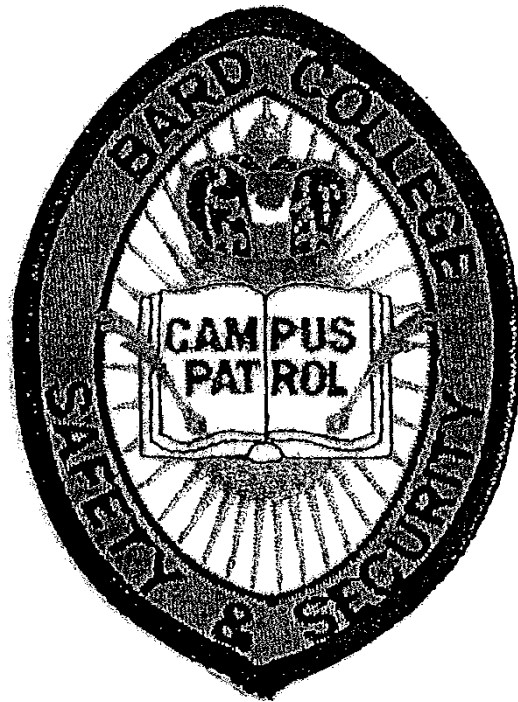


Bard College

2017-2018 Safety & Security Handbook



*Bard College Safety and Security Department
PO Box 5000
Annandale-on-Hudson New York
12504*

Ken Cooper, Director

*A publication of the Bard College Safety and Security Department
Rev. 08-06-2017 kbc*

DEDICATION

*The Bard College Safety and Security Handbook
will forever be dedicated to Evelina Brown and Sarah McCausland.
Sarah and Lina were 2014 freshman who were killed by a
drunken driver while walking along Route 9G near Tivoli, January
31, 2014.*

*We honor their lives and will never forget the two bright lights that
have left this world tragically through the thoughtlessness of
another.*

Mission Statement

To incorporate safety and security functions professionally and competently in keeping with the Bard Community Philosophy. To facilitate an environment of safety and intellectual exploration within the community and to promote respect between each community member, the natural environment and the Bard College Campus.

An Overview-

The Bard College Safety and Security Department is an integral part of the Bard Community, comprised of a diverse group of women and men, sensitive to student needs. It is a service-oriented organization that aims to provide a safe environment conducive to learning, living, and working while supporting academic and personal freedoms.

College Security Officers focus their efforts on the safety of Bard College students, faculty, staff, and visitors. The Officers are highly trained, proud professionals dedicated to serving the Bard community.

Security is only a phone call away. Our Officers are radio dispatched and can respond to your needs within minutes. To aid you when walking on Campus, emergency phones have been strategically placed. Please call security should you have any questions – we are here to serve you.

Important Phone Numbers: (use (845) 758-xxxx if using a landline/cell phone)

Security (main number):	ext. 7460
Emergency Only:	ext. 7777
Dean of Students Office:	ext. 7454
Office of Residence Life:	ext. 7455
Health/Counseling Services:	ext. 7433
BRAVE* Office:	ext. 7557
Emergency Information:	ext. 7000

***Bard's Response to Rape and Associated Violence Education**

Bard College Security Officers

Bard College Security Officers are highly trained professionals dedicated to serving the college community in which they work. Their responsibility is to prevent and suppress crime, protect life and property, and preserve peace throughout the Bard College Community. Their duties include:

- Patrol College grounds, parking lots, and surrounding areas
- Enforce College rules and regulations
- Provide crisis intervention management
- Respond to all calls for help: medical emergencies, reports of crimes, crimes in progress, and suspicious activities
- Prepare written reports on incidents of crime, accidents, suspicious activities, and personal injuries involving Bard students, faculty and staff
- Provide safety escorts when necessary
- Provide security services to all campus areas
- Assist students in room lockouts
- Maintain a New York State Safe Driving Certification
- Maintain New York State Security Certifications on a yearly basis
- Seek further training on all issues concerning the safety and security of Bard's campus

Note: All dorms have pictures of all security officers posted in common areas. Get to know your Guards!

Golf Cart Patrol

Bard College Golf Cart Patrol is a student run service which escorts students to areas of campus in the evening. Students may call the security extension: 7460, and request a Golf Cart Escort

Call Security at 7460 or for an emergency - 7777

Security/Community Bike Patrol

The Bard Security Department has developed the bike patrol concept to be more assessable to the community and have more face to face interaction with community members. Additionally, the Bard College Campus, being comprised of well over 600 acres of "park", lends itself to hiking trails and areas not reachable by vehicles. Mountain bikes can quickly and efficiently patrol these areas, keeping our student population safe and secure while enjoying the uniqueness and beauty of the Hudson River Valley.

The Community Bike Patrol is comprised entirely of student workers. Similar to Foot Patrol, student workers or volunteers ride the campus grounds, reporting any suspicious people or activity to the Bard College Security Office. Abandoned bicycles are refurbished for use by students who wish to help the campus community keep safe and secure.

Event Staff

Event Staff is run for and by students to enhance the safety of the college community, in conjunction with the Office of Safety and Security and supervised by The Director of the Campus Center.

Event Staff mission statement:

"To encourage and maintain a safe and healthy standard of behavior during student events, parties and gatherings by helping organizers maintain control and vigilance with regard to safety and compliance of campus rules and regulations."

