal Resolution and will obtain voluntary, written confirmation that all parties wish to resolve the matter through Informal Resolution before

proceeding. Results of complaints resolved by Informal Resolution are not appealable.

A. Alternate Resolution Mechanism

At any point prior to a hearing under the Formal Adjudication Process, either party may request to seek resolution using an Alternate Resolution Mechanism. This is an informal process by which the parties reach a mutually agreed upon resolution of an allegation. All parties must consent to the use of Alternate Resolution. Alternate Resolution can include mediation, restorative justice practices, or other dispute resolution mechanisms as deemed appropriate under the circumstances.

The Title IX Coordinator has the discretion to appoint an appropriate alternate resolution facilitator. This person can be from an external agency or internal to the College. The facilitator should be free from conflicts of interest and bias. Either party can elect to meet virtually or have any meeting occur so that the parties are in different rooms and the facilitator “shuttles” between the parties. Should either party terminate the Informal Resolution Process before a resolution is reached, the facilitator will not be available as a witness in any future investigation or hearing. This is in keeping with the concept that the facilitator is impartial and is only facilitating the interaction between the two parties and is not listening or taking notes for any purpose other than assisting the parties.

If a resolution is reached, the facilitator will draft an Informal Resolution Agreement. This written and signed Agreement will indicate that the complaint has been resolved under this policy without the need for further investigation or to pursue the Formal Adjudication Process, and it becomes final once it is signed by both parties. The Title IX Coordinator maintains records of any resolution that is reached, and failure to abide by an Informal Resolution Agreement may result in appropriate responsive/disciplinary actions.

If there is no agreement on a resolution, the complaint will be returned to the Formal Adjudication Process.

B. Respondent Accepts Responsibility for Alleged Violations

The Respondent may accept responsibility for all or part of the alleged policy violations at any point during a resolution process. If the Respondent indicates intent to accept responsibility for all of the alleged misconduct, the Formal Adjudication Process will be paused, and the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether Informal Resolution is appropriate.

If an Informal Resolution is appropriate, and the parties are able to agree on responsibility, sanctions, and/or remedies, the Title IX Coordinator will draft an Informal Resolution Agreement that includes an accepted finding that the Respondent is in violation of this policy and lists the agreed-upon sanctions and/or remedies, in coordination with other appropriate administrator(s), as necessary. Once the parties have signed an Informal Resolution Agreement, the outcome is not subject to appeal.

Formal Adjudication Process

When a complaint is made, and an Informal Resolution process is not chosen, the Formal Adjudication Process is initiated. This includes an investigation and hearing.

For employee respondents, the Title IX Coordinator will ensure that this policy and its processes are reconciled in a manner that addresses the complaint while providing all parties with the rights and expectations outlined in the applicable handbook and/or collective bargaining agreement.

A. Adjudication Process Pool Members

The Formal Adjudication Process relies on a pool of administrators to carry out the process. Pool members are appointed by the Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with the Vice President for Administration, and are trained annually. Pool members can serve in the following roles at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator: to act as advisor to the parties; to serve as an informal resolution facilitator; to serve as a Hearing Chair; and, to serve on an appeal panel. The Pool consists of: Chief of Staff; Vice President for Administration; Vice President for Student Affairs; Dean of the

College; Dean of the Early Colleges; Vice President for Institutional Planning and Research; Vice President for Civic Engagement; Dean of Inclusive Excellence; Associate Dean of Students; Director of the Institute for Writing and Thinking; and Director of Equity and Inclusion Programs. The College reserves the right to add or remove individuals from the Adjudication Process Pool.

Pool members may recuse themselves if their participation might compromise the integrity of the resolution process. If this occurs, the Title IX Coordinator will identify a new Pool member for that role and will notify both parties of the recusal and new Pool member. The Title IX Coordinator retains the discretion to appoint new qualified designees either from the College administration or from an external source as Pool members.

B. Notice of Investigation and Allegations

The Title IX Coordinator will provide written notice of the investigation and allegations (the “NOIA”) to the Respondent upon commencement of the Formal Adjudication Process. This facilitates the Respondent’s ability to prepare for the interview. The NOIA is also copied to the Complainant, who is to be given advance notice of when the NOIA will be delivered to the Respondent.

The NOIA will include:

- A meaningful summary of all of allegations;
- The identity of the involved parties (if known);
- The precise misconduct being alleged;
- The date and location of the alleged incident(s) (if known);
- The specific policies implicated;
- A summary of the investigation and resolution process;
- A statement that the parties are entitled to an equal opportunity to inspect and review evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations, including inculpatory or exculpatory evidence, and to submit a written response within 10 days of receiving said evidence and to have that written response considered by the investigator prior to the investigative report being finalized;
- A statement that the parties are entitled to review the investigative report at least 10 days prior to any

- hearing and to respond in writing;
- A statement that the parties are entitled to a live hearing with cross examination;
- A statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible and a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the adjudication process;
- A statement that parties have a right to an Advisor of Choice, who may be an attorney;
- A statement that knowingly submitting false statements is prohibited; and
- A statement that retaliation is prohibited.

The Title IX Coordinator may update a NOIA as the investigation progresses and more information becomes available regarding the addition or dismissal of various charges.

Notice will be made in writing and sent via email to the party's College-issued email or designated accounts. Notice will be presumptively delivered once emailed.

C. Investigation

When the Title IX Coordinator initiates a formal investigation, they will appoint an Investigator to conduct a thorough, impartial, reliable, and prompt investigation of the alleged misconduct. The College may appoint any qualified investigator, either internal or external to the College. To the extent possible, the Investigator will interview each party and all relevant witnesses, conduct follow-up interviews as necessary, and gather all available relevant evidence. Employees are required to participate in an investigation. Students may decide to not participate in the investigation or the hearing. The Investigator will determine the order and method of investigation, including which questions are asked of parties and witnesses.

The Investigator will provide the parties and witnesses with an opportunity to review summary notes from their interview. The Investigator will only ask relevant questions; questions are relevant when they seek evidence that may aid in showing whether or not the alleged misconduct occurred.

All parties will be given an equal opportunity to present information. This includes the opportunity to present witnesses and other evidence that the party

believes tends to prove or disprove the allegations. However, the burden of gathering evidence to determine whether or not a policy violation has occurred always remains with the College. The Investigator may decline to interview any witness or to gather information they do not believe is relevant. Character witnesses are not permitted.

Evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior is not allowed, unless it is being offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged conduct, or it concerns specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove consent.

Evidence about a party's mental health diagnosis and/or treatment (including medical, psychological, and similar records) may not be introduced unless that party has provided their voluntary and written consent for such material to be made part of the investigation.

No unauthorized audio or video recording of any kind is permitted during investigation meetings. If the Investigator elects to audio and/or video record interviews, all involved parties must be made aware of such recording.

An investigation may be extended for good cause, such as witness unavailability or breaks in the academic schedule, or other similar circumstances. The College will work to complete each investigation within 60 days.

D. Opportunity for Inspection and Review of Evidence

The Complainant and Respondent will be provided an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained in the investigation directly related to the allegations, regardless of whether the information will be relied on in reaching a determination. Prior to obtaining access to the recording, parties must sign an Evidence Use Agreement. Prior to the completion of the investigative report, the Complainant and Respondent, and each party's Advisor of Choice, if any, will be provided a copy (which may be sent in hard copy or electronic format or made available through an electronic file sharing platform) of the

evidence, subject to redaction permitted and/or required by law. The Complainant and Respondent will be provided with at least 10 days to submit a written response, which the Investigator will consider prior to completion of the investigative report. The Investigator will determine if additional investigation is necessary and, if so, will complete any additional investigative steps.

E. Investigative Report

At the conclusion of the investigation, the Investigator will complete a written investigative report that fairly summarizes all relevant evidence. The Investigator need not include information in the investigative report that the Investigator determines not relevant or otherwise excludable. The Investigator will submit the investigative report to the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will share a copy of the investigative report with the Complainant, Respondent, and any advisors at least 10 days prior to a hearing. Parties will be given an opportunity to access the evidence file upon request and respond to the investigative report and evidence in writing prior to the hearing.



F. Referral for a Hearing

Provided that parties do not wish for the complaint to be resolved through an Informal Resolution Process, the Title IX Coordinator will refer the matter for a hearing. Hearings will be held using virtual conferencing technology, and the Title IX Coordinator will provide an access link prior to the hearing.

The Title IX Coordinator will designate a Hearing Chair. The Hearing Chair will be responsible for conducting a hearing and serving as decision-maker.

The Title IX Coordinator has discretion to appoint additional hearing panel members. The Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator may act as a Hearing Facilitator. The Hearing Facilitator will not serve as a decision-maker and will be present only to assist with logistics and to help address any procedural concerns that arise during the hearing.

G. Notice of Hearing

The Title IX Coordinator will send a notice of hearing to the parties at least 10 days prior to the hearing. The notice will contain:

- The time and date of the hearing.
- The policy violations that the Respondent is charged with violating and the range of sanctions, should they be found responsible;
- An overview of the format of the hearing;
- A list of all those who will attend the hearing, including the name of the Hearing Chair. The notice will inform the parties that they may challenge the selected Hearing Chair on the basis of conflict or bias, provided such challenge is submitted to the Title IX Coordinator in writing, detailing the rationale for the objection, at least 2 days prior to the hearing. Bias or conflict of interest will be judged by an objective standard (whether a reasonable person would conclude the Hearing Chair is biased).
- A statement that if any party or witness does not appear at the scheduled hearing, the hearing may be held in their absence.
- Notification that the parties may have the assistance of an Advisor of Choice at the hearing. The party must notify the Title IX Coordinator at least 2 days prior to the hearing of the name of their Advisor of Choice or if they do not have an Advisor of Choice that will attend the hearing and they will need a Hearing Advisor.
- An invitation to each party to submit to the Title IX Coordinator an impact statement prior to the hearing that will be submitted to the Hearing Chair for review during any sanction determination. The Hearing Chair will only review the impact statements after a determination of responsibility has been made.
- An invitation to contact the Title IX Coordinator to arrange any disability accommodations, language assistance, and/or interpretation services that may be needed at the hearing. The party must notify the

Title IX Coordinator at least 2 business days prior to the hearing if they have a need for accommodations.

The Title IX Coordinator may postpone a hearing for good cause, as determined by the Title IX Coordinator. Good cause may include, without limitation, unavailability of one or more participants due to unanticipated events or circumstances, the timing of academic breaks or holidays, or other extenuating circumstances.

Hearings that are unable to be resolved prior to the end of an academic term will typically be held immediately after the end of the term, as needed, to meet the resolution timeline followed by the College. In these cases, if the Respondent is a graduating student, a hold may be placed on graduation and/or official transcripts until the matter is fully resolved (including any appeal).

H. Pre-Hearing Preparation

Prior to the hearing, parties may submit questions they would like to ask of the other party and any witnesses during the hearing. Identifying witnesses that a party wishes to call and submitting questions in advance will allow the Hearing Chair to evaluate the relevance of proposed questions in advance, and therefore help the hearing run more efficiently. This does not preclude parties from conducting cross examination through their advisors directly, orally and in real time at the hearing, including asking questions in addition to those submitted in advance. The Hearing Chair will share any rulings on the relevance of proposed questions at the hearing. The Hearing Chair may consult with legal counsel and/or the Title IX Coordinator regarding these decisions.

If all parties agree, the Hearing Chair may decide prior to the hearing that certain witnesses do not need to be present at the hearing.

I. Hearing Participants

Hearing participants will typically include the Hearing Chair, the Complainant and the Respondent, their respective advisors, and witnesses (solely during their own testimony). Hearings are private. Observers or additional support personnel, other than the parties' advisors, are not allowed unless deemed

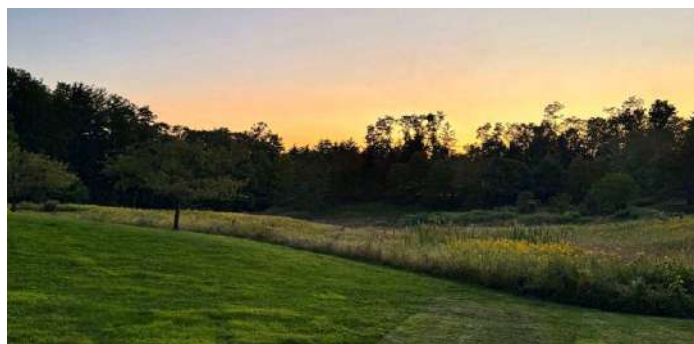
necessary by the Title IX Coordinator for purposes such as accommodation of a disability.

J. Advisors

The Complainant and the Respondent must each have an advisor present with them during the hearing. If a party has not identified an Advisor of Choice prior to the hearing, the College will provide, without fee or charge to that party, a Hearing Advisor of the College's choice. All advisors must sign an Advisor Conduct Agreement to participate in a resolution process.

Except with respect to questioning as described below, an advisor's role in a hearing is limited to supporting and consulting with their advisee. An advisor may not present evidence, address the Hearing Chair during the hearing, object to any aspect of the proceeding, or disrupt the hearing in any way. Any consultation with the advisee while the hearing is in progress must be done in a quiet, non disruptive manner or in writing.

If a party's Advisor of Choice refuses to comply with the College's established rules of decorum during the hearing, the College may require the advisor to leave the hearing. If a Hearing Advisor refuses to comply with the rules of decorum, the College may provide that party with a different Hearing Advisor.



K. Evidentiary Consideration & Procedural Issues During Hearings

Only relevant and not otherwise impermissible questions will be asked of a party or a witness. The Hearing Chair will determine whether a question is relevant. Impermissible questions and evidence includes questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior (unless such questions and evidence are offered to prove that someone other than the

Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Complainant or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove consent) and questions and evidence about a party's mental health diagnosis and/or treatment, including medical, psychological, and similar records, (unless that party has provided their voluntary and written consent for such material to be made part of the investigation).

The Hearing Chair may consult with the Hearing Facilitator to address any procedural issues that arise during the hearing. If the parties raise an issue of bias or conflict of interest of an Investigator or Hearing Chair at the hearing, the Hearing Chair may elect to address those issues, consult with legal counsel and/or the Title IX Coordinator, and/or preserve the issues for appeal.

L. Hearings

Hearings will begin with an opportunity for an Opening Statement by the Complainant, followed by an opportunity for an Opening Statement by the Respondent. The Complainant, Respondent, and witnesses may then be questioned by the Hearing Chair and, if desired, by advisors on behalf of the parties. The Chair may also ask their own follow-up questions. An advisor's questioning of the other party and any witnesses must be conducted in a respectful, non-intimidating, and non-abusive manner.

The Hearing Chair will permit each party's advisor to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Questioning must be conducted by the party's advisor in a respectful, non-intimidating and non-abusive manner, and never by a party directly. Advisors must submit each proposed question in writing to the Chair for review before posing that question to a party or witness. Only relevant questions may be asked by a party's advisor to a party or witness. The Chair will first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. The Chair will limit or disallow questions on the basis that they are irrelevant, unduly repetitious (and thus irrelevant), or abusive. If a question is not permitted, the Chair will acknowledge that decision

on the record, and the advisor will not ask the question. The Chair has final say on all questions and determinations of relevance, and these decisions are not subject to objection or reconsideration during the hearing. The Chair may consult with legal counsel on any questions of relevance or admissibility.

If a party or witness chooses to not answer questions at the hearing or to not attend the hearing, the Hearing Chair may still rely on prior statements made by that party or witness. The Chair may not draw any inference as to responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination questions, but may choose to place less or no weight upon statements by a party or witness who refuses to respond to questions deemed relevant and not impermissible.

After questioning is completed, each party will have an opportunity to make a Closing Statement, beginning with the Respondent. The Chair will then close the hearing and proceed to deliberation.

Hearings (but not deliberations) will be recorded by the College. The parties may not record the proceedings, and no unauthorized recordings are permitted. Parties and their advisors may not use cell phones or recording devices during the hearing. The hearing recording will be made available to the parties, upon request, for inspection and review. Prior to obtaining access to the recording, parties must sign an Evidence Use Agreement. No person will be given or be allowed to make a copy of the recording without permission of the Title IX Coordinator.

M. Hearing Determinations

The Hearing Chair will use the "preponderance of the evidence" standard of proof, which requires a determination as to whether it is more likely than not that a policy violation occurred. The Hearing Facilitator will remain available to answer any procedural questions by the Hearing Chair and any hearing panel members.

When there is a finding of responsibility on one or more of the allegations, the Hearing Chair will also determine sanctions. The Hearing Chair will consider

previously submitted impact statements in determining appropriate sanctions. The Hearing Chair will ensure that each of the parties has an opportunity to review any impact statement submitted by the other party. In addition to any impact statements, factors considered when determining sanctions may include:

- The nature and severity of, and circumstances surrounding, the violation(s);
- The Respondent's state of mind at the time of the violation(s) (intentional, knowing, bias-motivated, reckless, negligent, etc.);
- The Respondent's previous disciplinary history;
- The need to remedy the effects of the conduct on the Complainant and/or the community;
- The impact of potential sanctions on the Respondent;
- Sanctions imposed by the College in other matters involving comparable conduct; and
- Any other lawful factors deemed relevant by the hearing panel.

N. Notice of Outcome

The Hearing Chair will issue a written Notice of Outcome within 10 days of the hearing. This notice will include:

- A description of the charges that were adjudicated;
- Information about the policies and procedures that the College used to evaluate the allegations;
- A description of the procedural steps taken from the submission of the complaint through the determination, including notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held;
- Findings of fact supporting the determination;
- Conclusions regarding the application of the policy to the facts;
- A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility;
- Any disciplinary sanctions to be imposed on the Respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the College's educational programs or activities will be provided to the Complainant;
- When there is a determination that prohibited conduct occurred, a statement that remedies other than the imposition of disciplinary sanctions will be provided by the College to the Complainant, and,

to the extent appropriate, other students identified by the College to be experiencing the effects of the sex-based harassment; and

- The procedures and permissible bases for the Complainant and Respondent to appeal.

Sanctions

Sanctions may be impacted by information deemed relevant by the Hearing Chair, including, but not limited to: severity of the violation; motivation of behavior; disciplinary record; the impact on the parties; the need to remedy the effects of the discrimination and/or harassment on the Complainant and the community; and the impact of safety concerns to the greater campus community.

If the Respondent is a faculty member, sanctions will be determined by the Dean of the College and/or the President of the College in accordance with the Faculty Handbook and the AAUP Contract. If the Respondent is a staff member, sanctions will be determined by the VP of Administration or the Director of Human Resources in accordance with any applicable collective bargaining agreements.

A student, organization, or employee found to have violated the Gender-Based Misconduct Policy may be subject to sanctions and/or directives as deemed appropriate by the Hearing Chair, including: written reprimand/warning; disciplinary probation; change in academic or employment schedule; change in residence; removal from on campus or College-owned housing; a permanent No Contact Order; educational programming; reflective writing; counseling; community restitution; prohibition from certain Bard facilities and/or activities; prohibition from campus; suspension; expulsion; admission revocation; revocation of awards, honors, or leadership positions; withholding of degree; degree revocation; demotion; termination; or a combination of these.