With Bard's goal of self-regulation and self-moderation, Event Staff allow students to enjoy "down time" safely without feeling managed by security or other administrators. Staffers will look for uninvited guests, prohibited intoxicants, suspicious or contrary behavior as well as checking bathrooms and perimeters of event locations.

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Emergency Information	7000

***Bard's Response to Rape and Associated Violence Education**

Bard College Emergency Dispatch

Bard College Security Dispatchers operate the college's radio and telephone communications networks. They coordinate the Security Department's response to all incidents occurring on campus. Police, Fire and Medical services may need to assist our own services depending on need and severity of events. **Dispatchers will not transfer calls!** The Bard College Operator will transfer calls and perform the usual tasks performed by non-emergency operators. The Operator can be reached by dialing "0" from any on campus phone or by dialing (845) 758-6822 from a cell phone.

Emergency Dispatch Duties:

- Monitoring, coordinating and directing all departmental radio communications
- Respond to incoming calls for assistance received by telephone or the emergency telephone system
- Toning out for BEMS and coordinating transport of medics with security officers
- Monitor campus alarm systems and insure appropriate response
- Managing guest sign-ins and issuing guest passes
- Serve as an information resource for visitors and guests

Emergency Phones

If you need immediate assistance, use the yellow emergency phone nearest to your location. To operate an emergency phone:

- Push the button - the phone will automatically ring at the emergency dispatch office.
- Speak clearly and slowly to the emergency dispatcher. The dispatcher will know your location by the phone you are using. If you are unable to speak just push the button so the dispatcher can determine your location. Use the phones if you:
 - Are lost and need directions
 - Have locked your keys in your car
 - Need to jump-start your car (we can call for assistance on your behalf)
- Need an escort / Have a medical emergency
- Witness or are a victim of a crime
- Observe suspicious activity
- Have any circumstance in which you feel afraid or concerned for any reason
- Do not use the phones for transfers for non-emergency needs.

Some of Bard's emergency phones do not have a large red button that dials the security office directly. In that case, dial the number you need.

Vehicles on Campus/ Parking

As with all college campuses, parking is a problem for students, faculty and staff. All vehicles used or owned by registered students or staff must apply for a parking tag. Vehicles with no sticker are subject to ticketing and possible towing off campus at the owner's expense. The Office of Safety and Security asks for cooperation with rules and regulations that apply to all community members:

- Do not block emergency access roads
- Do not park in handicap designated areas
- Do not park on roadways
- Do not park on grass
- Park only in authorized areas – students may not park in faculty only areas between 9am to 5pm Monday through Friday. (Permitted Parking Area maps are available at www.bard.edu)
- Do not park alongside or in front of any building, even for a few minutes. These are considered emergency access areas in case of building fire. Cars will be towed immediately, whether flashers are on or not.

Driving on Campus

The Bard campus is a walking campus. Residential students are expected to park vehicles in lots near the residence in which they live. The campus shuttle service is available for transports to and from classes or other areas including local towns. It is highly recommended to avoid ticketing or towing that students walk, ride bicycles or use campus shuttle services.

The campus speed limit is **15mph**. Annandale Road speed limit is **30 mph** and is patrolled both by the Dutchess County Sheriff's Office and the New York State Police. Over 3,000 students, faculty and staff walk in and around the campus on a daily basis. A pedestrian/vehicle accident is devastating both for the victim and the driver. Driving at high rates of speed endangers everyone who walks or rides a bicycle. Please drive with care.

Vehicle Safety

Vehicle theft is a serious crime that is on the increase in the United States. Over one million vehicles are stolen every year, many from large parking areas. Thieves steal from parking lots because the owners usually do not return to their cars for some period of time.

Thefts from vehicles are also on the increase. Added to the value of the cars stolen, the theft of car accessories and valuables left inside of vehicles amount to a nationwide loss of over \$1 billion dollars a year.

Most of these thefts can be deterred, but it's up to you to take precautions.

Prevention Tips:

- Park in a well-lit and busy area, particularly at night or if you expect to be returning to your car at night. This will allow your vehicle to be more visible to passersby.
- After parking your vehicle, turn the steering to make sure it locks into place. On the street, turn the wheels toward the curb to make sure it is more difficult to move.
- Lock your car! Many stolen automobiles were left unlocked, some with the key in the ignition.
- Close all windows and make sure the trunk lid or hatch is locked.
- Take valuables with you or lock them out of view. This includes packages, loose change, CD's, radios, cell phones, bank books etc.
- Never hide keys under wheel wells or behind license plates. Professional thieves will look in these areas first.
- Do not put your name, address, phone number or plate number on your keys. If they are lost or stolen it will help the thief find your vehicle or house.
- Know your plate number
- Immediately report suspicious persons or activity around vehicles. Use an emergency phone when practical.
- Before entering your vehicle, look around for someone crouching behind your car.
Check your passenger compartment as well.
- If possible, walk with friends to lots, especially in the evening.
- Always have jumper cables and a cell phone in your vehicle.

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Bard College Emergency Information Line	7000

***Bard's Response to Rape and Associated Violence Education**

Motor Vehicle Regulations

The Office of Safety and Security is responsible for enforcing College regulations for all vehicles on campus.

All vehicles **must** be registered with the Safety and Security Office. Stickers must be placed on the drivers' side rear window. Hanging tags (if issued) must be placed on the rear view mirror with the tag number clearly visible. Tags should be removed when traveling off campus in compliance with New York State Motor Vehicle Law.

To register a vehicle, the owner must present a valid driver's license, proof of registration, and current insurance from the state in which the vehicle is registered. Failure to register a vehicle may result in a fine or towing. There is a \$200.00 fee for Bard's registration service. Authorization for handicap parking privileges must be obtained from health services.

There is ample parking in and around the Bard Campus but limited on main campus. Students are encouraged to park their vehicles at one of the large student lots and walk or take the shuttle to classes or other activities on campus. As an environmentally aware and concerned community, typical issues with limited and convenient parking, blocking of emergency access, tickets and towing may easily be avoided by simply applying the "Park and Walk" philosophy of Bard. During warmer months, the Safety and Security Office encourages the use of bicycles as well.

Parking Regulations

1. Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., the Main Lot is reserved for Faculty and Staff parking only. Students illegally parked in the faculty only lot will be ticketed and towed.
2. Emergency access and fire lanes to all buildings must be kept clear at all times.
Parking along the side of a building in drop-off areas or in handicap or other specially designed areas will result in immediate towing and fines.
3. Unauthorized vehicles are subject to immediate towing at the owners expense.
Once the tow truck is called, tow charges must be paid even if the vehicle is moved before the tow trucks' arrival on campus.
4. No parking is allowed on Faculty Circle, Campus Road, Annandale Road or on any lawn or grassy area.
5. Motorcycles must be registered and are subject to the same rules and regulations as cars. It is a violation to drive a motorcycle on any pathway, lawn or any place from which a car is restricted.

The fine for a moving violation is \$100.00. Parking fines are \$25.00 per offense listed on the ticket. Tow fees range from \$75.00 for on campus tows to \$150.00 if a vehicle is towed off campus. Bard College is not responsible for any unregistered vehicle or any illegally parked vehicle on campus. It is the owner's responsibility to be aware of appropriate and designated parking areas.

Annandale Road is a public highway, patrolled by local law enforcement which enforces speed limits and other county and state laws. The Campus speed limit is 15 mph.

Bard is a walking and biking campus. Speeding vehicles represent a clear and present danger to staff and students. Driving while impaired, reckless driving or any action deemed unsafe by the Safety and Security Office will not be tolerated.

Extended Parking of Student Vehicles

Students may wish to park vehicles for extended periods of time, walking to classes, utilizing campus shuttle services, or finding alternatives to using their fossil fuel vehicles. While the Office of Safety and Security encourages this type of community behavior, the campus may not be used as a "dumping ground" for derelict vehicles. Students will be contacted if their vehicle exhibits signs of deterioration, i.e. flattened tires, broken windows, or if outdated registrations or lack of license plates are evident.

The security department will attempt to contact the registered owner by using our vehicle registration database. Students not registered with Security may have vehicles towed off campus at their own expense. Vehicles not claimed within 5 days will be towed to the salvage yard for reclamation.

Restricted Parking

"No Parking" signs are evident in certain areas of campus. As with many scenic rural campuses, the use of signs is restricted in keeping with the natural design of Bard's campus. Parking along roadways, on grass or next to structures with no parking space allotment will cause the security staff to issue tickets. Parking in any area that may restrict fire or other emergency vehicles from access or in handicap spaces will result in immediate towing.

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***Bard's Response to Rape and Associated Violence Education**

Bicycle Safety

Wearing a helmet is just good sense. Everyone should wear a helmet on every ride, no matter how short. Helmets prevent many head injuries, the primary cause of death and disabling injuries resulting from cycling accidents

Today's helmets are lightweight and comfortable, stronger and better looking. There

are numerous styles that vary in cost and quality. All helmets must meet minimum federal standards of safety. Your helmet must fit correctly to meet these standards.

Bicyclists must obey traffic laws that apply to motor vehicles. For example, cyclists should always ride with traffic. Be aware that county and town ordinances vary. For instance, many communities require both front and rear lights on bicycles to improve visibility at night for motorists approaching a "night rider". Follow these general rules:

- Know your local traffic laws.
- Obey traffic lights, signs, speed limits and lane markings.
- Signal in advance of a turn; use correct hand signals.
- Yield to pedestrians: yield to other vehicles as appropriate.
- Make sure your bike is sized correctly and is properly maintained.
- Never wear headphones or anything else that will impair your hearing.

Be Visible

Cyclists must take responsibility for **being visible to motorists, pedestrians, and other cyclists**. There are numerous ways to enhance your visibility to others. Reflective vests, jackets, wristbands, and triangular patches all increase your being seen and avoided by motor vehicles.

Remember that wearing bright clothing is not enough. You will also need at least one light source, such as a bright headlight supplemented by reflectors. A red taillight will also increase being seen at night. Follow these general rules:

- Wear light or bright colored clothing; fluorescent colors such as bright orange or lime green and yellow are excellent, if not 60's retro looking.
- Try not to ride at night. If you must ride at night, have a light source, reflectors and bright clothing.
- Have a bell or horn on your handlebars.

Bard Bicycle Etiquette

When you ride, consider yourself the driver of a vehicle and take your legitimate place in the lane. Be confident and assertive: ride in a predictable way. Be considerate of motorists and pedestrians. Remember that pedestrians have the right of way.

Because bicycles are smaller and slower than motor vehicle, cyclists need to be more alert than drivers. Do not assume that motorists or pedestrians see you. Cyclists need to communicate and negotiate with other vehicles. Using hand signals, making eye contact, smiling, and waving - just being courteous - all help keep the road and trails safe for everyone. Follow these general rules:

- Make eye contact; smile or wave to communicate with motorists. Courtesy and predictability are essential to safe cycling.