Previous disciplinary action of any kind involving the Respondent may be considered in determining an appropriate sanction upon a determination of responsibility. This information is only considered at the sanctioning stage of the process, and is not shared with the Hearing Chair until then.

All Respondents are expected to comply with the assigned sanctions within the timeframe specified by the Hearing Chair and/or appeal panel. Sanctions including a suspension may require a Respondent to verify compliance with all assigned sanctions prior to returning to the College. Failure to abide by or complete the sanctions may result in additional sanctions, and may be noted on a student's official transcript.

Remedies

If there is a determination that gender-based misconduct occurred, the Title IX Coordinator will, as appropriate, coordinate the provision and implementation of remedies to the Complainant and any other people the College identifies as having had equal access to the College's education program or activity limited or denied by prohibited conduct.

The Title IX Coordinator will also take other appropriate, prompt, and effective steps to ensure that prohibited conduct does not continue or recur within the College's education program or activity. Such efforts may include additional training and awareness programs for individuals or the College community.

The Appeal Process

A Respondent or Complainant may appeal: (1) a determination regarding responsibility; and/or (2) the College's dismissal of a complaint or any allegations therein. Any party may make a Request for Appeal in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within 5 days from the delivery of the Notice of Outcome or, in the case of an appeal of a dismissal, the written notification of the dismissal notice. If a Request for Appeal does not meet the grounds in this policy, the Appeal Chair will deny the request and send the parties and their advisors a written notice of the denial and the rationale.

In any case where a Respondent is a College employee, the Title IX Coordinator will have discretion to appoint a single Appeal Officer to decide the appeal, and the Appeal Officer's decision shall be final.

For other matters, the Title IX Coordinator will designate a three-member appeal panel chosen from

the Formal Adjudication Process Pool, including an Appeal Chair. The appeal panelists will not include any of the same individuals who served as Hearing Chair or hearing panel members, the Investigator(s), or the Title IX Coordinator. The eligible grounds on which an appeal may be based are:

1. Procedural error that would change the outcome;
2. New evidence that would change the outcome and that was not reasonably available at the time of the determination or dismissal; and/or
3. The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, or Hearing Chair had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the specific Complainant or Respondent in the matter that would change the outcome of the matter.

Dissatisfaction with the outcome does not constitute grounds for appeal.

When a party submits a written notice of its intent to appeal, identifying one of the appeal grounds above, the College will notify the other party in writing and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties. If no written notice of either party's intent to appeal is sent within the 5 days of the appealable decision, the Notice of Outcome or notice of dismissal becomes final.

When a party submits a written notice of its intent to appeal, identifying one of the appeal grounds above, the College will notify the other party in writing and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties. If no written notice of either party's intent to appeal is sent within the 5 days of the appealable decision, the Notice of Outcome or notice of dismissal becomes final.

Each party will be given a reasonable, equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome. Each party will have at least 5 days to submit its written statement. Changes to a finding will only be made when there is clear error and to the sanction/responsive action only if there is a compelling justification to do so. The appeal panel may consult with the Title IX Coordinator on questions of procedure or rationale, for clarification, if needed. The Title IX Coordinator will maintain documentation of all such consultation.

All decisions are by majority vote and apply the preponderance of the evidence standard.

The appeal panel will issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale. This decision will be provided to both parties simultaneously and in writing. Once the appeal decision has been sent to the parties, the appeal decision is final.

In rare cases where a procedural or substantive error cannot be cured by the original Hearing Chair (as in cases of bias), the appeal may order a new hearing with a new Hearing Chair. The results of a new hearing can be appealed, once, on any of the three available appeal grounds.

Sanctions Status During the Appeal

Any sanctions imposed as a result of the hearing are stayed during the appeal process. Supportive measures may be reinstated, subject to the same supportive measure procedures above.

Transcript Notations

Bard College shall make a notation on the transcript of a student found responsible for violating the College's Gender-Based Misconduct Policy and sanctioned with suspension or expulsion that they were "suspended after a finding of responsibility for a code of conduct violation" or "dismissed after a finding of responsibility for a code of conduct violation." If a student Respondent withdraws from Bard College while such conduct charges are pending and declines to complete the disciplinary process, Bard shall make a notation on the student's transcript that they "withdrew with conduct charges pending."

Students who are suspended after a finding of responsibility for a gender-based misconduct violation may submit a written appeal to the Title IX Coordinator requesting that the notation be removed from their transcript. Such a notation shall not be removed prior to one year after the conclusion of the suspension. Notations for dismissal will not be removed. If a finding of responsibility is vacated for any reason, any such transcript notation shall be removed.

Notification to Victims of Crimes of Violence

The College will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or sex offense the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by such institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as the result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act

The College complies with the requirements of the *Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994* and the federal *Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act*. Under this act, sex offenders must register with the state in which an institution of higher education is located (even if they do not reside in that state) once they are enrolled or begin employment at that institution of higher education. Changes in enrollment or employment status also must be made known to the state.

Individuals covered by the act include those enrolled at an institution of higher education in any state on a full-time or part-time basis or those with any full-time or part-time employment at an institution of higher education in any state, with or without compensation, for more than 14 days, or for an aggregate period exceeding 30 days in a calendar year.

The law requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising their campus community where to obtain law enforcement agency information provided by their state concerning registered sex offenders. The New York State Sex Offender Registry Act ("SORA") established rules regarding the dissemination of information on sex offenders. Complete information can be obtained at the SORA website: www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/nsor/index.htm.

SORA has four distinct procedures for community notification:

- First, local law enforcement agencies are notified whenever a sex offender moves into their jurisdiction. That agency may notify schools and

other “entities with vulnerable populations” (including Bard College) about the presence of a level 2 or level 3 offender if the offender poses a threat to public safety.

- Second, SORA established a for-fee 900-288-3838 information line that citizens can call to determine if an individual is listed in the registry.
- Third, SORA provides for the distribution of the subdirectory of high-risk (level 3) sex offenders to law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Citizens can review the subdirectory at local law enforcement agencies. The subdirectory includes photographs of all level 3 offenders.
- Fourth, the subdirectory is available online at: www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/SomsSUBDirectory/search_index.jsp

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

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

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

- The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party’s statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the

relationship.

- For the purposes of this definition—
- Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

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

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

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

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

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

- Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition:

- “Course of conduct” means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person or interferes

with a person's property.

- "Reasonable person" means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- "Substantial emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.



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

Sexual Assault: New York does not specifically define "sexual assault." However, sexual offenses involving a lack of consent (including rape and sexual abuse) are criminal offenses under New York law. Under New York penal code, in cases with forcible compulsion, incapacity to consent, or no express or implied acquiescence, the offense charged is sexual abuse or forcible touching. In cases where there is a clear expression of non-consent, the offense charged is rape.

New York law states that a person is incapable of consent when he or she is: under the age of 17; mentally disabled; mentally incapacitated; physically helpless; or committed to the care of the state.

Domestic Violence: New York defines domestic violence as a pattern of coercive tactics, which can include physical, psychological, sexual, economic, and emotional abuse, perpetrated by one person against an adult intimate partner with the goal of establishing and maintaining power and control over the victim.

Dating Violence: New York defines dating violence as included in the Domestic Violence statute (see above). However, certain domestic relations offenses

are violations of the New York penal code, including but not limited to harassment, sexual abuse, stalking, and menacing committed by a family member or intimate partner that have created a substantial risk of physical or emotional harm to a person or a person's child.

Stalking: Under New York penal code, stalking is an intentional course of conduct directed at a specific person that causes harm to the mental or emotional distress of that person, fear for their health, safety, or property, or the health, safety, or property of their family or acquaintances, or fear that their employment, business, or career is threatened.

Consent: New York's State Education Law 129-B ("Enough Is Enough") requires all colleges in New York to adopt a uniform definition of affirmative consent. Affirmative consent as a knowing, voluntary, and mutual decision among all participants to engage in sexual activity. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create clear permission regarding willingness to engage in the sexual activity. Silence or lack of resistance, in and of itself, does not demonstrate consent. The definition of consent does not vary based upon a participant's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. Previous consensual sexual activity and/or consent to one sexual act does not constitute consent to any other sexual act. Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating the act is under the influence of illegal substances and/or alcohol. Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time.

Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated, which occurs when an individual lacks the ability to knowingly choose to participate in sexual activity. Incapacitation may be caused by a lack of consciousness or being asleep, being involuntarily restrained, or if an individual otherwise cannot consent. Someone who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicants may be incapacitated and, therefore, unable to consent to sexual activity. Minors under the age of consent cannot consent to sexual activity. Consent cannot be given when it is the result of coercion, intimidation, force, or threat of harm. When consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given, sexual activity must stop.



Policies for Possession, Use & Sale of Alcoholic Beverages

New York law states that no person under the age of 21 years may possess or consume alcoholic beverages. While Bard College complies with New York State Alcohol Beverage Control laws, campus policy goes beyond mere compliance by defining acceptable behavior with regard to alcohol and by placing emphasis on individual responsibility and educational awareness. Violations of the College's alcohol policy are considered infractions of the Bard College Student Handbook and are subject to appropriate campus disciplinary action. Key points of the College alcohol policy are given below:

- No person under the age of 21 shall possess or consume any alcoholic beverage on campus.
- At all College academic, cultural, athletic, and social events, alcohol may be served to those who are 21 years or older. Alcoholic beverages may only be served and consumed within a defined area. Trained Event Hosts will be present to oversee every event at which alcohol is served.
- At all events where alcoholic beverages are served, non-alcoholic beverages shall also be made available throughout the event.
- All mass-consumption containers (kegs, containers of punch, etc.) are permitted only at sponsored all-College events and only in those College facilities where such containers are not banned. Mass containers are not permitted in the Kline dining hall, Campus Center, academic buildings, or in residence halls.

Bard College prohibits the unlawful possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages on campus. The Office of Safety and Security is responsible for enforcing campus policies, which includes violations of the law. Local and state law enforcement agencies are responsible for the enforcement of state alcoholic beverage laws.

Policies for Possession, Use, and Sale of Illegal Drugs

The New York State Public Health Law: Article 33, Mental Hygiene Law: Article 81, and Penal Law: Article 220 mandate that it is unlawful for any citizen to sell or possess certain drugs, defined by law as "controlled substances," except as expressly allowed by law. In addition, the Drug-Free Workplace Act (Public Law 100690, 102 Stat. 4304) and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Public Law 101-226, Section 22) require Colleges and universities to show good-faith effort toward combating illegal drugs and alcohol abuse in the workplace.

Bard policy states that the manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of controlled substances without explicit and current prescription from one's medical doctor, or from a Bard physician, are prohibited. Violation of this policy on Bard College property will result in College sanctions appropriate to the situation and the College will not protect employees or students from arrest or prosecution by local criminal justice authorities for illegal involvement with drugs or alcohol.

The College is prepared to enforce its drug policy vigorously and will bring disciplinary charges against students involved with illegal drug use and distribution. The College also reserves the right to contact police authorities regarding violations of law pertaining to controlled substances. The College may summarily dismiss students found to be selling illegal drugs, pending any appropriate disciplinary hearings. Students who seek medical or psychiatric counseling about drug abuse will be helped and will not be reported by those privileged counselors. However, a student cannot be protected by this privilege if they continue illegal use of drugs and are detected by law enforcement or College authorities.

Since drug abuse is a serious legal and medical problem, all members of the College community are encouraged to seek assistance for themselves or others from appropriate College services.

The [Bard College Student Handbook](#) outlines the full specifics of the College's policies regarding alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs.

Upon enrollment, the College shall provide to each student a separate, clear, and conspicuous written notice that advises the student of the penalties for drug violations and the institution shall provide in a timely manner to each student who has lost eligibility for any grant, loan, or work-study assistance a separate, clear, and conspicuous written notice notifying the student of the loss of eligibility advising the student of the ways in which the student can regain eligibility.

Bard College prohibits the unlawful possession, use, and sale of illegal drugs on campus. The Office of Safety and Security is responsible for enforcing campus policies, which includes violations of the law. Local and state law enforcement agencies are responsible for the enforcement of federal and state drug laws.

Drug and Alcohol Counseling and Education

Students with drug- or alcohol-related problems are encouraged to seek confidential counseling and referral services through the Bard Counseling Center and/or Student Health Services. To assist students, Bard has a substance-abuse prevention educator. Employees with such problems are encouraged to use the confidential referral service offered through

the Employee Assistance Program. All medical and rehabilitation records concerning student or employee drug or alcohol use/abuse, including records of the identity, diagnosis, prognosis, or treatment, are confidential and may be disclosed only as authorized by law.

Bard College is committed to sponsoring a full range of educational, training, and counseling programs to ensure that all members of the College community know the dangers of drug and alcohol use/abuse, the College's policies regarding drug and alcohol use/abuse, and the availability of its counseling and referral services.

Drug Free Schools and Communities Act

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, Bard College publishes information regarding the College's educational programs related to drug and alcohol abuse prevention; sanctions for violations of federal, state, and local laws and College policy; a description of health risks associated with alcohol and other drug use; and a description of available treatment programs for Bard College students and employees.

Bias-Related Incidents **(NY State Hate Crimes Act of 2000)**

Bard College is committed to providing a learning and working environment free from discrimination and harassment. The College is an equal opportunity employer committed to treating all individuals equitably, with respect and dignity. The College prohibits harassment and discrimination in admission, employment, and administration of its programs and activities, on the basis of sex, gender, race (including traits historically associated with race), color, national origin or citizenship, religion, age, disability (including pregnancy-related conditions), gender identity or expression, transgender status, sexual orientation, predisposing genetic characteristics or carrier status, marital or familial status, veteran status, military status, domestic violence victim status, known association or relationship with someone in a protected classification, or any other characteristic protected by federal, state, or local law.

Toward that end, the College will not tolerate any kind of unlawful discrimination or harassment against

students, faculty, staff, applicants for employment or admission, visitors, or any other individual providing services to the College. The College is committed to handling complaints of discrimination and harassment in a prompt, equitable, and transparent manner. Complaints of unlawful discrimination and harassment will be handled according to the Bard College Policy Against Discrimination and Harassment.

The Bard College Policy Against Discrimination and Harassment may be found at the following link: <https://www.bard.edu/nondiscrimination/policies>.

Bard College informs incoming students about bias-related crime and prevention measures through programs that include workshops, seminars, discussion groups, and orientation sessions. The purpose of these programs is to disseminate information about bias-related crime, promote discussion, encourage reporting of incidents of such crime, and facilitate prevention.





Crime Definitions

Bard College reports Clery Act crimes that occurred on or within the College's Clery Geography and were reported to a Campus Security Authority. The following definitions are used for reporting the crimes listed in the Clery Act, in accordance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

Crime Definitions from the Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual

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

Criminal Homicide/Manslaughter by Negligence:

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Criminal Homicide—Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

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

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

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

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

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc. 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.

Drug Law Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of State or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.



Crime Definitions from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual

Sex Offenses: Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

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

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

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

Crime Definitions from the Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual

Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft): The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

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

Unfounded Reports

Bard Safety Security Officers are civilians, not sworn officers of the law. They do not have the power of public arrest and cannot unfound reports of crimes. Local law enforcement has not unfounded reports for the arrests on campus for any of the violations included in this report. Therefore, no reports were classified as unfounded for 2022, 2023, or 2024.

Annual Fire Safety Report

Overview

The Higher Education Opportunity Act requires all United States academic institutions to produce an annual fire safety report outlining fire safety practices, standards, and all fire-related on-campus statistics. Every institution that maintains on-campus student housing shall publish an annual fire safety report. The following report details all information required by this law as it relates to Bard College. Fire statistics for 2022, 2023, and 2024 can be found in [Appendix #2](#).

Report Availability

By October 1 of each year, Bard College will make the Annual Safety and Security Report and Fire Safety Report available to all students, prospective students, and employees. The report will be available on the Bard website at www.bard.edu/security. The College will also issue a notice of availability to all current students and employees via email. The notice will contain a brief description of report contents. Also, a paper copy will be available upon request at the Office of Safety and Security, located in Memorial Hall.

Fire Log

The Office of Safety and Security, in conjunction with the Fire Protection Systems Department, maintains a Fire Log that includes the nature, date, time, and general location of every fire that occurs in an on-campus student housing facility. Entries or additions to the log must be made within two business days of receipt of the information. The log is available during business hours for the most recent 60-day period for inspection. Older portions of the log will be made available within two business days of a request for public inspection.

Recent Improvements in Fire Safety

In 2015, the College completed the installation of sprinkler systems into every main campus residence hall and apartment. There is a continuous process to assess improvements in fire safety at the College. The Bard Fire Protection Systems department

oversees this review process and seeks input and advice from fire safety professionals to this end. A chart showing fire information about the College's residential facilities can be found in [Appendix #2](#).

Reporting a Fire

To report an active fire, call 911 or 845-758-7777 to immediately contact the Office of Safety and Security. If the fire is in a building, the fire alarm in the building should be pulled and everyone should evacuate the building to a predetermined assembly location. Everyone is required to exit a building when the fire alarm is activated, and people who refuse to comply will be subject to disciplinary or legal action.

If a member of the Bard community finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished, and the person is not sure whether the Office of Safety and Security has already responded, the community member should immediately notify them at 845-758-7777 to investigate and document the incident for disclosure in the College's annual fire statistics.

Fire Inspections

Buildings & Grounds staff and the State Office of Fire Prevention and Control annually inspect every building, including residence halls. In addition, Residential Life staff members inspect campus housing several times throughout the academic year, including opening (September), Thanksgiving break (November), winter break (December), spring break (March), and closing (May). All spaces are inspected at opening and closing, and most are inspected at the specified breaks. The College provides students with expectations for the condition of their room during each break, and Residence Life staff follows up to confirm completion.

On Campus Fire Drills

Each semester, the Office of Safety and Security, the Office of Residence Life & Housing, and the Office of Fire Protection Systems conduct fire drills in every residential facility. Fire drills are also conducted for programs that reside on campus during the summer. The College conducts a minimum of four fire drills in

all residence halls annually. The College conducts a minimum of three drills for all other buildings.

Fire Safety Education for Students and Staff

All incoming students attend a fire safety session as part of the fall Language & Thinking Program. Residence Life staff also informs students of the College's fire safety policies each year, and the Director of Safety and Security and the New York State Office of Fire Prevention and Control also conducts fire extinguisher training for individual dormitories throughout the academic year.

Fire Safety Policy for On Campus Residents

- Students are responsible for following all fire safety codes and must cooperate in removing any violations or evacuating the building in a timely manner.
- Fire alarm systems and firefighting equipment are in the residence halls and apartments for the occupants' protection. Any tampering with or misuse of this equipment is prohibited and is in violation of the law.
- Firecrackers, gasoline, candles, incense, or other highly combustible items are not permitted in residence halls or apartments.
- Food preparation is permitted in residence hall kitchenettes. The cooking of food and the use of electrical appliances (i.e. toaster ovens, microwave ovens, heating coils, George Foreman grills, etc.) are prohibited in student rooms.
- In instances where electrical outlets are required in addition to those fixed structural outlets within the space, the following definition of an extension cord is acceptable to the College: The extension cord must be a device recognized by a nationally recognized independent testing laboratory such as Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. and be generically referred to as a "temporary power tap." This tap should have no more than six outlets, no less than a 14-gauge supply cord and contain an independent circuit breaker of no greater capacity than 15 amps.
- The use of halogen lamps is strictly prohibited in residence halls and apartments.
- Partitions, room dividers, lofts, and the painting of rooms are prohibited. Under no circumstances

should furniture restrict free and easy movement within the room and/or apartment.