- Be aware of pedestrians and other vehicles. Learn to anticipate their actions.
- Ride far enough out from the curb to avoid the unexpected from parked cars.
- Keep control of your bicycle; be able to look behind you and ride with one hand while signaling.
- Always check behind you when changing lanes.
- Be aware of potential hazards such as road litter, potholes, gravel, and storm grates.
- Make sure that books, cloths, and other items are securely attached to the bicycle or carried in a backpack.
- Use bells or horns to alert pedestrians and vehicles of your presence.

Register your Bicycle

You can register your bicycle with your insurance company. It is a good idea to have the serial number of your bike recorded in the event it is lost or stolen. Bike theft is common on all college campuses, even at Bard. Always lock your bike on a rack, even if you are going for a short time.

Locking a Bike

There are designated bicycle racks at various locations around campus. You are only permitted to lock a bike to these racks. A bicycle locked to a tree, railing or any non-designated structure will be removed and stored at security base. Bicycles locked in haphazard ways around campus have caused obstructions for service workers, residents and the physically challenged.

Sexual Assault Prevention

Don't just worry about sexual assault, think about it. Rapists "shop" for potential victims. Anyone walking alone with a timid appearance and a preoccupied mind may be a target for a rapist. A lack of awareness of your surroundings can allow someone to approach you without you realizing it.

The best defense is always to be aware of where you are. Walk with a purpose. Send clear non-verbal messages that you are not a potential victim. **DO NOT WALK ALONE!**

Use foot patrol, bike patrol or Security Officers to escort you

In many cases, we rationalize our fears and learn to ignore instinctive warnings. Learn to trust your instincts in order to avoid becoming a victim. If someone makes you feel uncomfortable, even if you know him or her, don't put your trust in the individual. Assert yourself if your "personal space" is invaded.

Acquaintance Rape/ Date Rape

Studies have shown that a number of sexual assault victims know their attacker.

Acquaintance assault and date rape are the most common and the least reported types of sexual assault. The likelihood of acquaintance rape can be lessened if you remain aware, communicate your expectations and intentions clearly, and set limits in

terms of alcohol consumption.

Make sure you let those whom you date know, clearly and firmly, what the limits of the date

will be before you get into a situation you cannot control. Leaving a party, concert, or bar alone with someone you just met, is risky. It's better to plan to meet again in the future. When dating someone for the first time, plan to meet where there are other people.

Dating someone with a group of friends allows you to get to know your date in the safe presence of others.

Utilize the "buddy system" when out with friends. If you arrive at a party or other gathering, stick close to those you came with and make sure that you leave together. Watching out for each other will ensure that no one will be placed in a situation where an isolated assault can occur.

When out at a party or club, do not lose sight of your drink. Date rape drugs are all too common and are easily slipped into a beverage.

Confrontation

What if worst comes to worst and you meet someone who clearly means to harm you?

First and foremost, try to remain in control of yourself. Panic will only hamper your ability to think at a time when you need to concentrate on surviving.

It is difficult to outline specific "action plans" to prevent sexual assault. What you will or can do depends on the circumstances at the time of the confrontation. The most important thing to think about is how you can **safely escape** the situation.

One option is the implementation of "passive resistance" which involves stalling for time and attempting to lessen the assailant's desire to assault you. In trying to talk your way out of the situation, use your imagination.

"Active resistance" involves reacting immediately with some physical force that will give you the opportunity to escape, which is always your primary goal. The assailant chose you because you seemed to be a vulnerable target. Physical action on your part might be surprising enough to allow you to run away. There are a number of physical actions you might choose to use, including kicking, punching, scratching, or the use of some type of object as a weapon (keys, pen etc.) You must be sure that you have a safe place to run once you have initially escaped. In addition, physical force may anger the attacker and lead to an escalation of force on their part.

Therefore, if you plan to use active resistance as an option in the future, learn how, when, and where to strike and kick a person in order to be effective. You must be willing and able to injure your attacker enough to ensure your escape. This knowledge can be obtained through self-defense classes offered through the college or from other recognized training agencies or schools. **Remember that it takes time, practice and commitment to learn how to fight effectively**

During any attack, try to concentrate on the assailant's physical characteristics in order to provide an identifying description to the police. Memorize facial features, clothing, speech, height, weight, and any weapon displayed. Also look for specific marks such as moles scars or tattoos.

After an Assault

Due to the fact that many rapists repeat their assaults on numerous victims, you are encouraged to report the incident.

All reports of sexual assault will remain confidential. Reporting a sexual assault to Campus Security does not automatically mean you must report it to the police or prosecute the assailant. Rather, the emphasis will be on satisfying your needs as a crime survivor. Campus Security can contact a BRAVE counselor by paging them with your number. A counselor or administrator on call is also available for you and will accompany you to the hospital in the event that you desire medical treatment.

If you decide to go to the hospital, a physical examination will be performed to ensure your physical wellbeing, treat any injuries you may have sustained, and provide support for you during the crisis. During the exam, evidence will be collected from you and your clothing that will be held for safe keeping until you are better able to make an unpressured decision regarding prosecution.

Even if you feel that you do not want to pursue prosecution, it is possible that you may change your mind at a later date. Therefore, it is important that you do not shower, bathe, change clothes, or, if possible disturb the location of the attack.

You may not decide to report the attack. This is your decision to make, but please talk about the assault to someone. You will need the help of a friend, relative, or trained counselor to put your life into proper perspective. A sexual assault can become a lifelong tragedy if you try to overcome it alone. The Campus Security Department is willing to aid, support, and provide resources to you no matter what your decision may be regarding reporting the assault.