- The College may require personal furniture or furnishings to be removed from any residence when the College determines the situation to be a fire, safety, health, or housekeeping hazard (including, but not limited to: ceiling fans; window air conditioner units; and full size refrigerators).
- All residence halls and apartments are subject to periodic fire inspections. Student violators of Fire Safety Codes may be responsible for any and all fines as a result of the violation (i.e. The State of New York's Department of State, Office of Fire Prevention and Control).
- Building evacuation is required when a fire alarm sounds, unless previous notice was provided by a College official indicating that the alarm will be tested and evacuation is not necessary.
- In compliance with New York state law, smoking is prohibited in all indoor areas of the College. All residence halls and apartments are smoke-free, including on balconies, breezeways, porches, and decks. In addition, bongs and hookahs are not permitted on College property.
- Candles and incense are prohibited on campus.

Evacuation Procedures

Emergency procedures and evacuation maps are posted in all buildings on campus, including all residence halls. Procedures include evacuation procedures and assembly points. General evacuation tips include:

- If you hear the fire alarm, immediately evacuate the building using the nearest available exit. **Do not attempt to fight a fire unless you have been trained to do so.**
- Awaken any sleeping roommates or suitemates. Prepare to evacuate by putting on shoes and coat if necessary. Feel the doorknob and the door. If they are hot, do not open the door. If they are cool, open slowly. If heat or heavy smoke rushes in, close the door immediately and remain inside.
- When leaving your room, be sure to take your key in case it is necessary to return to the room, should conditions in the corridor deteriorate. Make sure to close the door tightly when evacuating.
- Residence Life staff members who are present on their floors should facilitate the evacuation of their floor/section, if possible. When the alarm sounds,

Definitions

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 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; standalone smoke alarms; devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights; smoke control and reduction mechanisms; and fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.

Fire-related death: Any instance in which a person is killed because 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 deaths that occur within 1 year of injuries sustained as a result of the 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. For purposes of this report, the injuries sustained must have resulted in treatment at a medical facility, including Bard Health Services.

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, however it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

shout (Example: “There is an emergency in the building; leave by the nearest exit!”) and knock on doors as you make your way to the nearest exit and out of the building.

- When exiting in smoky conditions, keep your hand on the wall and crawl to the nearest exit. Always know more than one path out of your location and the number of doors between your room and the exit.
- **DO NOT USE ELEVATORS.** Elevator shafts may fill with smoke or the power may fail, leaving you trapped. Elevators have features that recall and deactivate the elevator during an alarm. Standing and waiting for an elevator wastes valuable time.
- Residents should report to their assigned assembly area. Residence Life staff should report to their assigned assembly area and make sure that students have cleared the building. Conduct a head count and do not allow re-entry into the building until directed to do so by emergency personnel.

Cause Categories of Fires

Unintentional Fire

A fire that is ignited unintentionally, including:

- Cooking
- Hazardous Product
- Smoking Materials
- Machinery/Industrial
- Open Flames
- Natural
- Electrical
- Heating Equipment
- Other

Intentional Fire

A fire that is ignited, or that results from a deliberate action, in circumstances where the person knows there should not be a fire.

Undetermined Fire

A fire in which the cause cannot be determined.

Appendices



Appendix #1: Reported Clery Offenses: Bard College

Annandale-on-Hudson, New York

Note: Statistics include all reports of Clery crimes occurring within Bard College's Clery Geography. Statistics for Primary Offenses, Sex Offenses, and Violence Against Women Act Offenses reflect the total number of incidents reported, not specifically the number of reporting individuals. Statistics for Liquor, Drug, and Weapons Law Violations reflect the number of individuals involved in reported incidents who were arrested or subject to disciplinary referral.	Geographical Location														
	2022					2023					2024				
	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	TOTAL	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	TOTAL	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	TOTAL
Offense Classification															
<i>Primary Offenses</i>															
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	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	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	12	10	0	0	12	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
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
<i>Sex Offenses</i>															
Rape	4	4	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	3
Fondling	6	2	0	0	6	9	1	1	0	10	8	2	2	0	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
Total – Sex Offenses	10	6	0	1	11	10	1	1	0	11	11	4	2	0	13
<i>Violence Against Women Act Offenses</i>															
Stalking	4	2	0	0	4	2	1	1	0	3	6	0	0	0	6
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	4	4	0	0	4
<i>Liquor, Drug, & Weapons Law Violations</i>															
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	68	46	0	0	68	30	26	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	No hate crimes were reported in 2022.					No hate crimes were reported in 2023.					No hate crimes were reported in 2024.				
Hazing Incidents	N/A					N/A					N/A				

Appendix #2: Bard College Fire Statistics and Residence Hall Fire Safety Systems

Bard College Fire Statistics: 2022, 2023, 2024

Name and Addresses of Facility	2022			2023			2024		
	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Fires	Injuries	Deaths
Bartlett 19 Robbins Road Ext.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bluecher 19 Ravine Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bourne 17 Ravine Walk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Briggs House 1262 River Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown 15 Village Lane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brook House 11 Woods Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building A 11 Ralph Ellison Walk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building B 10 Ralph Ellison Walk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building C 16 Ralph Ellison Walk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building D 19 Ralph Ellison Walk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Catskill 29 Blithewood Avenue, Building 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cruger Hall 14 Cruger Island Road	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feitler 1284 Annandale Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gahagan House 1329 Annandale Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hirsch 6 Tremblay Lane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honey House 8 South Ravine Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson 29 Blithewood Avenue, Building 3	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keen North 23 Robbins Road Ext	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keen South 21 Robbins Road Ext.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Leonard 21 Ravine Walk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manor Annex 64 Manor Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manor House 64 Manor Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maple House 28 Robbins Road Ext.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCausland 14 Village Walk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McVickar 31 Richard D Griffiths Walk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mulberry House 29 Robbins Road Ext.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name and Addresses of Facility	2022			2023			2024		
	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Fires	Injuries	Deaths
North Hoffman 27 Richard D Griffiths Walk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oberholzer 15 Robbins Road Ext.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Obreshkove 23 Ravine Walk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potter 35 Richard D Griffiths Walk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resnick A 7 Village Walk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resnick B 6 Village Walk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resnick C 5 Village Walk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resnick D 8 Village Walk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resnick E 10 Village Walk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resnick F 3 Village Walk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resnick G 1 Village Walk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resnick H 2 Village Walk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resnick I 4 Village Walk	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Resnick J 10 Tillotson Walk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resnick K 8 Tillotson Walk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resnick L 12 Village Walk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbins 43 Robbins Road	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Robbins Addition 43 Robbins Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rovere 22 Blithewood Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rueger 1288 Annandale Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sands House 15 Campus Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shafer 20 Blithewood Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelov 15 Ravine Walk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shokan 29 Blithewood Avenue, Building 1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	1	0	0
South Hall 42 Henderson Circle Drive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Hoffman 29 Richard D Griffiths Walk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spruce House 27 Robbins Road Ext.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steinway 4 South Ravine Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name and Addresses of Facility	2022			2023			2024		
	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Fires	Injuries	Deaths
Stephens 25 Robbins Road Ext.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sycamore House 26 Robbins Road Ext.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tewksbury 14 Blithewood Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tremblay 1 Tremblay Lane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wolff 25 Ravine Walk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0

Detailed Fire Statistics: 2024

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Residential Facilities

Residential Facilities (Name and Address)	Number of Fires in Building	Cause of Fire	Injuries Requiring Treatment at a Medical Facility	Fire-Related Deaths	Value of Damaged Property
Bartlett 19 Robbins Road Ext.	0	N/A	0	0	0
Bluecher 19 Ravine Road	0	N/A	0	0	0
Bourne 17 Ravine Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Briggs House 1262 River Road	0	N/A	0	0	0
Brook House 11 Woods Avenue	0	N/A	0	0	0
Brown 15 Village Lane	0	N/A	0	0	0
Building A 11 Ralph Ellison Walk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building B 10 Ralph Ellison Walk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building C 16 Ralph Ellison Walk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building D 19 Ralph Ellison Walk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Catskill 29 Blithewood Avenue, Bldg. 2	0	N/A	0	0	0
Cruger Hall 14 Cruger Island Road	0	N/A	0	0	0
Feitler 1284 Annandale Road	0	N/A	0	0	0
Gahagan House 1329 Annandale Road	0	N/A	0	0	0
Hirsch 6 Tremblay Lane	0	N/A	0	0	0
Honey House 8 South Ravine Road	0	N/A	0	0	0
Hudson 29 Blithewood Avenue, Bldg. 3	0	N/A	0	0	0
Keen North 23 Robbins Road Ext.	0	N/A	0	0	0
Keen South 21 Robbins Road Ext.	0	N/A	0	0	0

Residential Facilities (Name and Address)	Number of Fires in Building	Cause of Fire	Injuries Requiring Treatment at a Medical Facility	Fire-Related Deaths	Value of Damaged Property
Leonard 21 Ravine Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Manor Annex 64 Manor Avenue	0	N/A	0	0	0
Manor House 64 Manor Road	0	N/A	0	0	0
Maple House 28 Robbins Road	0	N/A	0	0	0
McCausland 14 Village Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
McVickar 31 Richard D Griffiths Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Mulberry House 29 Robbins Road Ext.	0	N/A	0	0	0
North Hoffman 27 Richard D Griffiths Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Oberholzer 15 Robbins Road Ext.	0	N/A	0	0	0
Obreshkove 23 Ravine Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Potter 35 Richard D Griffiths Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Resnick A 7 Village Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Resnick B 6 Village Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Resnick C 5 Village Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Resnick D 8 Village Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Resnick E 10 Village Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Resnick F 3 Village Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Resnick G 1 Village Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Resnick H 2 Village Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Resnick I 4 Village Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Resnick J 10 Tillotson Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Resnick K 8 Tillotson Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Resnick L 12 Village Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Robbins 43 Robbins Rd.	0	N/A	0	0	0
Robbins Addition 43 Robbins Road	0	N/A	0	0	0
Rovere 22 Blithewood Road	0	N/A	0	0	0
Rueger 1288 Annandale Road	0	N/A	0	0	0
Sands House 15 Campus Road	0	N/A	0	0	0

Residential Facilities (Name and Address)	Number of Fires in Building	Cause of Fire	Injuries Requiring Treatment at a Medical Facility	Fire-Related Deaths	Value of Damaged Property
Shafer 20 Blithewood Road	0	N/A	0	0	0
Shelov 15 Ravine Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Shokan 29 Blithewood Avenue, Bldg. 1	1	Unintentional	0	0	\$0-99
South Hall 42 Henderson Circle Drive	0	N/A	0	0	0
South Hoffman 29 Richard D Griffiths Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0
Spruce House 27 Robbins Road Ext.	0	N/A	0	0	0
Steinway 4 South Ravine Road	0	N/A	0	0	0
Stephens 25 Robbins Road Ext.	0	N/A	0	0	0
Sycamore House 26 Robbins Road Ext.	0	N/A	0	0	0
Tewksbury 14 Blithewood Avenue	0	N/A	0	0	0
Tremblay 1 Tremblay Lane	0	N/A	0	0	0
Wolff 25 Ravine Walk	0	N/A	0	0	0

Residence Hall Fire Safety Systems

All on campus residence halls and apartments have heat sensors, smoke detectors, fire alarms, and fire extinguishers.
See the table below for additional information.

Building Name And Address	Age	Occupancy	Fire Drills	Fire Alarms	Fire Extinguishers	Sprinklered Percentage	Wet/Dry
Bartlett 19 Robbins Road Ext.	1968	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Bluecher 19 Ravine Road	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Bourne 17 Ravine Walk	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Briggs House 1262 River Road	1950	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Brook House 1329 Annandale Road	1968	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Brown 15 Village Lane	2015	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Building A 11 Ralph Ellison Walk	2025	Dormitory	N/A	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Building B 10 Ralph Ellison Walk	2025	Dormitory	N/A	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Building C 16 Ralph Ellison Walk	2025	Dormitory	N/A	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Building D 19 Ralph Ellison Walk	2025	Dormitory	N/A	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Catskill 29 Blithewood Ave., Bldg. 2	2023	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Cruger Hall 14 Cruger Island Road	1999	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W

Building Name And Address	Age	Occupancy	Fire Drills	Fire Alarms	Fire Extinguishers	Sprinklered Percentage	Wet/Dry
Feitler 1284 Annandale Road	1940	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Gahagan House 1329 Annandale Road	1970	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Hirsch 6 Tremblay Lane	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Honey House 8 South Ravine Road	1988	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Hudson 29 Blithewood Ave., Bldg. 3	2023	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Keen North 23 Robbins Road Ext.	1989	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Keen South 21 Robbins Road Ext.	1989	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Leonard 21 Ravine Walk	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Manor House/Annex 64 Manor Road	1926	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Maple House 28 Robbins Road Ext.	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
McCausland 14 Village Walk	2015	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
McVickar 31 Richard D Griffiths Walk	1891	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Mulberry House 29 Robbins Road Ext.	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
North Hoffman 27 Richard D Griffiths Walk	1891	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Oberholzer 15 Robbins Road Ext.	1990	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Obreshkove 23 Ravine Walk	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Potter 35 Richard D Griffiths Walk	1891	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Rueger 1288 Annandale Road	1988	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Resnick A 7 Village Walk	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Resnick B 6 Village Walk	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Resnick C 5 Village Walk	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Resnick D 8 Village Walk	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Resnick E 10 Village Walk	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Resnick F 3 Village Walk	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Resnick G 1 Village Walk	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Resnick H 2 Village Walk	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Resnick I 4 Village Walk	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W

Building Name And Address	Age	Occupancy	Fire Drills	Fire Alarms	Fire Extinguishers	Sprinklered Percentage	Wet/Dry
Resnick J 10 Tillotson Walk	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Resnick K 8 Tillotson Walk	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Resnick L 12 Village Walk	2011	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Robbins/Robbins Addition 43 Robbins Road	1932, 2006	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Rovere 22 Blithewood Road	1988	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Sands House 15 Campus Road	1890	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Shafer 20 Blithewood Road	1988	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Shelov 15 Ravine Walk	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Shokan 29 Blithewood Ave., Bldg. 1	2023	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
South Hall 42 Henderson Circle Drive	1940	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
South Hoffman 29 Richard D Griffiths Walk	1891	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Spruce House 27 Robbins Road Ext.	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Steinway 4 South Ravine Road	1988	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Stephens 25 Robbins Road Ext.	1968	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Sycamore House 26 Robbins Road Ext.	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Tewksbury 14 Blithewood Avenue	1958	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Tremblay 1 Tremblay Lane	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Wolff 25 Ravine Walk	2003	Dormitory	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W

Appendix #3: Emergency Notification Systems and Community Communication

System to Use	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator	Authority for Approving & Sending Messages	Primary Message Sender/Distributor	Backup Message Sender/Distributor
PRIMARY	Director of Safety and Security, Dean of Students, or designees	Assistant Director for Safety and Security, Vice President for Student Affairs, or designees	Vice President for Administration, Senior Vice President, or designees	Director of Safety and Security, Dean of Students, or designees	Assistant Director of Safety and Security
SECONDARY	Vice President for Administration, or designee	Senior Vice President or designee	President of Bard College, Dean of the Faculty, or designee	Administrative staff as designated	Administrative staff as designated

Appendix #4: Rights of Victims and the Institution's Responsibilities for Orders of Protection, No Contact Orders, Restraining Orders, or Similar Lawful Orders Issued by a Criminal, Civil, or Tribal Court or by the Institution

Type of Order	Rights of Victims	Institution's Responsibilities
Orders of Protection	Victims have the right to petition for an Order of Protection through the Dutchess County Family Court in Poughkeepsie, NY.	Bard College will assist with connecting members of the College community to the Family Court to obtain a temporary or permanent Order of Protection. Upon receipt of the Order, the College will issue a persona non grata to non-students or a no contact order, if appropriate, to current students to facilitate the safety of the reporting student.
No contact orders	Students who are subject to repeated intentional contact from others that they have asked to stay away may request and receive a no contact order issued by the College to promote safety and civility. No contact orders can be obtained from the Title IX Administrator, the Dean of Students, or the Director of Safety and Security.	Bard College will enforce all no contact orders issued. Students found in violation of a no contact order may be temporarily suspended from the College pending investigation.

Orders Available in New York State

The victim of a crime is required to apply directly for these services through the Dutchess County Family Court in Poughkeepsie, NY.

Type of Order	Who Can File For One	Court	Based On
Intimate Partner Violence, Sexual Offenses, Stalking Civil Protection Orders – up to 2 years, can be renewed	Family or household members including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spouses, former spouses Parent, child, foster parent People who have children together Intimate partners who lived together in the last 5 years Same sex couples 	Family Court where victim lives, where abuser lives or has a business, or where incident(s) occurred.	Causing or trying to cause injury or placing someone in fear of imminent serious harm.
Juvenile Protection Order (Person in Need of Supervision) – until the age 18	Issued to a child under the age of 18 who does not attend school, or behaves in a way that is dangerous or out of control, or often disobeys his or her parents, guardians, or other authorities.	Family Court where victim lives.	Assault, stalking, sexual offenses, threats of harm, or other dangerous or criminal activities.

Appendix #5: Specific Policies and Statistics for Separate Campuses



Massena Campus Barrytown, New York

Bard College began operating at the new Massena Campus in Barrytown in 2024, first opening offices and studios for the Center for Human Rights and the Arts (CHRA). Massena is also the home of the Wihanble S'a (WEE hah blay SAH) Center for Indigenous AI, a satellite Dean of Student Affairs office, library archives, and 13 new art studios on the third floor of the west wing of Massena Hall.

In 2025, Bard College at Simon's Rock moved from its former campus in Great Barrington, MA to Massena Campus. This includes several residential facilities for Academy students in the newly-renovated Massena Mansion and for Early College students in three separate areas in the east wing of Massena Hall, as well as classroom, meeting, and other common spaces in the east wing of Massena Hall.

Access and Security of Campus and Residence

There is no public access to Massena Campus or its buildings. There is a network of security cameras in public spaces on campus, as well as proximity card readers at entrances to Massena House and Massena Hall and to the residence areas in Massena Hall. Students and staff are issued key card access to the areas they are permitted to enter. Safety and Security regularly monitors the security cameras and card reader systems to ensure security of the buildings and grounds.

There is a dedicated security officer present at Massena campus 24/7.

All faculty and staff associated with Simon's Rock have received background checks.

Curfew (Simon's Rock Academy Students)

For Academy students, curfew is 10:00pm Sunday through Thursday and 11:00pm on Friday through Saturday. All students must check-in with a Community Director or Peer Counselor during curfew checks. If students are off-campus with family during curfew, this must be communicated with the Community Director prior for approval; this communication must come from the parent/guardian. Exceptions to curfew may be made for club meetings and other sanctioned events with prior approval from a Community Director.

Academy students are expected to be wrapping up their weeknight evening activities in the residence hall by 10:00pm. Each student is expected to be in their room by 10:30pm Sunday through Thursday or 11:30 Friday through Saturday. Peer Counselors will complete rounds of the residence hall to verify that students are in their rooms.

Reporting a Crime

Crimes in progress and emergencies should be reported to Safety and Security (845-758-7777) or to 911. The New York Police Department provides emergency and non-emergency assistance as requested and appropriate. Additionally, Safety and Security staff can assist any member of the Bard community with filing a non-emergency police report.

There are three blue light phones installed at Massena Campus for community members to call Safety and Security in the event of an emergency. In addition to Safety and Security response to emergencies, Simon's Rock Community Directors and Peer Counselors provide on-call student support, with the Dean and Director serving as Administrators on Call.

Emergency Response

In the event of an immediate emergency, Safety and Security will respond and/or call 911 for response from the appropriate agencies. For less immediate situations that do not require a response from police or other emergency services, Security will contact the on-call staff member to relay information about the circumstances, including the name and/or contact information for

the individual(s) raising the concern.

Timely Warning and Emergency Communication

In addition to timely warnings and emergency notifications issued by staff at the main campus, Simon's Rock staff may determine to issue a timely warning or emergency notification to Simon's Rock students on Massena Campus. Notifications will be sent via email or text messages.

Title IX and VAWA Reporting and Resources

All students receive an orientation that includes an overview of Bard's Title IX policies, appropriate behavior, reporting mechanisms, and resources.

Any member of the community who wishes to file a report of gender-based misconduct may do so by contacting Jacob Testa, J.D., Title IX Coordinator, who can discuss options for reporting and assist with numerous other resources to offer support and assistance. Reports can be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator by email (titleix@bard.edu), phone (845-758-7542), or the online form (www.tinyurl.com/BardTitleIX).

Simon's Rock students may discuss their concerns or make a report to any Campus Life staff member, who can assist them in contacting Bard College's Title IX Coordinator. Employees may also contact Human Resources for information and resources.

Bard College strongly recommends reading its full Gender-Based Misconduct Policy, found online at www.bard.edu/nondiscrimination/policies.



Simon's Rock Equity and Title IX: Policies and Procedures Overview

Applicability and Scope

Who This Policy Applies To: All members of the Simon's Rock community, including students, faculty, staff, and applicants for admission or employment, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity; and third parties (i.e., visitors, independent contractors, and others who are neither students nor employees), where their conduct is directed toward or otherwise affects Simon's Rock community members.

Where This Policy Applies To: Conduct that occurs within Simon's Rock's educational program or activities. This includes conduct that occurs on campus, including online or electronic conduct initiated or received on campus or through use of campus computing or network resources; and conduct that occurs off campus, including online or electronic conduct, when Simon's Rock has control over the location or activity.

Privacy vs. Confidentiality

Most employees cannot offer full confidentiality. Confidentiality refers to the ability of identified confidential resources to not report crimes and violations to law enforcement or campus officials without permission from the disclosing party.

However, campus employees who cannot guarantee confidentiality will maintain privacy to the greatest extent possible. Information disclosed will be shared as necessary. Simon's Rock will limit the disclosure as much as practicable, even if the Title IX Coordinator determines that the request for confidentiality cannot be honored.

Mandated Reporters

Members of the Simon's Rock community who hold certain positions are considered "mandated reporters" under state law and required by law to report suspected abuse of minors, including sexual abuse, to the Massachusetts Department of Children and Families. These positions include, but are not limited to, teachers, educational administrators, police officers, physicians, nurses, medical treatment providers, social workers, preschool and after-school program staff, child-care providers, clergy, and guidance or family

counselors. Reporting suspected abuse to Simon's Rock does not fulfill a mandated reporter's responsibility to report the abuse to the state.

Privacy and Parent Communication

Simon's Rock will make every effort to preserve the privacy of a report made to the Title IX Office. Simon's Rock will not share the identity of any individual who has made a report or is named in a report except as permitted by FERPA, as required by law, or as necessary in order to carry out a Supportive Measure, Investigation, or hearing resulting from these policies and procedures. The circle of people with this knowledge will be kept as tight as possible to preserve the parties' rights and privacy.

Due to the nature of the Title IX and/or Equity Investigative and Resolution procedures, Simon's Rock recognizes that students may benefit from additional communication with parents and/or guardians. As permitted by FERPA, Simon's Rock may communicate with parents/guardians in the following circumstances, but will usually consult with the student first before doing so:

- When there is a significant and articulable health and/or safety risk to a student;
- Where the nature of the report necessitates a mandated report of sexual abuse to the state of New York;
- When an Academy student who is under the age of 16 seeks supportive resources related to a matter that could rise to the level of a formal policy violation;
- When any Academy student participates in a Title IX and or Equity process as a Complainant, Respondent, or as a Witness;
- When a College student who is under the age of 18 participates in a Title IX and or Equity process as a Complainant or Respondent;
- When any student receives a disciplinary sanction of Social Probation or higher, with some exceptions to be determined by the Title IX Coordinator and/or the Dean of Students or designee.

Prohibited Conduct

Title IX Sexual Harassment:

- i. An employee of Simon's Rock conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of Simon's Rock on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
- ii. Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to Simon's Rock's education program or activity;
- iii. A single instance of Sexual Assault (rape, fondling, incest or statutory rape), Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking.

Sexual Assault: Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent including:

a. 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. Attempts or assaults to commit rape are also included; however, statutory rape and incest are excluded. This definition of rape includes:

- i. The slightest penetration of the vagina by a penis without the consent of the victim, 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;
- ii. Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, 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; or
- iii. 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 the victim, 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. An "object" or "instrument" is

anything used by the offender other than the offender's genitalia, e.g., a finger, bottle, stick etc.

b. Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

c. Sexual Assault, Non-Forcible: Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse including:

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

e. Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent, 17 in New York, in which there is no force or coercion used.

Domestic Violence: An act of violence committed:

- a. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- b. By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- c. By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- d. By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred;
- e. By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the act 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. For the purposes of this definition:

- a. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of

the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

b. For the purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

c. Dating violence does not include acts covered under 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 the person's safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition:

a. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.

b. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

c. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Retaliation

Retaliation constitutes any action that would intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by this policy, or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing. Such action will constitute a violation of this policy regardless of whether or not the action itself constitutes discrimination or harassment. Because Simon's Rock is obligated to ensure that the grievance process is not abused for retaliatory purposes, when a counterclaim is filed Simon's Rock will assess whether the allegations in the counterclaim are made in good faith or made for purposes of retaliation.

Supportive Measures

Simon's Rock will provide supportive measures to

the complainant whether or not a formal grievance process is initiated. In the case that a formal grievance is filed, these supportive measures will also be offered to the Respondent if known. Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services designed to restore or preserve equal access without unreasonably burdening the other party. Confidentiality as to any supportive measures provided will be provided to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of Simon's Rock to provide the supportive measures. Simon's Rock will determine the necessity and scope of any supportive measure and has the discretion to issue, modify, or remove any supportive measure or accommodation due to new information or change in circumstances. Supportive measures may be offered at Simon's Rock's discretion regardless of whether or not the alleged conduct would constitute a violation of the Title IX and/or Equity policy. The range of supportive measures may include but are not limited to:

- Mutual No-Contact Directives;
- Academic accommodations, including a change in class schedule, taking an incomplete, dropping a course without penalty, attending a class via Skype or other alternative means, providing an academic tutor, or extending deadlines for assignments;
- Change of residence hall assignment;
- Change in work assignment or schedule;
- Counseling available to students through our Wellness Center;
- Safety Planning

Both the Respondent and the reporting individual shall, upon request and consistent with the Simon's Rock's policies and procedures, be afforded a prompt review, reasonable under the circumstances, of the need for and terms of any such supportive measure and accommodation that directly affects them, and shall be allowed to submit evidence in support of their request.

Amnesty

The health and safety of every student is of utmost importance. Bard College and Bard Academy at Simon's Rock recognize that students who have been drinking and/or using drugs (whether such

use is voluntary or involuntary) at the time that violence, including but not limited to domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault occurs may be hesitant to report such incidents due to fear of potential consequences for their own conduct. Bard College and Bard Academy at Simon's Rock strongly encourage students to report any potential domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault to institution officials. A bystander acting in good faith or a reporting individual acting in good faith that discloses any incident of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault to Bard College and Bard Academy at Simon's Rock's officials or law enforcement will not be subject to Bard College and Bard Academy at Simon's Rock's code of conduct action for violations of alcohol and/or drug use policies occurring at or near the time of the commission of the domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault.

Further, such amnesty will be additionally extended 1) to protect any bystander acting in good faith or a reporting individual acting in good faith that discloses a potential violation of any other provision contained within the Title IX or Equity policy and 2) to provide amnesty for any other minor policy violations of the Student Code of Conduct or Employee handbook as deemed appropriate by the Title IX Coordinator.

Simon's Rock may, however, initiate an educational discussion or pursue other educational remedies regarding alcohol or other drugs. The amnesty policy applies to Simon's Rock's student conduct process and processes pursuant to the Employee Handbook. The Title IX Coordinator, Deputy, or designee will determine what policy violations will be considered "minor" and therefore eligible for amnesty in this context.

Filing A Formal Complaint

In cases where Students, Faculty, or Staff have experienced misconduct prohibited under the Title IX Policy and/or the Equity Policy they may file a Formal Complaint by:

- Meeting in person with the Title IX Coordinator and submitting a written and signed Formal

Complaint;

- Meeting with the Title IX Coordinator and dictating a Formal Complaint, which they then sign;
- Emailing a written and signed Formal Complaint to the Title IX Coordinator; or
- Mailing a written and signed Formal Complaint to the Title IX Coordinator.

In instances where the person who has experienced the alleged conduct is enrolled in the Academy or seeking to access the educational programs of the Academy, Simon's Rock recognizes that the parent or legal-guardian of that student may file a Formal Complaint on behalf of their student and represent their student during any investigation or proceedings.

Any Formal Complaint must be explicitly labeled as a Formal Complaint regardless of the form of transmission. When submitting a Formal Complaint, the Formal Complaint should take care to describe the incident in as much detail as possible including full names (when known), dates, times and locations.

Simon's Rock does not limit the timeframe for filing a Formal Complaint. Individuals may come forward at any time, including after they are no longer enrolled or employed. Simon's Rock may pursue a report made at any time; however, the passage of time may limit Simon's Rock's ability to investigate and respond.

In light of the known circumstances, the Title IX Coordinator may determine that a formal grievance process is necessary even when the Complainant does not want such a formal grievance process. In such cases, the Title IX Coordinator will sign the complaint. The Complainant will still be treated as a party in the grievance process. Factors used in this determination will include:

- Whether there have been other reports about the same individual;
- Whether circumstances suggest that there is a risk that the responding party will commit additional acts of harassment or discrimination;
- Whether there was a weapon or force used in connection with the alleged act;
- Whether Simon's Rock has other means of obtaining relevant evidence;

- Whether the reporting party is a minor;
- Whether available information reveals a pattern of perpetration at a particular location or by a particular group;
- The seriousness and/or severity of the reported misconduct; and
- The right of the responding party to receive information about the allegations in an institutional investigation.

All Formal Complaints will be reviewed by the Title IX Coordinator. At their discretion, the Title IX Coordinator may convene a panel to consider whether or not a Formal Complaint describes a potential violation of either the Title IX policy and/or the Equity policy. Members of this panel may include but are not limited to: the Deputy Title IX Coordinator, the Director of Finance and Administration, the Vice Provost, the Dean of Students, the Dean of Studies, the Dean of Faculty, and the Dean of Equity and Inclusion. Any member of this panel who is also an eligible Decision-Maker would not be eligible for such an appointment in regards to that matter.

Acceptance of a Formal Complaint

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that a Formal Complaint describes a potential violation of the Title IX and/or Equity Policy, the Title IX Coordinator will notify both the Complainant and Respondent. This notification will include:

- Notice of Simon's Rock's Title IX and Equity Policy and Formal Grievance Process.
- Notice of the allegations and sufficient details known at the time the notice is issued, such as the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known, including the Complainant and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known.
- A statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.
- A statement that the parties may have an Advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney.
- A statement that before the conclusion of the investigation, the parties may inspect and review evidence obtained as part of the

investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint, including the evidence upon which Simon's Rock does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility, and evidence that both tends to prove or disprove the allegations, whether obtained from a party or other source.

- A statement that Simon's Rock prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.
- Notice of the grievance process
- Notice that if during the course of the investigation additional allegations give rise to additional Formal Complaints, the parties will be notified in writing.

Ongoing Notice

If, in the course of an investigation, Simon's Rock decides to investigate allegations about the Complainant or Respondent that are not included in the Notice of Allegations or a new Formal Complaint is submitted in relation to the same matter, the College will notify the parties whose identities are known of the additional allegations. The parties will be provided sufficient time to review the additional allegations to prepare a response before any initial interview regarding those additional charges.

All notices provided throughout the process will be delivered by campus email. Students are therefore expected to remain diligent in checking their campus email each day. Failure to check a campus email account will in and of itself not constitute a reasonable cause for delay.

Dismissal of Formal Complaint

Any Formal Complaint in which the alleged conduct does not constitute a violation of these policies will be dismissed but may be addressed under the student code of conduct or employee handbook. Simon's Rock may dismiss any Formal Complaint if at any time:

- The Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the Complainant would like to withdraw the Formal Complaint or any allegations therein,
- The Respondent is no longer enrolled or

employed by Simon's Rock, or

- If specific circumstances prevent Simon's Rock from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the Formal Complaint or allegations therein.

Further, a complaint alleging Title IX Sexual Harassment (as defined below) will be dismissed for the purposes of Title IX if:

- The alleged conduct did not occur in Simon's Rock's education program or activity;
- The alleged conduct did not occur against a person in the United States; or
- The Complainant is not currently attempting to participate in Simon's Rock's academic program.

Such a dismissal does not preclude action under another provision of the employee handbook, the student code of conduct, or the equity policy.

Upon a dismissal, written notice of the dismissal and reason(s) will be provided simultaneously to the parties and will contain written notice of their right to appeal.

In the interest of preserving a fair process for all involved and the timely resolution of Formal Complaints, instances where a Formal Complaint is dismissed in response to a request to withdraw the Formal Complaint by the Complainant, the Formal Complaint may not be reinstated at a latter date if the matter has already proceeded to investigation at the time that the request to withdraw the Formal Complaint was submitted.

Advisors of Choice

Both the Respondent and the Complainant have the right to one Advisor of their choice. An Advisor serves as a support person for the parties during investigative meetings and undertakes cross-examination in the case of a live hearing. If requested, the Title IX Coordinator will work with the Complainant and the Respondent to connect each with a faculty or staff member who can act as an Advisor. Advisors are not permitted to advocate for their party or speak on their behalf during any meeting with the investigator or the Title IX Coordinator. During the hearing process. Advisors may not interject, coach, advocate for, or

otherwise speak on behalf of the party they represent while that party is being questioned.

Simon's Rock will not intentionally schedule meetings or hearings on dates where the Advisors for all parties are not available, provided that the Advisors act reasonably in providing available dates and work collegially to find dates and times that meet all schedules. Simon's Rock's obligations to investigate and adjudicate in a prompt timeframe under Title IX and other campus policies apply to matters governed under this Policy, and Simon's Rock cannot agree to extensive delays solely to accommodate the schedule of an Advisor. The determination of what is reasonable shall be made by the Title IX Coordinator or designee. Simon's Rock will not be obligated to delay a meeting or hearing under this process more than five (5) business days due to the unavailability of an Advisor, and may offer the party the opportunity to obtain a different Advisor or utilize one provided by Simon's Rock. The Title IX Coordinator will consider requests made to delay or reschedule a meeting or other proceedings and will make the final determination with respect to that request.

The Advisor's name and relationship to a party (e.g., student, faculty member, family member, attorney, etc.) will be disclosed to the investigator or Decision-Maker 24 hours prior to any meeting with the investigator or Decision-Maker.

Emergency Removal

Simon's Rock retains the authority to remove a Respondent from Simon's Rock's program or activity on an emergency basis, where Simon's Rock (1) undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis and (2) determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual, including the Respondent, arising from the allegations of covered sexual harassment justifies a removal. This safety and risk analysis may be performed by or in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator, the Director of Wellness, the Dean of Students, the Director of Campus Safety, or any of their designees. Emergency removals include but are not limited to:

- Restricting a student's access to campus as a whole;

- Restricting access to Simon's Rock's campus and educational program as a whole,
- Restricting participation in extracurricular activities, student employment, student organizational leadership, or athletics.
- When an emergency removal is performed in response to a report of sexual misconduct, the Complainant will be informed of the emergency removal of the Respondent.

Safety and Risk Analysis

When performing a safety and risk analysis, Simon's Rock will consider many factors relevant to the individual circumstances. These factors may include but are not limited to:

- The existence of an immediate threat to the physical health or physical safety of one or more individuals, including threats of physical self-harm;
- The Respondent's propensity, opportunity, and ability to effectuate a stated or potential threat;
- Risk and protective factors;
- Objective evidence; and
- Current medical knowledge or information provided by a licensed evaluator.

The determination will be fact-specific and nuanced, subject to a careful evaluation whether appropriate supportive measures are a more appropriate and less restrictive means to negate or sufficiently minimize the likelihood of a threat's occurrence.

If Simon's Rock determines such Emergency Removal is necessary, the Respondent will be provided notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the Emergency Removal.

When the Respondent is given notice of the Emergency Removal, such notice will include a written summary of the basis for the emergency removal and the opportunity to appeal the emergency removal through a meeting with the Title IX Coordinator where the Respondent will be given the opportunity to show cause as to why the removal should not be implemented.

In order to avoid conflicts of interest or bias, the appeal will not be heard by the same individual

who made the determination of emergency removal. Neither 1) the individual who hears the appeal of the emergency removal determination nor 2) the individual who made the original determination of emergency removal will serve as a Decision-Maker on any hearing resulting from the same circumstances which led to these decisions.

Administrative Leave

Simon's Rock retains authority to place a non-student employee Respondent on administrative leave during any Formal Grievance Process, consistent with the Employee Handbook.

Formal Investigation

When a Formal Complaint is accepted Simon's Rock will open a Formal Investigation. Investigations will be conducted by a trained, impartial investigator who may, at times, be assisted by one other investigator. The investigator(s) will either be an employee of Bard College or Bard College at Simon's Rock trained to conduct such investigations; the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator themselves; or a neutral third party selected by the Title IX Coordinator.

The investigator will speak with the parties, as well as all relevant witnesses, and will gather and review all information and evidence.