If you decide to report the incident to the police, when an arrest is made and prosecution is undertaken, college staff members will provide support, explaining the various proceedings. Please call the Dean of Students Office at ext. 7454.

Facts

- Sexual Assault is a crime of violence and control, not a crime of passion.
- Offenders choose their victims based upon vulnerability, not on the basis of behavior, manner of dress, reputation, etc.
- Offenders are all ages and come from all backgrounds, socio-economic, ethnic, racial etc.
- Survivors of sexual assault are all ages and come from all backgrounds as well.
- Acquaintance rape could be committed by a date, friend, coworker, relative, or casual acquaintance.

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This publication contains important information and contact numbers that you may need at some point during the academic year. Please keep it available and review it periodically during the semester. Your community and the various departments that work within it are motivated to keeping you safe, secure and successful.

Important Numbers for Victims of Sexual Assault

CRIME VICTIMS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

- 24 hour Rape Crisis and Crime Victims hotline - (845) 452- 7272
- call this number whenever you need a forensic nurse or advocacy services

CRIME VICTIMS INTAKE

(845) 452-1110 ext. 3083 or 3121

All services are free and confidential. Legal, emotional and financial support is available for anyone who is a victim of crime in Dutchess County.

On a campus phone, dial 9 for an outside line. To contact Security or B.R.A.V.E. dial 7777 – Emergency Line.

BRAVE Counselors are available, very knowledgeable, and confidential.



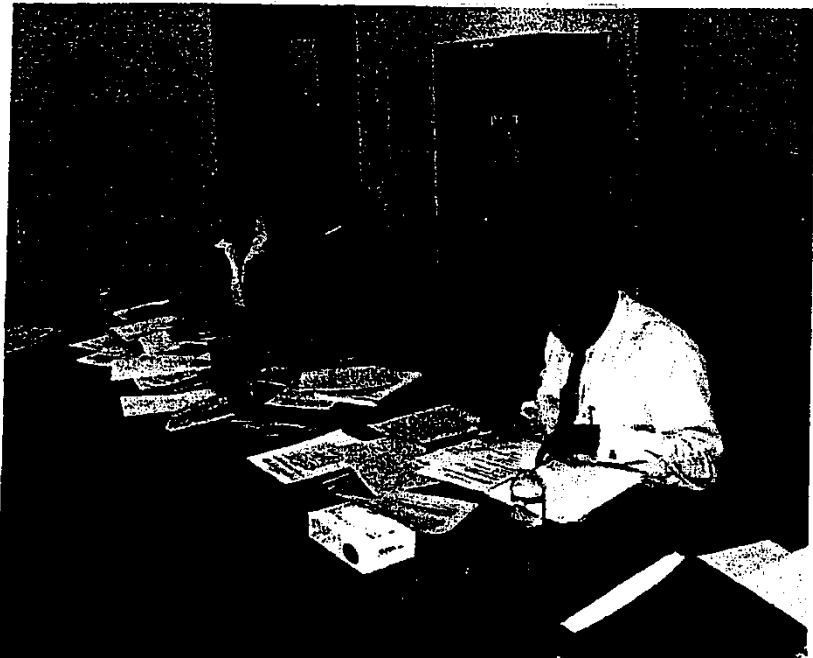
Security Advisory Committee

In accordance with New York State Mandates, Bard College maintains a Security Advisory Committee comprised of a minimum of six students and faculty.

The committee will review campus security policies and procedures and make recommendations for their improvement. Areas such as educating personnel and the campus community about sexual assault, personal safety and crime prevention, reporting sexual assaults and dealing with victims during interventions, referring complaints to appropriate authorities, counseling victims, and responding to inquiries from concerned persons.

The committee shall report to the Vice President for Administration on its findings and recommendations once per year and make the report available upon request.

Students are encouraged to become involved with the Advisory Committee and other campus organizations that affect and impact campus safety.



Note: All dorms have security officers pictures posted in common areas. Get to know your Guards!

"Excellent security through excellence in performance"

Emergency number- on campus dial 7777. Off campus dial (845) 758 -7777

Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting/National Incident-Based Reporting System Crime Definitions

Excerpted from the Implementing Regulations of the "Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act" (originally the Campus Security Act) originally published in the *Federal Register* on April 29, 1994 (Vol 59, No. 82) and November 1, 1999 (Vol 64, No. 210).

The following definitions are to be used for reporting the crimes listed in 34 CFR sec. 668.46 (previously 668.47) in accordance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The definitions for murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, weapon law violations, drug abuse violations and liquor law violations are excerpted from the *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook*. The definitions of forcible and non-forcible sex offenses are excerpted from the National Incident-Based Reporting System Edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.

Crime Definitions from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook

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.

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.)

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.

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.)

Weapon Law Violations

The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, and possession.

Drug Abuse Violations

Violations of State and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (demerol, methadones); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Liquor Law Violations

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

Sex Offenses Definitions from the National Incident-Based Reporting System Edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Sex Offenses-Forcible

Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

A. ***Forcible Rape*** -The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth).

B. ***Forcible Sodomy*** - Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth, or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

C. ***Sexual Assault With An Object*** -The use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

D. ***Forcible 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 where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Sex Offenses-Non-forcible

Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

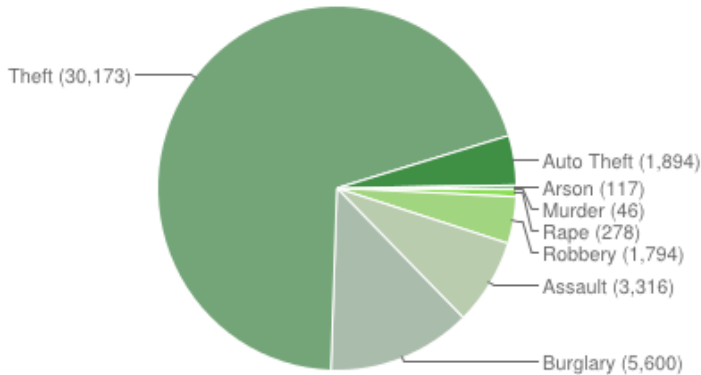
A. ***Incest*** - Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

B. ***Statutory Rape*** - Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Dutchess County, New York Crime Statistics

This page contains crime rates for Dutchess County, New York. You can look through the breakdown of crime by type, changes to crime data over time, and see how Dutchess County compares to similar locations. If you are interested in seeing public records information for Dutchess County, New York, you can click the [Public Records](#) tab at the top.

Total Crime in Dutchess County, New York (1999-2008)

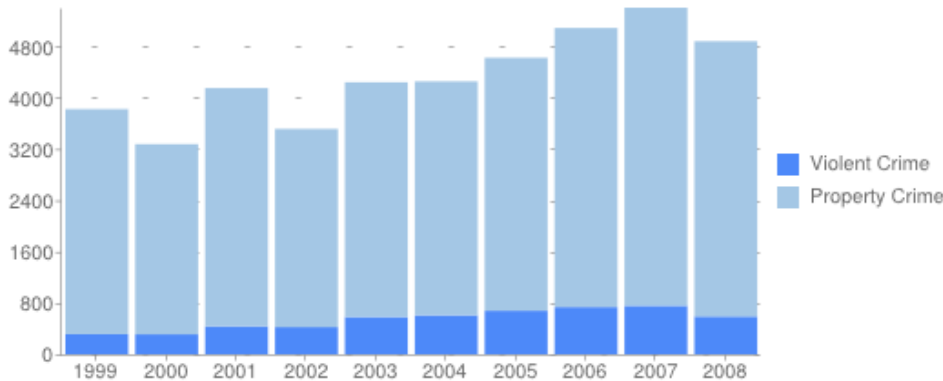


Total Crime

Between 1999 and 2008 there were 43,218 total crimes reported in Dutchess County, New York (5,434 of them violent). Of the 4,322 crimes that take place per year in Dutchess County, close to 50% transpire less than one mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Dutchess County, New York every 2 hours. This includes 46 murders, 278 rapes, and at least thirty-two thousand thefts (including 1,894 car thefts).

Crime Trends

Crime Trends in Dutchess County, New York (1999-2008)

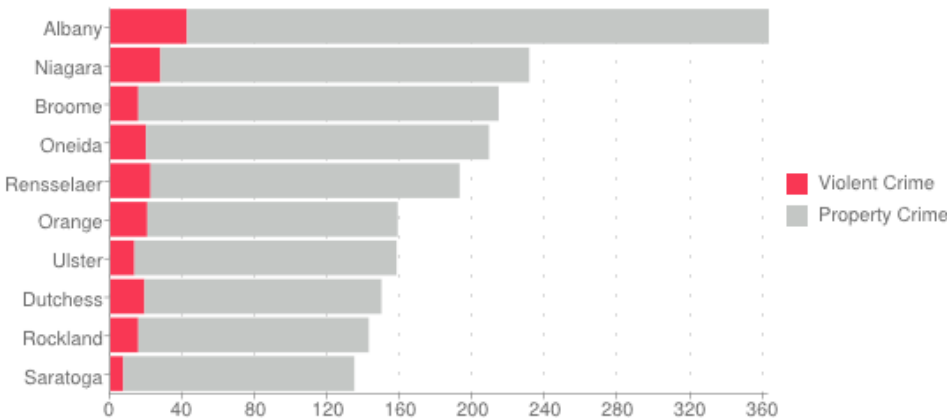


In the course of the most recent 10 years, crime data were available in Dutchess County, New York for all 10 years. Throughout that period, reported crime in Dutchess County has risen by 22%. Throughout that same period of time, violent crime climbed by 47%. By and large, the crime data indicate a general rise in crime over the last 10 years in Dutchess County. If the current trend continues, predicted crime numbers could hit at least five thousand for Dutchess County, New York in 2009.

Please take note that these graphs show *reported* crime rates and some sudden changes in crime data are the result of changes in *reporting*, not actual changes in crime rates.

Crime Comparisons

Crime rates per 1,000 population in counties like Dutchess County, New York (1999-2008)



You are discouraged against over-analyzing ranking data to decide 'how dangerous' a certain location is, as many factors, including episodic events, or disparities in crime reporting and methodology can skew rankings. Click on the individual table bars to see crime rates in these locations.

Crime Data Information

Dutchess County, New York law enforcement agencies report their statistics to the FBI UCR program. The data reported for Dutchess County conform to the [FBI data quality guidelines](#). For more information, and a description of the statistical methods and data algorithms used by RecordsPedia, please visit our [methodology section](#).

Dutchess County Demographics Summary



With 297,488 people, Dutchess County is the 15th most populated county in the state of New York out of 62 counties. But watch out, Dutchess County, because [Oneida County](#) with 234,878 people and [Saratoga County](#) with 219,607 people are right behind you.