After speaking with each individual, the investigator will document the conversations for the record. The Investigator will also provide the parties and witnesses with an opportunity to review and verify the Investigator's summary notes from interviews and meetings with that specific party or witness. Each party will be allowed the opportunity to suggest questions they wish the Investigator(s) to ask of the other party and witnesses. Conversations with the investigator are not confidential and information disclosed to the investigator may be incorporated into the investigative report regardless of whether or not the witness or party participates in the review process. While the decision to participate in any interview with the investigator is voluntary, requests to withdraw testimony once provided to the investigator will not be granted.

The investigator will also gather any available physical or medical evidence, including documents, communications between the parties, and other electronic records each as provided by the parties or witnesses, as appropriate. In gathering such information, the investigator will comply with applicable laws, regulations, and campus policies. As part of the investigation, Simon's Rock will provide an equal opportunity to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. The investigation will be thorough, impartial, and fair, and all individuals will be treated with appropriate sensitivity and respect.

Notice

Parties whose participation is invited or expected will be given written notice of the date, time, and location of any meeting with the investigator with sufficient time for the party to prepare.

Evidence Review

Prior to the completion of the investigation, the parties will have an equal opportunity to inspect and review evidence obtained through the investigation. The purpose of the inspection and review process is to allow each party the equal opportunity to meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation.

Evidence that will be available for inspection and review by the parties will be any evidence that is directly related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint. It will include any:

- Evidence that is relevant, even if that evidence does not end up being relied upon by Simon's Rock in making a determination regarding responsibility;
- Inculpatory or exculpatory evidence (i.e. evidence that tends to prove or disprove the allegations) that is directly related to the allegations, whether obtained from a party or other source.

All parties must submit any evidence they would like the investigator to consider prior to when the parties' time to inspect and review evidence begins.

Simon's Rock will provide the evidence to each

party and each party's Advisor, if any, to inspect and review through an electronic format or a hard copy. Simon's Rock is not under any obligation to use any specific process or technology to provide the evidence and shall have the sole discretion in terms of determining format and any restrictions or limitations on access.

The parties will have ten (10) business days to inspect and review the evidence and submit a written response by email to the investigator. The investigator will consider the parties' written responses before completing the Investigative Report. Simon's Rock will provide copies of the parties' written responses to the investigator to all parties and their advisors, if any. Evidence obtained in the investigation that is determined in the reasoned judgment of the investigator not to be directly related to the allegations in the Formal Complaint will not be disclosed, or may be appropriately redacted before the parties' inspection to avoid disclosure of personally identifiable information of other students.

All parties and Advisors must agree to the conditions put forth in the Agreement Regarding Evidence Disclosed.

Follow-up Interviews

If additional evidence is proposed by either party in response to the Evidence Review or if new witnesses are identified, the investigator may determine that it is necessary to interview further witnesses or that it is necessary to re-interview witnesses and parties involved in the investigation. Summaries of additional interviews will be provided to both parties and they will have ten (10) business days to submit a written response which the investigator will consider prior to completion of the Investigative Report.

Final Report

The investigator will create an Investigative Report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence. At least ten (10) business days prior to a formal adjudication, the Title IX Coordinator will provide to both Complaint and Respondent and their Advisors the Investigative Report in an electronic format or a hard copy for their review and written response.

The Investigative Report is not intended to catalog all evidence obtained by the investigator, but only to provide a fair summary of that evidence. Only relevant evidence (including both inculpatory and exculpatory – i.e. tending to prove and disprove the allegations) will be referenced in the Investigative Report. All related and relevant evidence will be included in the report's appendices.

The investigator may redact irrelevant information from the Investigative Report when that information is contained in documents or evidence that is/are otherwise relevant.

Formal Adjudication: Indirect Hearing

Except for cases involving allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment affecting participation in the undergraduate educational program at Simon's Rock, adjudication of Formal Complaints will proceed under an indirect hearing process. Simultaneous with the ten (10) days in which they are reviewing the final Investigative Report, the parties will have ten (10) days to submit (i) a written adjudication statement; and (ii) additional written, relevant questions that a party would like to want asked of any party, witness, or investigator to a Decision-Maker (the "Equity Decision-Maker"). The Equity Decision-Maker, joined by two non-voting panelists from the Code of Conduct Committee or from the Adjudicatory Pool (the "Equity Hearing Panel") will then conduct follow up interviews and pose any questions asked by the parties that are determined to be relevant by the Equity Decision-Maker during a live meeting. In most cases, parties and their advisors will be provided with written summaries of answers simultaneous with the delivery of the determination regarding responsibility. In extraordinary circumstances where the content of such answers warrants further review, the decision-maker may determine that it is necessary to provide such written summaries simultaneously with a limited opportunity for follow-up questions from each party may be permitted. A reasonable timeline for such an exchange will be determined at the sole discretion of the Decision-Maker. Both the Equity Decision-Maker and the Title IX Coordinator each have the discretion to shift the adjudication to a live hearing. In the event of such a shift, the Equity Decision-Maker will act as the Title IX

Decision-Maker in the live hearing model described below.

Appointment of the Equity Decision-Maker

For every case that proceeds to an indirect hearing, the Title IX Coordinator or their designee will designate an Equity Decision-Maker. The Equity Decision-Maker will either be an employee of Simon's Rock trained in adjudications of misconduct, or, at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, a neutral third party selected by the Title IX Coordinator or their designee. The Equity Decision-Maker will not be the Title IX Coordinator or the investigator assigned to the same matter.

Should a party wish to object to the Equity Decision-Maker or any of the panelists on the grounds of bias or conflict-of-interest, such notice must be delivered to the Title IX Coordinator within five (5) business days of the hearing.

Evidentiary Standard

In any formal adjudication under either the Title IX Policy or the Equity Policy, the Respondent's responsibility will be determined by a preponderance of the evidence standard, which is whether the information provided supports a finding that it is "more likely than not" that the Respondent is responsible for the alleged violation(s).

Notice of Hearing

At least ten (10) business days prior to the hearing, the Title IX Coordinator or the Chair will send notice of the hearing to the parties including:

- Notice of Simon's Rock's Title IX and Equity Policy and Formal Grievance Process;
- The time, date, and location of any meeting conducted as part of the hearing;
- A list of all those who will attend any meeting conducted as part of the hearing, including the names of the Equity Decision-Maker and panelists;
- A statement that if any party or witness does not appear at a meeting conducted as part of this hearing, the hearing may continue in their absence at the Title IX Coordinator's discretion;
- Instructions on how to arrange for disability accommodations in regards to the hearing.

Determination of Relevance

Only relevant questions may be asked of a party or witness. In determining whether a question is relevant, the Decision-Maker will focus on evidence pertinent to proving whether facts material to the allegations under investigation are more or less likely to be true.

Questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless (1) such questions and evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Complainant, or (2) if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove consent. This bar on questions and evidence about a Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior does not apply to Respondents, and any such questions, if deemed relevant, may be asked.

Similarly, evidence and information is not relevant if (a) the information protected by a legally recognized privilege; or (b) relates to any party's medical, psychological, and similar records unless the party has given voluntary, written consent. Questions that are duplicative or repetitive may fairly be deemed not relevant and thus excluded.

Formal Adjudication: Live Hearing

In cases involving allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment in the undergraduate program at Simon's Rock, the matter will proceed straight to the hearing panel model for adjudication. Hearing panels will be chaired by a Title IX Decision-Maker appointed by the Title IX Coordinator or designee. The Title IX Decision-Maker will either be an employee of Simon's Rock trained in adjudications of Title IX Sexual Harassment under these policies, or, at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, a neutral third party selected by the Title IX Coordinator or their designee.

The Title IX Decision-Maker, joined by two non-voting panelists from the Code of Conduct Committee or from the Adjudicatory Pool, will convene a hearing. The Title IX Decision-Maker will permit each party's Advisor to ask the other party

and any witnesses (including the investigator) all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Cross-examination will never be conducted by a party personally.

Appointment of Decision-Maker

For every case that proceeds to a live hearing, the Title IX Coordinator or their designee will designate a Title IX Decision-Maker. The Title IX Decision-Maker will either be an employee of Simon's Rock or Bard College at Simon's Rock trained in adjudications of misconduct, or, at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, a neutral third party selected by the Title IX Coordinator or their designee. The Title IX Decision-Maker will not be the Title IX Coordinator or the investigator assigned to the same matter.

Should a party wish to object to the Title IX Decision-Maker or any panelist on the grounds of bias or conflict-of-interest, such notice must be delivered to the Title IX Coordinator within five (5) business days of the hearing.

Evidentiary Standard

In any formal adjudication under either the Title IX Policy or the Equity Policy, the Respondent's responsibility will be determined by a preponderance of the evidence standard, which is whether the information provided supports a finding that it is "more likely than not" that the Respondent is responsible for the alleged violation(s).

Notice of Hearing

At least ten (10) business days prior to the hearing, prior to the hearing, the Title IX Coordinator or the Chair will send notice of the hearing to the parties including:

- Notice of Simon's Rock's Title IX and Equity Policy and Formal Grievance Process;
- The time, date, and location of the hearing;
- Any necessary instructions pertaining to the use of any technology that will be used to conduct the hearing;
- Information about the right to request that the hearing be conducted virtually to the extent that parties may remain in separate rooms for the duration of the hearing;

- A list of all those who will attend the hearing, including the names of the Decision-Maker and panelists;
- A statement that the hearing will be recorded;
- A statement that if any party or witness does not appear at the scheduled hearing, the hearing may be held in their absence at the Title IX Coordinator's discretion;
- A statement that cross examination may only be performed by an Advisor and never by the party directly; and
- Instructions on how to arrange for disability accommodations in regards to the hearing.

Live Hearing Procedure

All live hearings will be conducted according to the following:

- Title IX Decision-Maker will open and establish rules and expectations for the hearing;
- The parties will each be given the opportunity to provide opening statements of no more than five minutes;
- Direct examination of parties by their own Advisors will not be permitted;
- Decision-Maker will ask questions of the parties and Witnesses (including the Investigator);
- Each party's advisor will be given the opportunity for live cross-examination after the Title IX Decision-Maker conducts its initial round of questioning;
- During this live-cross examination the Advisor will ask the other party or parties and witnesses relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility directly, orally, and in real time.
- During the parties' cross-examination, the Title IX Decision-Maker will have the authority to pause cross-examination at any time for the purposes of asking the Decision-Maker's own follow up questions; and any time necessary in order to enforce the established Rules of Decorum;
- Should a Party or the Party's Advisor choose not to cross-examine a party or Witness, the Party shall affirmatively waive cross-examination through a written or oral statement to the Title IX Decision-Maker. A party's waiver of cross-examination does not eliminate the ability of the Title IX Decision-Maker to use statements made by the

Party.

- Anyone appearing at the hearing to provide information will respond to questions on their own behalf. No Advisor may answer a question on behalf of a party.

Determination of Relevance

Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a Complainant, Respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the Decision-Maker will first hear the question and determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. For the purposes of a timely hearing, parties are encouraged but not required to present relevant questions that a party wants asked of any party or witness to the Title IX Decision-Maker in advance of the hearing. Advisors will not, however, be limited to the list of questions submitted in advance.

In determining whether a question is relevant, the Decision-Maker will focus on evidence pertinent to proving whether facts material to the allegations under investigation are more or less likely to be true. Questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless (1) such questions and evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Complainant, or (2) if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove consent. This bar on questions and evidence about a Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior does not apply to Respondents, and any such questions, if deemed relevant, may be asked.

Similarly, evidence and information is not relevant if (a) the information protected by a legally recognized privilege; or (b) relates to any party's medical, psychological, and similar records unless the party has given voluntary, written consent.

Cross-examination questions that are duplicative of those already asked, including by the Decision-Maker may be deemed irrelevant if they have been asked and answered.

Explaining Relevance Decision

Decision-Makers are not required to give lengthy or complicated explanations in support of a relevance determination. Rather, it is sufficient, for example, for a Decision-Maker to explain that a question is irrelevant because the question calls for prior sexual behavior information without meeting one of the two exceptions, or because the question asks about a detail that is not probative of any material fact concerning the allegations.

New Evidence

No new evidence, including new witness testimony, may be presented at the hearing. Any evidence or witnesses who were not included in the investigation must be brought to the attention of the investigator prior to the hearing. In the event that such new evidence or new witness is presented, the investigator will re-open the investigation for the limited purpose of including such evidence or witness testimony, which each party shall have the opportunity to review.

Advisor for the Purposes of Cross-Examination

Parties may opt to have the same Advisor during investigatory meetings and during cross-examination or may opt for a different Advisor during cross-examination. If a party does not have an Advisor present at the live hearing, Simon's Rock will provide without fee or charge to that party an Advisor to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party. For the purposes of conducting cross-examination, an Advisor need only be a person willing to conduct this function on behalf of the party. Should a party wish for Simon's Rock to provide such an Advisor, they must inform the Title IX Coordinator five (5) business days before the hearing is scheduled to commence. If a party has not chosen an Advisor or asked that Simon's Rock provide an advisor within (2) business days of a hearing, Simon's Rock will appoint an Advisor for the party.

The Advisor is not prohibited from having a conflict of interest or bias in favor of or against Complainants or Respondents generally, or in favor or against the parties to the particular case. The Advisor is not prohibited from being a witness in the matter. If a party does not attend the live hearing, the party's Advisor may appear and conduct cross-examination on their behalf. If

neither the party's Advisor nor the party appear at the hearing, Simon's Rock will provide an Advisor to conduct cross-examination of the other party and any witnesses.

Failure to Appear

The parties cannot waive the right to a live hearing. Simon's Rock will not threaten, coerce, intimidate or discriminate against any party or witness in an attempt to secure the party's participation in the hearing.

Simon's Rock may still proceed with the live hearing in the absence of a party, and may reach a determination of responsibility in their absence.

The Title IX Decision-Maker cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross examination or other questions.

Virtual Hearings

Upon a party's request, the live hearing will be conducted with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling participants to see and hear each other. Upon the decision of the Title IX Coordinator, any hearing may be conducted virtually via audio and visual conferencing software.

Recording

An audio recording of any live hearing will be made available to the parties for review.

Participant Conduct

Participants in the live hearing, including Advisors, must conduct themselves appropriately and respectfully towards all other participants. Participants may not act, and Advisors may not question parties or witnesses in a way that may be considered by a reasonable person to be abusive, intimidating, harassing, or disrespectful. Advisors, witnesses, and parties shall be subject to Simon's Rock's Rules of Decorum (Appendix A), and may be removed upon violation of those Rules. The Title IX Decision-Maker, in their sole and absolute discretion, may respond to violations of the Rules of Decorum (Appendix A) by adjourning the hearing and excluding the offending person. Repeat offenders of such conduct may face additional

sanctions under other campus policies.

Time Limitations

Questioning by a party Advisor of a witness or party may not last longer than two (2) hours. The Decision-Maker, in their sole and reasonable discretion, may allow the Advisor to continue questioning past the two (2) hour mark for any party or witness. Any such extension of time will similarly be granted to the other party's Advisor.

Determination of Responsibility

The Decision-Maker will reach a determination of responsibility by a preponderance of the evidence standard. Once they have reached a determination, they will provide written notice to both parties including:

- Identification of the allegations potentially constituting harassment or discrimination;
- A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the Formal Complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and method of adjudication;
- Findings of fact supporting the determination;
- Conclusions regarding the application this policy to the facts;
- For each allegation, a statement of, and rationale for, a determination regarding responsibility;
- A statement of, and rationale for, any disciplinary sanctions Simon's Rock imposes on the Respondent;
- A statement of, and rationale for, whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to Simon's Rock's education program or activity will be provided by Simon's Rock to the Complainant;
- Procedures for appeal;

Notice of the determination regarding responsibility will be provided to the parties simultaneously. The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that Simon's Rock provides the parties with the written determination of the result of an appeal if an appeal is filed. If an appeal is not filed, the determination becomes final on the

date by which an appeal would no longer be considered timely. Any remedies or sanctions provided in the determination of responsibility will not take effect until the determination of responsibility becomes final. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of any remedies.

Timeline of Determination Regarding Responsibility: If there are no extenuating circumstances, the determination regarding responsibility will be issued by Simon's Rock within fifteen (15) business days of the completion of the hearing.

Sanctions

The following sanctions may be imposed following a formal adjudication in regards to a student Respondent:

Disciplinary Warning: A warning letter will be sent to the student via their Simon's Rock email address, informing them that their behavior violated campus policy and therefore is not acceptable. Multiple disciplinary warnings may lead to social probation/loss of privileges or other additional disciplinary actions.

Social Probation: Probation is a sanction imposed for serious or repeated misconduct. This sanction places a student Respondent on notice that their behavior is unacceptable and must change; otherwise, the Respondent will face termination or expulsion. The probationary period may range from one semester through graduation and – depending on circumstances and the student Respondent's previous disciplinary record – may come with additional conditions or consequences.

Campus Service: A student Respondent may be assigned a predetermined number of campus work hours, to be overseen by the Dean of Students or their designee. If the student Respondent fails to complete these service hours within the time allotted, additional hours or a more severe sanction may be levied including more hours, loss of privileges, suspension, or expulsion.

Loss of Privileges: A student Respondent may lose one or more of the following privileges:

operating a motor vehicle on campus; hosting guests on campus; remaining on campus during breaks; attending commencement proceedings; or other privileges as deemed appropriate.

Suspension: Disciplinary suspension is total separation from Simon's Rock for a period of one full semester, two full semesters, three full semesters, or four full semesters. A sanction of suspension may affect a student Respondent's future on-campus housing, scholarships, federal financial aid, or study abroad opportunities but not scholarships awarded by Simon's Rock. Suspension includes separation from classes, activities, services, facilities, and grounds for the duration of the suspension period. Readmission following a disciplinary suspension is not automatic but is at the will and discretion of Simon's Rock. The Academic Affairs office manages the readmission process, how suspension affects financial aid and can provide further information about the process and deadlines upon request. Again, suspension does not affect scholarships awarded by Simon's Rock.

Expulsion: Expulsion is a complete and permanent separation from Simon's Rock. Such action will be documented via letter, generally emailed to the student, parents or guardians, Academic Advisors, and other department heads as appropriate. For information about departing campus after expulsion, see Vacating Campus for Leave or Withdrawal.

Sanctions may also be accompanied by: a change in academic or employment schedule, change in residence, removal from on campus or institution-owned housing, a permanent No Contact Order, educational programming, counseling, a combination of these, or any sanction deemed just and proper.

Sanctions may also be accompanied by the following conditions:

- Educational programming
- Counseling
- Required letter acknowledging impact of the misconduct

Employee Matters: The following sanctions may be imposed following a formal adjudication in

regards to an employee Respondent:

For employees, disciplinary action may call for any of four steps—verbal warning, written warning, suspension with or without pay, or termination of employment—depending on the severity of the problem and the number of occurrences. There may be circumstances when one or more steps are bypassed. Progressive discipline means that, with respect to most disciplinary problems, these steps will normally be followed: a first offense may call for a verbal warning; a next offense may be followed by a written warning; another offense may lead to a suspension; and, still another offense may then lead to termination of employment.

Simon's Rock recognizes that there are certain types of employee problems that are serious enough to justify either a suspension, or, in extreme situations, termination of employment, without going through the usual progressive discipline steps.