In 2010, the median household income of Dutchess County residents was \$69,838. Dutchess County households made slightly more than [Orange County](#) households (\$69,523) and [Saratoga County](#) households (\$65,100). However, 8.4% of Dutchess County residents live in poverty.



The median age for Dutchess County residents is 40.2 years young.



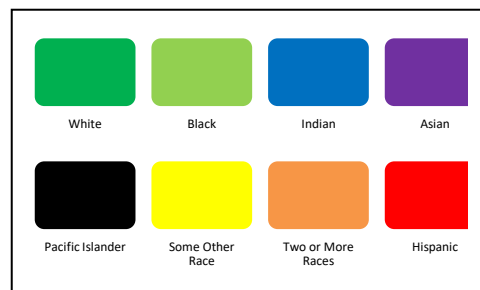
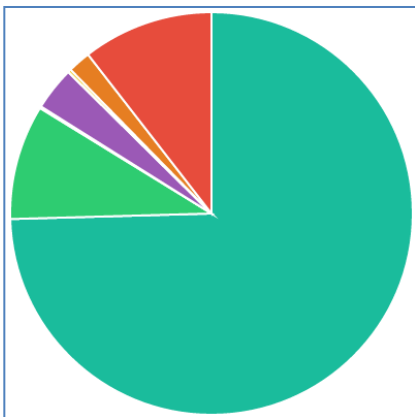
The largest Dutchess County racial/ethnic groups are White (74.6%) followed by Hispanic (10.5%) and Black (9.2%).

Dutchess County Race / Ethnic Groups

Non-Hispanic Population

White	221,812
Black	27,395
American Indian	465
Asian	10,330
Pacific Islander	80
Some Other Race	725
Two or More Races	5,414
Hispanic	31,267

Source: Census 2010 SF1 Table P9 Hispanic or Latino or Not Hispanic or Latino by Race



3 Largest Dutchess County Race / Ethnic Groups

- The Dutchess County White population is 221,812 persons or 74.6%.
- The Dutchess County Hispanic population is 31,267 persons or 10.5%.
- The Dutchess County Black population is 27,395 persons or 9.2%.

Note: the US Census Bureau defines race and ethnicity differently from the way most people think about race and ethnicity. In a nutshell, a person's origin (or what used to be called ethnicity) is either Hispanic or Non-Hispanic. And a person's race can be white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Some Other Race or Two or More Races. For more details about race and origin data, google "US Census Bureau race and origin Census 2010."

<http://www.newyork-demographics.com/dutchess-county-demographics>

Bard College Crime Statistics

All information pertaining to Crime Statistics may be found on the Annual Campus Safety Report. The report is available online and hard copies are also available at the Office of Safety and Security.

FACTS ABOUT RABIES WE ALL NEED TO KNOW (ANOTHER GREAT REASON NOT TO PROP OPEN DOORS)

It was another remarkable year for rabies-related activities in New York State during 2000. New York again led the nation in animal rabies cases, despite recording the smallest number of cases here since 1991. Also noteworthy are the human death rate due to rabies of an international traveler in an upstate New York hospital, record annual numbers of rabid bats and bats examined during the year, three consecutive weeks of record numbers of samples received at the laboratory during July and August, and the first rabid dog in this state since November, 1997.

Human Rabies

A visiting professor was hospitalized in Warren County, just one week after arriving here from Ghana on September 22. His condition rapidly progressed to signs of encephalitis and classical symptoms of rabies including altered mental status, combativeness, hyper-excitability, dysphagia and excessive

salivation. The patient died on October 9. A skin biopsy taken on October 3 was positive for evidence of rabies virus by immunofluorescence examination at the Wadsworth Center. Investigation disclosed that the patient had been bitten on the thumb and leg by his own unvaccinated puppy in Ghana in May, 2000. Genetic analysis at the Wadsworth Center of the virus isolated from the patient's saliva confirmed infection with a variant of rabies virus associated with dogs in equatorial West Africa. This was one of five human rabies deaths in the US during the year. The other four, and another in Quebec, Canada, were the result of infection with bat rabies variants.

Specimens Tested

There were 840 confirmed rabid animals in the state in 2000. This were 89 (9.6%) fewer than the 929 in 1999 and 24% less than the average for the previous five-year period (1,107). As was the case last year, the smaller number of rabid animals can be attributed to fewer confirmed rabid raccoons; the 419 cases in raccoons was 101 (19.4%) less than the 1999 total of 520. Nonetheless, rabies in terrestrial mammals as a result of the raccoon rabies outbreak was present in 54 of the state's counties. Rabies was identified in bats from 44 of the state's 62 counties. There were 13 counties with rabies only in terrestrial animals and three with rabies confirmed in bats only. Hamilton County of the Adirondacks, Manhattan and Queens of metropolitan New York and Long Island's Suffolk and Nassau Counties had no reported rabid animals.

The 10,038 animals received at the Wadsworth Center for rabies examination was the second greatest annual total in the laboratory's history (11,893 in 1993), 6.5% (615) greater than the 1999 total, and 9.7% (889) more than the average for the previous five-year period. The New York City Health Department rabies laboratory received 755 animals for examination, down from 942 in 1999, for a statewide total of 10,793, which was the greatest state total for 2000 in the US. Animal specimens for examination for rabies were received from each of the state's 62 counties and 903 of the state's 990 towns and cities. Fifty-eight species of animals were represented in samples received.