Sanctions may also be accompanied by the following restrictions:

- Change in employment schedule
- Loss of supervisory or oversight responsibilities
- Removal from on campus or institution-owned housing,
- Permanent No Contact Order

Sanctions may also be accompanied by the following conditions:

- Educational programming
- Counseling
- Required letter acknowledging impact of the misconduct

Appeal Procedure

Both parties will be offered an appeal from a determination regarding responsibility or non-responsibility, and from Simon's Rock's dismissal of a Formal Complaint or any allegations therein, on the following bases:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
- New evidence that was not reasonably

available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and That Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or Title IX Decision-Maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

Dissatisfaction with the outcome does not constitute grounds for appeal.

The Title IX Coordinator or designee will appoint an appeal officer to determine the viability of the Appeal, who will be free of conflict of interest and bias, and will not serve as investigator, Title IX Coordinator, or Decision-Maker in the same matter. Should an appeal be filed on the grounds that the Title IX Coordinator was biased, the Vice-Provost will designate an appeal officer to determine the viability of the appeal. In either case, anyone who has served as the Decision-Maker for a particular matter will not be appointed as the appeal officer for that same matter.

Parties will have five (5) business days to file an appeal following receipt of the written notice of determination of responsibility. Appeals must be filed in writing and describe the eligible grounds on which the party wishes to appeal. In order to effectuate an appeal, the parties may request to review a copy of the Investigative Report, any adjudication statements, and the live hearing audio recording, as applicable, all pursuant to campus policy governing privacy and access to personal information within five (5) business days from the date of the outcome notification. Parties may request to have the time period for submitting an appeal extended to five (5) business days from the date of their review of the audio- recording of the hearing. The Title IX Coordinator or designee will notify the other party in writing when an appeal is filed.

If an appeal is determined by the appeal officer to meet one or more of the bases stated above the appeal will be shared with both parties and both will have five (5) business days to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome. If both the Complainant and the

Respondent appeal, the appeals will be considered concurrently.

The appeal officer will consider the appeal, the statements filed by the parties upon the acceptance of the appeal, and any documentation or evidence pertaining to the original investigation and hearing. The purpose of the appeal is not to re-weigh evidence. If an appeal is granted, the appeal officer will either:

- Issue a decision advising that the appeal was granted and which, if any, sanctions or determinations of responsibility are upheld, overruled, or modified; or
- Remand the case for a new hearing or further investigation if the appeal officer determines that new evidence should be considered or that a procedural error has occurred.

If an appeal is denied or results in no alteration of the original outcome, the parties will be notified and the matter will be closed. When an appeal is remanded for a new hearing, the finding or sanction can be appealed one final time on the grounds listed above and in accordance with these procedures.

Exclusions and Other Provisions

Ensuring Impartiality: Any individual materially involved in the administration of the resolution process may not have nor demonstrate a conflict of interest or bias for a party generally, or for a specific Complainant or Respondent. The parties may, at any time during the resolution process, raise a concern regarding bias or conflict of interest. The Title IX Coordinator will determine whether the concern is reasonable and supportable. If supportable, the Title IX Coordinator will remove that person from the process.

False Allegations and Evidence: Deliberately false and/or malicious accusations under this policy will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action.

External Remedies: Members of the Simon's Rock community are always subject to local, state, and federal laws, and nothing in these procedures is intended to limit or postpone the right of an

individual to file a complaint or charge with appropriate federal, state, or local departments or agencies. An individual is not required to use this complaint resolution procedure before pursuing other remedies. Inquiries or complaints that involve potential violations by Simon's Rock may also be referred to: Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights, 617-289-0111; or The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 800-669-4000.

Reasonably Prompt Timeframes: Simon's Rock will attempt to resolve a Formal Grievance process within one hundred and twenty (120) business days. Both parties will be informed, in writing, if a reasonable delay is to occur. Each party may request a one-time delay in the Formal Grievance Process of up to five (5) days for good cause provided that the requestor provides reasonable notice and the delay does not overly inconvenience other parties. For example, a request to take a five (5) day pause made an hour before a hearing for which multiple parties and their Advisors have traveled to and prepared for shall generally not be granted, while a request for a five (5) day pause in the middle of investigation interviews to allow a party to obtain certain documentary evidence shall generally be granted. The Title IX Coordinator shall have sole judgment to grant further pauses in the process.

Disability Accommodations: This Policy does not alter any institutional obligations under federal disability laws including the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Parties may request reasonable accommodations for disclosed disabilities to the Title IX Coordinator at any point before or during the Formal Grievance Process that do not fundamentally alter the Process.

The Title IX Coordinator will not affirmatively provide disability accommodations that have not been specifically requested by the parties, even where the parties may be receiving accommodations in other institutional programs and activities. If a party or Advisor discloses a disability under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) or Section 504 that requires accommodations, Simon's Rock will work with that party or Advisor to provide a reasonable accommodation. Parties or Advisors may contact

the Title IX Coordinator to disclose a disability and request accommodations. Disclosures and requests must be made timely. Simon's Rock will agree to short delays to ensure access for a covered disability, but this must not be used as a tactic for delay of the proceedings.

Consolidation of Investigations: The Title IX Coordinator reserves the right to consolidate Formal Complaints against more than one Respondent, or by more than one Complainant against one or more Respondents, or by one party against the other party, where the allegations arise out of the same facts or circumstances. The Title IX Coordinator reserves the right to consolidate investigations of a Formal Complaint with investigations under the student code of conduct where the allegations arise out of the same facts or circumstances. If the alleged conduct, if true, includes conduct that would constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment and conduct actionable under the Equity Policy, the Title IX hearing process may be applied in the investigation and adjudication of all of the allegations. When the same set of facts and circumstances gives rise to both a potential violation of the bullying policy in the Academy and a potential violation of the Equity and/or Title IX policies, the investigation may be consolidated and conducted according to the procedures set forth herein.

Effect of Legal Proceedings: Because the standards for finding a violation of criminal law differ from the standards for finding a violation of these policies, criminal investigations are not determinative of whether misconduct, for purposes of these policies, has occurred. Conduct may constitute misconduct under these policies even if law enforcement agencies lack sufficient evidence of a crime or decline to prosecute. The filing of a complaint of misconduct under these policies does not depend on any criminal investigation or proceeding and, except in limited and extenuating circumstances, Simon's Rock will not wait for the conclusion of any criminal investigation or proceedings to commence its own investigation; to implement supportive measures; or to implement disciplinary proceedings.

Withholding Diploma: Simon's Rock may withhold a student's diploma for a specified period of time

and/or deny a student participation in commencement activities if the student has an allegation pending against them. Such action will be subject to the same form of appeal as an Emergency Removal.

Recordkeeping: Simon's Rock will maintain for a period of seven years records of any actions, including any supportive measures, taken in response to a report or Formal Complaint of harassment or discrimination. Additionally, Simon's Rock will maintain for a period of seven years records of each investigation including:

- Any determination regarding responsibility;
- Any audio recording of any hearing;
- Any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the Respondent;
- Any remedies provided to the Complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to Simon's Rock's education program or activity; or
- Any appeal and the result therefrom.

These records will include those resulting from truncated investigations that led to no adjudication because the acts alleged did not constitute a violation of these policies and in which the Formal Complaint (or allegation therein) was dismissed.

Recording: No unauthorized audio or video recording of any kind is permitted during any meeting held pursuant to the procedures outlined in this policy including investigation interviews.

Federal Timely Warning Obligations: Parties reporting sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking should be aware that under the Clery Act, Simon's Rock must issue timely warnings for incidents reported to them that pose a serious or continuing threat of bodily harm or danger to members of the campus community. Simon's Rock will ensure that a Complainant's name and other identifying information is not disclosed, while still providing enough information for community members to make safety decisions

in light of the potential danger.

Federal Statistical Reporting Obligations: Certain campus officials – those deemed Campus Security Authorities – have a duty to report the following for federal statistical reporting purposes (Clery Act) including homicide, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson; hate crimes; domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking; arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for weapons-related law violations, liquor-related law violations, and drug abuse-related law violations. All personally identifiable information is kept private in Clery reports.

Academic Freedom: These policies are not intended to restrict teaching methods or freedom of expression, nor will it be permitted to do so. Offensiveness of conduct, standing alone, is not sufficient for the conduct to constitute prohibited misconduct. The conduct must be sufficiently serious to interfere with an individual's ability to participate in employment or educational programs and activities from both a subjective and objective perspective.

Revision of this Policy and Procedures: These policies and procedures may be amended at any time. Any amendments will be published widely to the Simon's Rock community.

Transcript Notations for Suspension, Expulsion, and Withdrawal: For crimes of violence, Simon's Rock will make a notation on the transcript of students found responsible after a Title IX or Equity process that they were "suspended after a finding of responsibility for a code of conduct violation" or "expelled after a finding of responsibility for a code of conduct violation." If a finding of responsibility is vacated for any reason, any such transcript notation shall be removed. "Crimes of Violence" shall include the conduct violations which correlate with: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson.

Clery Offenses Reporting Table: Massena Campus

Note: Statistics include all reports of Clery crimes occurring within Bard College's Clery Geography. Statistics for Primary Offenses, Sex Offenses, and Violence Against Women Act Offenses reflect the total number of incidents reported, not specifically the number of reporting individuals. Statistics for Liquor, Drug, and Weapons Law Violations reflect the number of individuals involved in reported incidents who were arrested or subject to disciplinary referral.	Geographical Location														
	2022					2023					2024				
	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	TOTAL	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	TOTAL	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	TOTAL
Offense Classification															
<i>Primary Offenses</i>															
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sex Offenses</i>															
Rape	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Total – Sex Offenses	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Violence Against Women Act Offenses</i>															
Stalking	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Liquor, Drug, & Weapons Law Violations</i>															
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrest	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	N/A					N/A					No hate crimes were reported in 2024.				
Hazing Incidents	N/A					N/A					N/A				

Note: The information and statistics above are for Massena Campus in Barrytown, NY. Prior to the move to Massena Campus, Bard College at Simon's Rock published a full Annual Safety and Fire Report for the campus in Great Barrington. The 2024 report (containing 2021, 2022, and 2023 statistics and security information for the now-closed Great Barrington campus) can be found at:

www.simons-rock.edu/why-simons-rock/contact-us/offices-and-departments/security/clery-act.php/

Massena Campus Fire Statistics: 2022, 2023, 2024

Name and Addresses of Facility	2022			2023			2024		
	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Fires	Injuries	Deaths
Massena House 30 Seminary Drive	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Massena Hall 29 Seminary Drive	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0

Massena Campus Detailed Fire Statistics: 2024

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Residential Facilities

Residential Facilities (Name and Address)	Number of Fires in Building	Cause of Fire	Injuries Requiring Treatment at a Medical Facility	Fire-Related Deaths	Value of Damaged Property
Massena House 30 Seminary Drive	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Massena Hall 29 Seminary Drive	1	Unintentional	0	0	\$0-99

Massena Campus Residence Hall Fire Safety Systems

Building Name And Address	Age	Occupancy	Fire Drills	Fire Alarms	Fire Extinguishers	Sprinklered Percentage	Wet/Dry
Massena House 30 Seminary Drive	1886	Dormitory	N/A	YES	YES	YES-100%	W
Massena Hall 29 Seminary Drive	1931	Mixed Use	4	YES	YES	YES-100%	W

BardNYC

Bard NYC New York City, New York

Residential Facilities

As of 2024, Bard NYC provides on-campus housing for students. No fires were reported in these facilities in 2024.

Student Residence Security

The Bard NYC student residence building has Security staff members that are not Bard employees. There is a Security guard on duty 24 hours a day, and Security staff members do rounds of the facility at night. All public spaces are covered by security cameras, which are monitored by the Security desk.

Several Bard NYC staff members live in the student residence and serve in an additional 24/7 on-call role. On-call staff members receive relevant training from offices at Bard's main campus. Bard NYC provides an on-call calendar to Security, and Security staff communicates with on-call staff members to respond to emergencies and other issues.

The New York Police Department does not patrol campus spaces.

Access to and Security of Student Residence

Residents and regular visitors are issued keycards to access the student residence building. Access lists of all residents and outside students and staff who regularly visit the building (have keycards) are provided to Security by Bard College. These lists can be checked to confirm access, and whether a student is a Bard resident. These lists will be updated whenever there are changes.

There is no public access to the student residence. All students, staff, and faculty must enter through

the front entrance and both swipe in and show their Bard College ID card to enter. Anyone not on the access list must sign in as a guest of either a student or staff member. Residents or staff must meet their guest(s) at the Security desk to sign them in. Residents are not permitted to pass their ID and/or keycard to anyone, including guests, allowing them to gain access to the facility.

Access to and Security of Classroom Building

The BGIA classroom/office building in Manhattan is open to the public during regular business hours. This space has a doorman and stationary guards posted for security.

Reporting a Crime

Crimes in progress and emergencies should be reported to 911. The New York Police Department provides emergency and non-emergency assistance as requested and appropriate. Additionally, Bard NYC staff can assist any member of the Bard community with filing a non-emergency police report.

Emergency Response

In the event of an immediate emergency, Security will call 911 for response from the appropriate agencies. After calling 911, Security will notify the on-call staff member as soon as possible. For less immediate situations that do not require a response from police or other emergency services, Security will contact the on-call staff member to relay information about the circumstances, including the name and/or contact information for the individual(s) raising the concern.

Security will fill out an incident report for any

incident involving a resident(s) or guests and email it to appropriate Bard College staff members.

Timely Warning and Emergency Communication

The Executive Director, Director of Educational Programs, Residence Life Manager, or their designees make decisions to issue a timely warning or emergency notification. Bard NYC distributes notifications via email or text messages.

Title IX and VAWA Reporting and Resources

All students receive an orientation that includes an overview of Bard's Title IX Policy, appropriate behavior, reporting mechanisms, and resources.

A student may discuss their concerns or make a report to the Director of Student Affairs, the Deputy Director, or the BGIA Director, who can assist them in contacting Bard College's Title IX Coordinator. Any member of the BGIA community may contact the Title IX Coordinator directly. Employees may also contact Human Resources.

Any member of the community who wishes to file a report of gender-based misconduct may do so by contacting Jacob Testa, J.D., Title IX Coordinator, who can discuss options for reporting and assist with numerous other resources to offer support and assistance. Reports can be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator by email (titleix@bard.edu), phone (845-758-7542), or the online form (www.tinyurl.com/BardTitleIX).

Bard College strongly recommends reading its full Gender-Based Misconduct Policy, found online at www.bard.edu/nondiscrimination/policies.

Clery Offenses Reporting Table: Bard NYC

Note: Statistics include all reports of Clery crimes occurring within Bard College's Clery Geography. Statistics for Primary Offenses, Sex Offenses, and Violence Against Women Act Offenses reflect the total number of incidents reported, not specifically the number of reporting individuals. Statistics for Liquor, Drug, and Weapons Law Violations reflect the number of individuals involved in reported incidents who were arrested or subject to disciplinary referral.	Geographical Location														
	2022					2023					2024				
	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	TOTAL	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	TOTAL	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	TOTAL
Offense Classification															
<i>Primary Offenses</i>															
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	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	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2	0	0	0	2	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
<i>Sex Offenses</i>															
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
Total – Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Violence Against Women Act Offenses</i>															
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Liquor, Drug, & Weapons Law Violations</i>															
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	No hate crimes were reported in 2022.					No hate crimes were reported in 2023.					No hate crimes were reported in 2024.				
Hazing Incidents	N/A					N/A					N/A				



**Bard Graduate Center (BGC)
New York City, New York**

Reporting a Crime

Crimes in progress and emergencies should be reported to 911. The New York Police Department 20th Precinct provides both emergency and non-emergency assistance as requested and appropriate. Additionally, non-emergency crimes may be reported to the BGC Security Director, who can assist any member of the Bard community with filing a police report.

**Timely Warning and
Emergency Communication**

The Chief Operating Officer (COO) or designee makes decisions to issue a timely warning or emergency notification. They are distributed by the COO or the Security Director or designees. Notifications are made via email or text messages, if the community member provides text information. Voice directives over a PA system, bells, sirens, signage, or strobe lights may be activated.

Access to and Security of Facilities

The Bard Graduate Center campus facilities are open to the public during regular business hours. BGC has security guards that are both posted and patrolling. Posted guards are located at security stations at the entrance of all BGC buildings; routine patrols are made during assigned work tours. The New York Police Department does not patrol the campus, except at the request of the Security Director.

Residential Facilities

There are no residential facilities affiliated with the Bard Graduate Center.

Title IX and VAWA Reporting and Resources

All graduate students complete a Sexual Assault Prevention online training module, which includes information on consent, the role of drugs and alcohol, domestic and dating violence, bystander intervention, resources, and the Bard College Gender-Based Misconduct Policy.

Any member of the community who wishes to file a report of gender-based misconduct may do so by contacting Jacob Testa, J.D., Title IX Coordinator, who can discuss options for reporting and assist with numerous other resources to offer support and assistance. Reports can be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator by email (titleix@bard.edu), phone (845-758-7542), or the online form (www.tinyurl.com/BardTitleIX).

Bard College strongly recommends reading its full Gender-Based Misconduct Policy, found online at www.bard.edu/nondiscrimination/policies.

Clery Offenses Reporting Table: Bard Graduate Center (BGC)

Note: Statistics include all reports of Clery crimes occurring within Bard College's Clery Geography. Statistics for Primary Offenses, Sex Offenses, and Violence Against Women Act Offenses reflect the total number of incidents reported, not specifically the number of reporting individuals. Statistics for Liquor, Drug, and Weapons Law Violations reflect the number of individuals involved in reported incidents who were arrested or subject to disciplinary referral.	Geographical Location														
	2022					2023					2024				
	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	TOTAL	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	TOTAL	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	TOTAL
Offense Classification															
<i>Primary Offenses</i>															
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	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
<i>Sex Offenses</i>															
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
Total – Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Violence Against Women Act Offenses</i>															
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Liquor, Drug, & Weapons Law Violations</i>															
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	No hate crimes were reported in 2022.					No hate crimes were reported in 2023.					No hate crimes were reported in 2024.				
Hazing Incidents	N/A					N/A					N/A				

Longy

School of Music

of Bard College

Longy School of Music of Bard College Cambridge, Massachusetts

Reporting a Crime

Crimes in progress and emergencies should be reported to 911. The Cambridge Massachusetts Police Department provides both emergency and non-emergency assistance as requested and appropriate. Additionally, non-emergency crimes may be reported to the Facilities Manager who can assist any member of the Bard community with filing a police report.

Timely Warning and Emergency Communication

The Longy School of Music of Bard College uses the Rave Security Alert system to issue timely warnings and emergency notifications. Notifications go out on all electronic devices and are sent by the Facilities Manager and IT Manager.

Access to and Security of Facilities

Campus facilities are open to the public during regular business hours. Staff members are expected to report any unusual circumstances. The Cambridge Massachusetts Police Department does not patrol or provide security for the Longy campus.

Residential Facilities

There are no residential facilities affiliated with the Bard College Longy School of Music.

Immediate Medical Attention

Every victim has the option to seek treatment for injuries sustained during an incident of sexual misconduct, preventative treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, and other health services. A medical exam is also an important way for a health provider to properly collect and preserve evidence of sexual misconduct.

The Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) program delivers the highest level of care to sexual assault victims accessing hospital emergency departments, 24 hours a day. They are currently available at designated hospitals in all regions of the state. In the Cambridge area, they may be available at Boston Medical Center, Massachusetts General Hospital, Beth Israel, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Newton-Wellesley Hospital, Cambridge Hospital and Children's Hospital Boston. For information on SANE hospitals, contact the Boston Area Rape Crisis Center hotline at 617-492-RAPE (7273) or 800-841-8371. For immediate medical attention, Longy community members also may contact any of the following:

- Dial 911 for local emergency services
- Cambridge Hospital, 1493 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, 617-665-1000
- Mt. Auburn Hospital, 330 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, 617-499-5025
- Somerville Hospital, 230 Highland Avenue, Somerville, 617-591-4500

Resources Available for Victim Assistance

Any member of the Longy community who believes he or she has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking is encouraged to seek immediate assistance through at least one of the resources listed below.

Confidential Resources

The following resources are required by law to keep all communications confidential without an individual's express consent to release information or as otherwise required by law.

Alison Mamatey LCMHC-10
Concord Avenue
Cambridge MA 02138
617-207-4048
alisonmtherapy@gmail.com

Other Longy Resources

Longy offers several resources that, while not legally bound by confidentiality, will endeavor to maintain individual privacy.

- Title IX Coordinator
- Dean of the Conservatory
- Acting Human Resources Manager

Other Off-Campus Resources

- Battered Women's Legal Assistance Project, (617) 367-8544
- Boston Area Rape Crisis Center- 617-492-RAPE (7273) or 800-841-8371
- SafeLink Statewide Domestic Violence Hotline- (877) 785-2020
- National Domestic Violence Hotline- (800) 799-SAFE (7233)
- Victim Resource Center of Cambridge Health Alliance- (617) 665-2992

Title IX and VAWA Reporting and Resources

Any member of the community who wishes to file a report of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault among members of the Longy community may do so by following the procedures outlined below. Any Longy administrator, faculty, or staff member with knowledge of sexual misconduct occurring among members of the Longy community must contact the Title IX Coordinator to file a report. Individuals who wish to submit a report, or have questions regarding the reporting procedures for sexual

misconduct, may meet in person or talk by telephone with the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, to discuss the process, policies, resources, their institutional rights, as well as rights for reporting to the local authorities. They may also discuss options for no contact notices through Longy or local law enforcement and orders of protection through the court system. When information pertaining to specific incidents of alleged gender-based misconduct is shared, the Title IX Coordinator will attempt to protect the privacy of all parties involved, but is required to initiate a preliminary inquiry and determine what, if any, further investigation is warranted. However, this does not mean a formal investigation is automatically initiated.

Reports can be submitted by contacting the Title IX Coordinators:

Sarah Walsh
Director of Human Resources
Longy School of Music of Bard College
27 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
617-831-1802
swalsh@longy.edu

Ann Welch
Chief Operating Officer
Longy School of Music of Bard College
27 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
617-831-1805
awelch@longy.edu

Anonymous Reporting

Anonymous reports may be submitted to Human Resources through campus or regular mail. Due to restricted identifying information, Longy's ability to investigate and respond to anonymous complaints may be limited.

Criminal Reporting

Individuals have the right to decide whether or not to file a report with the Massachusetts State Police or the local enforcement agency where the misconduct occurred. The Title IX Coordinator is available to assist individuals in the process of reporting criminal complaints. What constitutes a criminal act will be defined by the penal code of

the jurisdiction in which the misconduct allegedly occurred. Longy's internal system and the legal system have investigation processes that work independently of each other and can happen concurrently. The burden of proof in a criminal proceeding is different than the burden of proof mandated by law for violations of Title IX.

To file a criminal report, individuals may contact:

- Massachusetts State Police- (508) 820-2300
- Cambridge Police Department- (617) 349-3300
- Title IX Coordinator- (617) 876-0956 x1793
- Any other appropriate law enforcement agency

If sexual assault occurs, it is important to seek medical care to preserve as much evidence as possible. Preserving evidence of the assault through examination is critical to supporting a criminal prosecution. Victims are encouraged to seek treatment through the SANE program. For information on SANE hospitals, contact the Boston Area Rape Crisis Center hotline at 617-492-RAPE (7273) or 800-841-8371.

State Definitions of Domestic and Dating Violence

Massachusetts law prohibits "abuse" between "family or household members". "Abuse" includes attempting to cause or causing physical harm, placing another in fear of imminent serious physical harm, or causing another to engage involuntarily in sexual relations by force, threat, or duress. "Family or household members" are persons who are or were married to one another, are or were residing together in the same household, are or were related by blood or marriage, having a child in common, or are or have been in a substantive dating or engagement relationship, which shall be adjudged by a district, probate, or Boston municipal court. In determining whether a dating relationship renders participants "family or household members," courts will consider the length of time of the relationship, the type of relationship, the frequency of interaction between the parties, and, if the relationship has been terminated by either person, the length of time elapsed since the termination of the relationship.

State Definition of Stalking

Bard College

Massachusetts law defines stalking as willfully and maliciously engaging in a knowing pattern of conduct or series of acts over a period of time directed at a specific person which seriously alarms or annoys that person and would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress and makes a threat with the intent to place the person in imminent fear of death or bodily injury. Stalking may include conduct, acts, or threats conducted by mail, telephone, facsimile, electronic mail, internet communications, instant messages, or in any other manner by telephonic or telecommunication device or electronic communication device.

State Definition of Consent

In Massachusetts, it is illegal to have sex under any circumstances with someone who is incapable of giving consent due to incapacity or impairment. Incapacity or impairment may be caused by intoxication or drugs, or because a victim is underage, mentally impaired, unconscious or asleep. For purposes of this policy, consent is a clear, unambiguous, knowing, informed, and voluntary agreement between all participants to engage in sexual activity. Consent is active, not passive. Silence or lack of resistance cannot be interpreted as consent. Seeking and having consent accepted is the responsibility of the person(s) initiating each specific sexual act regardless of whether the person initiating the act is under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Consent to any sexual act or prior consensual sexual activity between or with any party does not constitute consent to any other sexual act. The definition of consent does not vary based upon a participant's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time. When consent is withdrawn or cannot be given, sexual activity must stop. Consent cannot be given when it is the result of any coercion, intimidation, force, or threat of harm.

Institutional Investigation Procedures

Employee reports of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault will be investigated in a thorough, reliable, impartial, and prompt fashion, with the goal of completing the process as expeditiously as possible and the intention to complete same within 60 days of

notice to Longy, if possible. Any deviation from the 60-day time frame will be communicated promptly to both parties. The respondent and complainant will be contacted separately by the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, to review Longy's policy and procedures and the parties' respective rights. The Title IX Coordinator is available for communication and review of the process throughout the investigation.

Both the complainant and the respondent may have an advisor of their choice, including an attorney, guiding them and present throughout the complaint process, during the investigation, and during the appeal process, as applicable. No party's advisor, however, may speak on that party's behalf during the investigation.

The Title IX Coordinator, or designee, serving as the initial intake officer, will document the statements of both the complainant and the respondent. The complainant and respondent will be afforded at least three (3) business days' advance notice of these initial intake meetings. These statements will then be reviewed by the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, in consultation with their supervisor, to make a determination as to whether or not the allegations potentially constitute a violation of this policy. They may seek additional information to assist in this determination. If a determination is made that the allegations assert a violation of this policy, the matter will move forward into the formal investigation phase.

Formal investigations are conducted by trained investigators who are not employees of Longy, but who are retained by Longy to conduct a full and complete investigation. The investigator will gather information and interview the complainant, respondent, and any witnesses who have material knowledge of the alleged incident(s). Since an investigator does not have the power of subpoena, the evidence gathered by the investigator is restricted to that which is voluntarily submitted.

The investigator will issue a written report of findings to the President of Longy. This report will discuss the evidence submitted and the investigator's opinion as to whether or not the preponderance of the evidence supports a determination that there was a violation of the

Longy's sexual misconduct policy. The President, or designee, will review the report and make a determination of outcome along with the sanctions, if any, to be imposed. The President, or designee, may consult with Judy Bose, Dean of the Conservatory, Title IX Coordinator, counsel, or others with specific knowledge or expertise. The President's determination will be shared with the Title IX Coordinator, who will share the outcome with both parties.

Institutional Investigation Notice Procedures

Every effort will be made to ensure that both the complainant and respondent are updated at various points during the investigation. Both the complainant and the respondent are notified in writing when a complaint or report is being formally investigated and will be told the nature of the allegations being investigated, and if the alleged violations are modified or changed. Both parties will be notified when the investigation interviews conclude and the report has been sent to the President, or designee. Both parties will be notified in writing of the outcome, and of any sanctions or directives that are imposed, as well as the right to appeal the outcome and the procedures for such appeal.

Potential Outcomes of Institutional Investigation

An individual who has been found to have violated Longy's sexual misconduct policy may be subject to outcomes including, but not limited to, reprimand/warning, disciplinary probation, educational programming involving sexual misconduct awareness, community restitution, prohibition from certain Longy facilities and/or activities, disciplinary leave of absence, suspension, expulsion, termination, a combination of these, or any sanction deemed just and proper.

Sanctioning outcomes/parameters may be impacted by the following criteria, without limitation: severity of violation, motivation of behavior, disciplinary record, and impact of safety concerns to the greater campus community. Longy's ability to sanction or otherwise discipline visitors, guests, and contractors may be limited. Longy will endeavor to respond to such violations to the extent possible, practical, and reasonable.

Institutional Investigation Appeals Process

Any request to appeal may be submitted, in writing, within five (5) business days from the date of notification of outcome. The grounds on which an appeal may be based are:

- Evidence of procedural or material error which could impact the outcome;
- Substantial new evidence now available, which was unavailable at the time of the investigation, which could impact the outcome.

The appeal request should be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator for initial review and determination of whether the appeal is timely and within limited grounds. If the appeal is found to be ineligible or not timely, the original finding and sanctions will stand and the decision is final.

If the appeal is proper, both parties will be notified and informed of the grounds for the appeal. If sanctions have been imposed they will remain in place during the appeal process. If both the complainant and the respondent appeal, the appeals will be considered concurrently. If the appeal is proper, a copy of the appeal will be provided to the other party, who will then be given three (3) business days to submit a written response, which will also be exchanged.

Any statements and evidence submitted will be

reviewed by a committee of the Board of Governors, or designee. If the appeal is denied, the parties will be notified and the matter closed. If the Board of Governors, or designee, determines that it needs additional information, it may refer the matter back for further investigation. If returned for further investigation, the process will recommence at the formal investigation stage as previously described herein, or as directed by the Board of Governors, or designee. If the appeal is granted, the committee from the Board of Governors, or designee, will issue a decision advising that the appeal was granted and which, if any, sanctions or penalties are upheld, overruled, modified, or returned to the President of Longy, or designee, for reconsideration. The Title IX Coordinator will notify the complainant and the respondent, in writing, of the decisions involving the appeal as well as the disposition.

Clery Offenses Reporting Table: Longy School of Music of Bard College

Note: Statistics include all reports of Clery crimes occurring within Bard College's Clery Geography. Statistics for Primary Offenses, Sex Offenses, and Violence Against Women Act Offenses reflect the total number of incidents reported, not specifically the number of reporting individuals. Statistics for Liquor, Drug, and Weapons Law Violations reflect the number of individuals involved in reported incidents who were arrested or subject to disciplinary referral.	Geographical Location														
	2022					2023					2024				
	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	TOTAL	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	TOTAL	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	TOTAL
Offense Classification															
<i>Primary Offenses</i>															
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	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
<i>Sex Offenses</i>															
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
Total – Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Violence Against Women Act Offenses</i>															
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Liquor, Drug, & Weapons Law Violations</i>															
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	No hate crimes were reported in 2022.					No hate crimes were reported in 2023.					No hate crimes were reported in 2024.				
Hazing Incidents	N/A					N/A					N/A				

Bard College Berlin

A LIBERAL ARTS UNIVERSITY

Bard College Berlin
Berlin, Germany

Access to and Security of Facilities

Bard College Berlin campus facilities can be entered by all community members with the use of a magnetic chip key during normal business hours. These chip keys are programmed so that – outside of these business hours – each person only has access to the facilities they have been granted permission to enter (e.g. dorms for students, administrative facilities for administrative staff). Overnight guests do not receive a chip key and only get access to the residential facilities via their host.

During the night and on weekends, campus grounds are regularly patrolled by security guards belonging to an independent security company (Securitas). In cases of burglary or trespassing, Securitas can be reached at 0800-10-66245 (24 hours). The local police department patrols the campus. The patrolling schedule cannot be controlled by or known to Bard College Berlin.

Residential Facilities

Bard College Berlin owns five residential buildings in total used as student dormitories and can house approximately 120 students. The dorm buildings are all located on the Bard College Berlin campus in Niederschönhausen, 13156 Berlin: Treskowstraße 25 (front building), Treskowstraße 25 (back building), Waldstraße 15, Waldstraße 16, and Kuckhoffstraße 24.

These can only be entered by the Residential Life staff, cleaning staff, and the students living in these dormitories or those who have been granted access to its facilities. All overnight guests have to be registered to the Residential Life team (including their passport number) 72 hours prior to their arrival. Guests may not stay on campus for more

than 7 days. Registered guests are only granted access to the residential facilities by their respective host students.

Reporting a Crime

Crimes in progress and emergencies should be made by contacting the Police at the central telephone number 110 or directly with the local Police Department (*Direktion 1 - Abschnitt 13*) in Berlin-Pankow at 030 4664113700. The address of the local police department is Hadlichstraße 37-42, 13187 Berlin. The Head of Student Life – or in case of absence, a designee – would assist if a student or employee needed assistance making a police report.

Timely Warning and Emergency Communication

In the event that timely warnings or emergency notifications need to be made, members of the campus community are contacted via email. The Managing Director decides to issue the notification and sends it out via email. In the Managing Director's absence, the Dean, the Associate Dean, or a member of Student Life staff decides to issue the notification and sends it out via email. In addition, wherever possible, members of the campus community receive a text message. Cell phone numbers for participation in the text message alert system are collected via an electronic questionnaire during orientation. The Head of IT or designee sends out the text message, after communicating with the person sending out the email correspondence.

Essential Fire and Safety Information: Information on evacuation procedures and on all fire and safety regulations is provided in the orientation given by the Site Manager at the beginning of the academic

year. Any questions concerning these procedures should be addressed to l.koehler@berlin.bard.edu or +49 178 3564295. Evacuation and basic safety information is also posted in the dormitories and in each Bard College Berlin building.

Title IX and VAWA Reporting and Resources

Student orientation for each new student cohort (including visiting and transfer students) includes information on Title IX reporting procedures and local resources for victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking, and the Bard College Gender-Based Misconduct policy.

Any member of the community who wishes to file a report of gender-based misconduct may do so by contacting the Title IX Coordinator at Bard College in Annandale (titleix@bard.edu). Should a report be made to Student Life staff member(s) at Bard College Berlin, they will provide the reporting student or employee with information on their rights to file a criminal report and the importance to seek medical care at a hospital or doctor's office within 96 hours of a sexual assault. Further, the Student Life staff member(s) will provide the victim with information on confidential physical and mental health resources on campus and off campus in Berlin. Reports made to Student Life staff members will be shared with the Title IX Coordinator in Annandale.

If a student or employee chose to report to both the Title IX Coordinator and Student Life staff, the Student Life staff member(s) whom the student chose to report to would also offer their assistance in contacting or accompanying the student to physical and mental health providers or the local police, should the student decide to file a criminal report.

Interim Measures: Individuals who have been involved in an incident of gender-based misconduct, including Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, have a right, regardless of their decision to file a formal complaint, to request interim measures such as: restrictions on contact between the complainant and respondent; restrictions from areas on campus; removal or relocation from residential areas, classroom environments, or employment locations; temporary suspensions (of respondents); academic accommodations in the form of tutoring, independent study, or course withdrawal without academic penalty.

Bard College strongly recommends reading its full Gender-Based Misconduct Policy, found online at www.bard.edu/nondiscrimination/policies.

Clery Offenses Reporting Table: Bard College Berlin

Note: Statistics include all reports of Clery crimes occurring within Bard College's Clery Geography. Statistics for Primary Offenses, Sex Offenses, and Violence Against Women Act Offenses reflect the total number of incidents reported, not specifically the number of reporting individuals. Statistics for Liquor, Drug, and Weapons Law Violations reflect the number of individuals involved in reported incidents who were arrested or subject to disciplinary referral.	Geographical Location														
	2022					2023					2024				
	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	TOTAL	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	TOTAL	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	TOTAL
Offense Classification															
<i>Primary Offenses</i>															
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	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
<i>Sex Offenses</i>															
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
Total – Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Violence Against Women Act Offenses</i>															
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Liquor, Drug, & Weapons Law Violations</i>															
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	No hate crimes were reported in 2022.					One case of simple assault characterized by national origin bias on public property.					No hate crimes were reported in 2024.				
Hazing Incidents	N/A					N/A					N/A				

Appendix #6: New York Penal Law – Sex Offenses

Section	Offense	Class
130.05	Sex offenses; lack of consent.	
130.10	Sex offenses; limitation; defenses.	
130.16	Sex offenses; corroboration.	
130.20	Sexual misconduct.	A MISD
130.25	Rape in the third degree.	E FELONY
130.30	Rape in the second degree.	D FELONY
130.35	Rape in the first degree.	B FELONY
130.40	Criminal Sexual Act in the third degree.	E FELONY
130.45	Criminal Sexual Act in the second degree.	D FELONY
130.50	Criminal Sexual Act in the first degree.	B FELONY
130.52	Forcible touching.	A MISD
130.53	Persistent sexual abuse.	E FELONY
130.55	Sexual abuse in the third degree.	B MISD
130.60	Sexual abuse in the second degree.	A MISD
130.65	Sexual abuse in the first degree.	D FELONY
130.65a	Aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree.	E FELONY
130.66	Aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree.	D FELONY
130.67	Aggravated sexual abuse in the second degree.	C FELONY
130.70	Aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree.	B FELONY
130.75	Course of sexual conduct against a child in the first degree.	B FELONY
130.80	Course of sexual conduct against a child in the second degree.	D FELONY
130.85	Female genital mutilation.	E FELONY
130.90	Facilitating a sex offense with a controlled substance.	D FELONY
130.91	Sexually motivated felony.	
130.92	Sentencing.	
130.95	Predatory sexual assault.	A-II FELONY
130.96	Predatory sexual assault against a child.	A-II FELONY

S 130.00 Sex offenses; definitions of terms.

The following definitions are applicable to this article:

1. "Sexual intercourse" has its ordinary meaning and occurs upon any penetration, however slight.
2. (a) "Oral sexual conduct" means conduct between persons consisting of contact between the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the anus, or the mouth and the vulva or vagina.
(b) "Anal sexual conduct" means conduct between persons consisting of contact between the penis and anus.
3. "Sexual contact" means any touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of a person for the purpose of gratifying sexual desire of either party. It includes the touching of the actor by the victim, as well as the touching of the victim by the actor, whether directly or through clothing, as well as the emission of ejaculate by the actor upon any part of the victim, clothed or unclothed.
4. For the purposes of this article "married" means the existence of the relationship between the actor and the victim as spouses which is recognized by law at the time the actor commits an offense proscribed by this article against the victim.
5. "Mentally disabled" means that a person suffers from a mental disease or defect which renders him or her incapable of appraising the nature of his or her conduct.

6. "Mentally incapacitated" means that a person is rendered temporarily incapable of appraising or controlling his conduct owing to the influence of a narcotic or intoxicating substance administered to him without his consent, or to any other act committed upon him without his consent.
7. "Physically helpless" means that a person is unconscious or for any other reason is physically unable to communicate unwillingness to an act.
8. "Forcible compulsion" means to compel by either:
 - (a) Use of physical force; or
 - (b) A threat, express or implied, which places a person in fear of immediate death or physical injury to himself, herself or another person, or in fear that he, she or another person will immediately be kidnapped.
9. "Foreign object" means any instrument or article which, when inserted in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus, is capable of causing physical injury.
10. "Sexual conduct" means sexual intercourse, oral sexual conduct, anal sexual conduct, aggravated sexual contact, or sexual contact.
11. "Aggravated sexual contact" means inserting, other than for a valid medical purpose, a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of a child, thereby causing physical injury to such child.
12. "Health care provider" means any person who is, or is required to be, licensed or registered or holds himself or herself out to be licensed or registered, or provides services as if he or she were licensed or registered in the profession of medicine, chiropractic, dentistry or podiatry under any of the following: article one hundred thirty-one, one hundred thirty-two, one hundred thirty-three, or one hundred forty-one of the education law.
13. "Mental health care provider" shall mean a licensed physician, licensed psychologist, registered professional nurse, licensed clinical social worker or a licensed master social worker under the supervision of a physician, psychologist or licensed clinical social worker.

S 130.05 Sex offenses; lack of consent.

1. Whether or not specifically stated, it is an element of every offense defined in this article

that the sexual act was committed without consent of the victim.

2. Lack of consent results from:
 - (a) Forcible compulsion; or
 - (b) Incapacity to consent; or
 - (c) Where the offense charged is sexual abuse or forcible touching, any circumstances, in addition to forcible compulsion or incapacity to consent, in which the victim does not expressly or impliedly acquiesce in the actor's conduct; or
 - (d) Where the offense charged is rape in the third degree as defined in subdivision three of section 130.25, or criminal sexual act in the third degree as defined in subdivision three of section 130.40, in addition to forcible compulsion, circumstances under which, at the time of the act of intercourse, oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct, the victim clearly expressed that he or she did not consent to engage in such act, and a reasonable person in the actor's situation would have understood such person's words and acts as an expression of lack of consent to such act under all the circumstances.
3. A person is deemed incapable of consent when he or she is:
 - (a) Less than seventeen years old; or
 - (b) Mentally disabled; or
 - (c) Mentally incapacitated; or
 - (d) Physically helpless; or
 - (e) Committed to the care and custody or supervision of the state department of corrections and community supervision or a hospital, as such term is defined in subdivision two of section four hundred of the correction law, and the actor is an employee who knows or reasonably should know that such person is committed to the care and custody or supervision of such department or hospital. For purposes of this paragraph, "employee" means
 - (i) an employee of the state department of corrections and community supervision who, as part of his or her employment, performs duties: (A) in a state correctional facility in which the victim is confined at the time of the offense consisting of providing custody, medical or mental health services, counseling services, educational programs, vocational training, institutional parole services or direct supervision to inmates; or (B) of supervising

persons released on community supervision and supervises the victim at the time of the offense or has supervised the victim and the victim is still under community supervision at the time of the offense; or (ii) An employee of the office of mental health who, as part of his or her employment, performs duties in a state correctional facility or hospital, as such term is defined in subdivision two of section four hundred of the correction law in which the inmate is confined at the time of the offense, consisting of providing custody, medical or mental health services, or direct supervision to such inmates; or (iii) a person, including a volunteer, providing direct services to inmates in a state correctional facility in which the victim is confined at the time of the offense pursuant to a contractual arrangement with the state department of corrections and community supervision or, in the case of a volunteer, a written agreement with such department, provided that the person received written notice concerning the provisions of this paragraph; or

(f) Committed to the care and custody of a local correctional facility, as such term is defined in subdivision two of section forty of the correction law, 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 facility. For purposes of this paragraph, "employee" means an employee of the local correctional facility where the person is committed who performs professional duties consisting of providing custody, medical or mental health services, counseling services, educational services, or vocational training for inmates. For purposes of this paragraph, "employee" shall also mean a person, including a volunteer or a government employee of the state department of corrections and community supervision or a local health, education or probation agency, providing direct services to inmates in the local correctional facility in which the victim is confined at the time of the offense pursuant to a contractual arrangement with the local correctional department or, in the case of such a volunteer or government employee, a written agreement with such department, provided that such person received written

notice concerning the provisions of this paragraph; or

(g) Committed to or placed with the office of children and family services and in residential care, and the actor is an employee, not married to such person, who knows or reasonably should know that such person is committed to or placed with such office of children and family services and in residential care. For purposes of this paragraph, "employee" means an employee of the office of children and family services or of a residential facility in which such person is committed to or placed at the time of the offense who, as part of his or her employment, performs duties consisting of providing custody, medical or mental health services, counseling services, educational services, vocational training, or direct supervision to persons committed to or placed in a residential facility operated by the office of children and family services; or

(h) A client or patient and the actor is a health care provider or mental health care provider charged with rape in the third degree as defined in section 130.25, criminal sexual act in the third degree as defined in section 130.40, aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree as defined in section 130.65-a, or sexual abuse in the third degree as defined in section 130.55, and the act of sexual conduct occurs during a treatment session, consultation, interview, or examination; or

(i) A resident or inpatient of a residential facility operated, licensed or certified by (i) the office of mental health; (ii) the office for people with developmental disabilities; or (iii) the office of alcoholism and substance abuse services, and the actor is an employee of the facility not married to such resident or inpatient. For purposes of this paragraph, "employee" means either: an employee of the agency operating the residential facility, who knows or reasonably should know that such person is a resident or inpatient of such facility and who provides direct care services, case management services, medical or other clinical services, habilitative services or direct supervision of the residents in the facility in which the resident resides; or an officer or other employee, consultant, contractor or volunteer of the residential facility, who knows

or reasonably should know that the person is a resident of such facility and who is in direct contact with residents or inpatients; provided, however, that the provisions of this paragraph shall only apply to a consultant, contractor or volunteer providing services pursuant to a contractual arrangement with the agency operating the residential facility or, in the case of a volunteer, a written agreement with such facility, provided that the person received written notice concerning the provisions of this paragraph; provided further, however, "employee" shall not include a person with a developmental disability who is or was receiving services and is also an employee of a service provider and who has sexual contact with another service recipient who is a consenting adult who has consented to such contact.

S 130.10 Sex offenses; limitation; defenses.

1. In any prosecution under this article in which the victim's lack of consent is based solely upon his or her incapacity to consent because he or she was mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated or physically helpless, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant, at the time he or she engaged in the conduct constituting the offense, did not know of the facts or conditions responsible for such incapacity to consent.
2. Conduct performed for a valid medical or mental health care purpose shall not constitute a violation of any section of this article in which incapacity to consent is based on the circumstances set forth in paragraph (h) of subdivision three of section 130.05 of this article.
3. In any prosecution for the crime of rape in the third degree as defined in section 130.25, criminal sexual act in the third degree as defined in section 130.40, aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree as defined in section 130.65-a, or sexual abuse in the third degree as defined in section 130.55 in which incapacity to consent is based on the circumstances set forth in paragraph (h) of subdivision three of section 130.05 of this article it shall be an affirmative defense that the client or patient consented to such conduct charged after

having been expressly advised by the health care or mental health care provider that such conduct was not performed for a valid medical purpose.

4. In any prosecution under this article in which the victim's lack of consent is based solely on his or her incapacity to consent because he or she was less than seventeen years old, mentally disabled, a client or patient and the actor is a health care provider, or committed to the care and custody or supervision of the state department of corrections and community supervision or a hospital and the actor is an employee, it shall be a defense that the defendant was married to the victim as defined in subdivision four of section 130.00 of this article.

S 130.16 Sex offenses; corroboration.

A person shall not be convicted of any offense defined in this article of which lack of consent is an element but results solely from incapacity to consent because of the victim's mental defect, or mental incapacity, or an attempt to commit the same, solely on the testimony of the victim, unsupported by other evidence tending to:

- (a) Establish that an attempt was made to engage the victim in sexual intercourse, oral sexual conduct, anal sexual conduct, or sexual contact, as the case may be, at the time of the occurrence; and
- (b) Connect the defendant with the commission of the offense or attempted offense.

S 130.20 Sexual misconduct.

A person is guilty of sexual misconduct when:

1. He or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person without such person's consent; or
2. He or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person without such person's consent; or
3. He or she engages in sexual conduct with an animal or a dead human body.

S 130.25 Rape in the third degree.

A person is guilty of rape in the third degree when:

1. He or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old;
2. Being twenty-one years old or more, he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than seventeen years old; or
3. He or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person without such person's consent where such lack of consent is by reason of some factor other than incapacity to consent.

S 130.30 Rape in the second degree.

A person is guilty of rape in the second degree when:

1. Being eighteen years old or more, he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than fifteen years old; or
2. He or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. It shall be an affirmative defense to the crime of rape in the second degree as defined in subdivision one of this section that the defendant was less than four years older than the victim at the time of the act.

S 130.35 Rape in the first degree.

A person is guilty of rape in the first degree when he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person:

1. By forcible compulsion; or
2. Who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or
3. Who is less than eleven years old; or
4. Who is less than thirteen years old and the actor is eighteen years old or more.

S 130.40 Criminal sexual act in the third degree.

A person is guilty of criminal sexual act in the third degree when:

1. He or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with a person who is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old;
2. Being twenty-one years old or more, he or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with a person less than seventeen years old; or
3. He or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person without such person's consent where such lack of consent is by reason of some factor other than incapacity to consent.

S 130.45 Criminal sexual act in the second degree.

A person is guilty of criminal sexual act in the second degree when:

1. Being eighteen years old or more, he or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person less than fifteen years old; or
2. He or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. It shall be an affirmative defense to the crime of criminal sexual act in the second degree as defined in subdivision one of this section that the defendant was less than four years older than the victim at the time of the act.

S 130.50 Criminal sexual act in the first degree.

A person is guilty of criminal sexual act in the first degree when he or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person:

1. By forcible compulsion; or
2. Who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or
3. Who is less than eleven years old; or
4. Who is less than thirteen years old and the actor is eighteen years old or more.

S 130.52 Forcible touching.

A person is guilty of forcible touching when such person intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose:

1. Forcibly touches the sexual or other intimate parts of another person for the purpose of degrading or abusing such person, or for the purpose of gratifying the actor's sexual desire; or
2. Subjects another person to sexual contact for the purpose of gratifying the actor's sexual desire and with intent to degrade or abuse such other person while such other person is a passenger on a bus, train, or subway car operated by any transit agency, authority or company, public or private, whose operation is authorized by New York state or any of its political subdivisions. For the purposes of this section, forcible touching includes squeezing, grabbing or pinching.

S 130.53 Persistent sexual abuse.

A person is guilty of persistent sexual abuse when he or she commits the crime of forcible touching, as defined in section 130.52 of this article, sexual abuse in the third degree, as defined in section 130.55 of this article, or sexual abuse in the second degree, as defined in section 130.60 of this article, and, within the previous ten year period, excluding any time during which such person was incarcerated for any reason, has been convicted two or more times, in separate criminal transactions for which sentence was imposed on separate occasions, of forcible touching, as defined in section 130.52 of this article, sexual abuse in the third degree as defined in section 130.55 of this article, sexual abuse in the second degree, as defined in section 130.60 of this article, or any offense defined in this article, of which the commission or attempted commission thereof is a felony.

S 130.55 Sexual abuse in the third degree.

A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the third degree when he or she subjects another person to sexual contact without the latter's consent; except that in any prosecution under this section, it is an affirmative defense that (a) such other person's

lack of consent was due solely to incapacity to consent by reason of being less than seventeen years old, and (b) such other person was more than fourteen years old, and (c) the defendant was less than five years older than such other person.

S 130.60 Sexual abuse in the second degree.

A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the second degree when he or she subjects another person to sexual contact and when such other person is:

1. Incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old; or
2. Less than fourteen years old.

S 130.65 Sexual abuse in the first degree.

A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the first degree when he or she subjects another person to sexual contact:

1. By forcible compulsion; or
2. When the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or
3. When the other person is less than eleven years old; or
4. When the other person is less than thirteen years old and the actor is twenty-one years old or older.

S 130.65-a Aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree.

1. A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree when:
 - (a) He or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person and the other person is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old; or
 - (b) He or she inserts a finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person and such person is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old.

2. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

S 130.66 Aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree.

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

S 130.67 Aggravated sexual abuse in the second degree.

1. A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the second degree when he or she inserts a finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person:
 - (a) By forcible compulsion; or
 - (b) When the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or
 - (c) When the other person is less than eleven years old.
2. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

S 130.70 Aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree.

1. A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree when he or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis,

rectum or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person:

- (a) By forcible compulsion; or
- (b) When the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or
- (c) When the other person is less than eleven years old.

2. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

S 130.75 Course of sexual conduct against a child in the first degree.

1. A person is guilty of course of sexual conduct against a child in the first degree when, over a period of time not less than three months in duration:
 - (a) He or she engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct, which includes at least one act of sexual intercourse, oral sexual conduct, anal sexual conduct or aggravated sexual contact, with a child less than eleven years old; or
 - (b) He or she, being eighteen years old or more, engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct, which include at least one act of sexual intercourse, oral sexual conduct, anal sexual conduct or aggravated sexual contact, with a child less than thirteen years old.
2. A person may not be subsequently prosecuted for any other sexual offense involving the same victim unless the other charged offense occurred outside the time period charged under this section.

S 130.80 Course of sexual conduct against a child in the second degree.

1. A person is guilty of course of sexual conduct against a child in the second degree when, over a period of time not less than three months in duration:
 - (a) He or she engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct with a child less than eleven years old; or
 - (b) He or she, being eighteen years old or more, engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct with a child less than thirteen years old.
2. A person may not be subsequently prosecuted for any other sexual offense involving the same victim unless the other charged offense

occurred outside the time period charged under this section.

S 130.85 Female genital mutilation.

1. A person is guilty of female genital mutilation when:
 - (a) A person knowingly circumcises, excises, or infibulates the whole or any part of the labia majora or labia minora or clitoris of another person who has not reached eighteen years of age; or
 - (b) Being a parent, guardian or other person legally responsible and charged with the care or custody of a child less than eighteen years old, he or she knowingly consents to the circumcision, excision or infibulation of whole or part of such child's labia majora or labia minora or clitoris.
2. Such circumcision, excision, or infibulation is not a violation of this section if such act is:
 - (a) Necessary to the health of the person on whom it is performed, and is performed by a person licensed in the place of its performance as a medical practitioner; or
 - (b) Performed on a person in labor or who has just given birth and is performed for medical purposes connected with that labor or birth by a person licensed in the place it is performed as a medical practitioner, midwife, or person in training to become such a practitioner or midwife.
3. For the purposes of paragraph (a) of subdivision two of this section, no account shall be taken of the effect on the person on whom such procedure is to be performed of any belief on the part of that or any other person that such procedure is required as a matter of custom or ritual.

S 130.90 Facilitating a sex offense with a controlled substance.

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.

S 130.91 Sexually motivated felony.

1. A person commits a sexually motivated felony when he or she commits a specified offense for the purpose, in whole or substantial part, of his or her own direct sexual gratification.
2. A "specified offense" is a felony offense defined by any of the following provisions of this chapter: assault in the second degree as defined in section 120.05, assault in the first degree as defined in section 120.10, gang assault in the second degree as defined in section 120.06, gang assault in the first degree as defined in section 120.07, stalking in the first degree as defined in section 120.60, strangulation in the second degree as defined in section 121.12, strangulation in the first degree as defined in section 121.13, manslaughter in the second degree as defined in subdivision one of section 125.15, manslaughter in the first degree as defined in section 125.20, murder in the second degree as defined in section 125.25, aggravated murder as defined in section 125.26, murder in the first degree as defined in section 125.27, kidnapping in the second degree as defined in section 135.20, kidnapping in the first degree as defined in section 135.25, burglary in the third degree as defined in section 140.20, burglary in the second degree as defined in section 140.25, burglary in the first degree as defined in section 140.30, arson in the second degree as defined in section 150.15, arson in the first degree as defined in section 150.20, robbery in the third degree as defined in section 160.05, robbery in the second degree as defined in section 160.10, robbery in the first degree as defined in section 160.15, promoting prostitution in the second degree as defined in section 230.30, promoting prostitution in the first degree as defined in section 230.32, compelling prostitution as defined in section 230.33, disseminating indecent material to

minors in the first degree as defined in section 235.22, use of a child in a sexual performance as defined in section 263.05, promoting an obscene sexual performance by a child as defined in section 263.10, promoting a sexual performance by a child as defined in section 263.15, or any felony attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing offenses.

S 130.92 Sentencing.

1. When a person is convicted of a sexually motivated felony pursuant to this article, and the specified felony is a violent felony offense as defined in section 70.02 of this chapter, the sexually motivated felony shall be deemed a violent felony offense.
2. When a person is convicted of a sexually motivated felony pursuant to this article, the sexually motivated felony shall be deemed to be the same offense level as the specified offense the defendant committed.
3. Persons convicted of a sexually motivated felony as defined in section 130.91 of this article, must be sentenced in accordance with the provisions of section 70.80 of this chapter.

S 130.95 Predatory sexual assault.

A person is guilty of predatory sexual assault when he or she commits the crime of rape in the first degree, criminal sexual act in the first degree, aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree, or course of sexual conduct against a child in the first degree, as defined in this article, and when:

1. In the course of the commission of the crime or the immediate flight therefrom, he or she:
 - (a) Causes serious physical injury to the victim of such crime; or
 - (b) Uses or threatens the immediate use of a dangerous instrument; or
2. He or she has engaged in conduct constituting the crime of rape in the first degree, criminal sexual act in the first degree, aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree, or course of sexual conduct against a child in the first degree, as defined in this article, against one or more additional persons; or
3. He or she has previously been subjected to a conviction for a felony defined in this article, incest as defined in section 255.25 of this chapter or use of a child in a sexual performance as defined in section 263.05 of this chapter.

S 130.96 Predatory sexual assault against a child.

A person is guilty of predatory sexual assault against a child when, being eighteen years old or more, he or she commits the crime of rape in the first degree, criminal sexual act in the first degree, aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree, or course of sexual conduct against a child in the first degree, as defined in this article, and the victim is less than thirteen years old.