Wild species accounted for 68.5% (7,396) of all specimens examined and domestic species 3,397 (31.5%). The rate of rabies specimen submissions is always greatest during summer months, with 42.1% of all specimens received in July-September during the five year period 1995-1999. This pattern was particularly dramatic at the Wadsworth Center in 2000, with 51.2% (5,144) of the year's specimens received during the three summer months, including an unprecedented three-week period in late-July and early-August in which 2,219 specimens were received and examined! The Wadsworth Center examined samples from 10 human patients for the purpose of antemortem diagnosis of rabies and performed two postmortem examinations for human rabies. The NYC laboratory performed one postmortem examination for human rabies.

For the third consecutive year, bats were the largest group of animals examined (4,616), a sharp increase of 29.8% (1,061) from the 1999 total (3,555). Bats accounted for 42.7% of all specimens received for testing. There were 4,564 bats examined at the Wadsworth Center, comprised of 3,126 big brown bats (68.5% of all bats tested), 1,180 little brown bats (25.9%), 161 of the state's 5 indigenous non-house bat species, and 97 bats not identifiable to species. There were 1,321 raccoons examined, down 22.8% from 1999 (1,710), and comprising only 12.2 % of all examinations. The laboratories also examined 2,115 cats (19.6% of all animals tested), 924 dogs (8.6%), 555 skunks (5.1%), 462 rodents and lagomorphs (4.3%), 189 foxes (1.8%), 103 cattle (1.0 %), 368 other wild animals (3.4%), and 80 other domestic animals (0.7%). Among the animals received at the Wadsworth Center, 20.8% had reportedly bitten one or more persons, 18.9% had some other non-bite human contact, 32.3% had contact with one or more domestic animals, and 37.1% were non-con Ct surveillance specimens. Most of the non-contact specimens were bats found inside human occupied areas of homes in encounters for which it was difficult to determine the potential for human contact.

Rabies in Wildlife

Rabies in wild animals accounted for 95.5% (802) of all animal rabies cases

in 2000. The rabies-positivity rate among all wildlife examined was 10.8%. Rabid wildlife included 419 raccoons (52.2% of all rabid wildlife), 210 skunks (26.2%), 123 bats (15.3%), 45 foxes (5.6%), 4 woodchucks (0.5%), and an opossum. For the first time since raccoon rabies spread into New York in 1990, there were no newly affected areas and therefore no epizootic front in the state, but the outbreak remained entrenched in previously affected areas. The incidence of rabies in raccoons fluctuated in independent cycles across affected areas, with an increased number of terrestrial rabies cases in 21 counties, a decreased number in 30 counties, and an unchanged number in 11. The rabies-positivity rate was 41.2% among all raccoons tested, 35.9 among raccoons in contact with humans, 41.2% among raccoons in contact with a cat, and 56.2% in raccoons in contact with a dog. The 37 rabid gray foxes were widespread throughout the area affected by raccoon rabies, occurring in 37 different towns in 22 counties. The gray foxes were associated with unusually effective aggressive behavior, even for rabid animals: while only 2.9% of rabid raccoons and 5.9% of rabid bats actually *bit* a human, 56.8% of the rabid gray foxes bit a person.

Rabies in Bats

The 123 rabid bats was the greatest annual total in the state's history, 4.2% greater than the 1999 total (118), and 43% greater than the *average* for the previous five years (86). The rabid bats included 109 big brown bats (88.6% of all rabid bats), 8 little brown bats (6.5%), 3 eastern pipistrelles, 1 hoary bat, 1 red bat and 1 bat unidentifiable to species. The rabid bats were geographically widespread, occurring in 97 localities in 43 counties. *Overall* in 2000 the rabies positivity rate among all bats tested was 2.7%, notably lower than the 3.4% average for the previous five-year period. Among house-bats, 3.5% of big brown and 0.7% of little brown bats tested were rabid. Seventy-one (57.7%) of the rabid bats were female, 49 (39.8%) male, and 3 were unidentifiable to gender. Six of the rabid bats were juveniles. Among the rabid bats, 24 (19.5%)

had reported human contact, 25 (20.3%) contact with a cat, 17 (13.8%) contact with a dog, and 62 (50.4%) had no reported contact.

Rabies in Domestic Animals

There were 38 laboratory-confirmed rabid domestic animals in 2000, including 29 cats (76.3% of all domestic animal cases), 6 cattle (15.8%), 1 horse, 1 camel and 1 dog. Although there had been an average of 4.5 dog rabies cases annually in the state from 1993-1997, there had been no confirmed rabid dogs in 1998 or 1999. The rabid camel occurred in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County in September and was a pet that was infected with the raccoon rabies virus variant. Appearing in the Wadsworth Center's data tables are 13 rabid goats which were among 46 tested in a collaboration to verify laboratory findings in a goat vaccine trial and 2 rabid bats from Texas identified in collaboration with a bat conservation and rehabilitation center.

Lyme Disease - General Information and FAQ

Lyme disease is an illness caused by a spirochete bacteria, *Borrelia burgdorferi*, which is transmitted to animals and man through the bite of infected ticks.

The disease is reported worldwide and throughout the United States. The states of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Jersey account for the majority of cases in the United States. However, cases are reported from all geographic regions of the country. Different ticks are carriers in the different regions. *Ixodes dammini* (the deer tick) in the Northeast and midwest, *Ixodes scapularis* (the black-legged tick) in the South, *Ixodes pacificus* (the western black-legged tick) in the West and *Amblyomma americanum* (the lone star tick) found in several regions are all considered vectors. There is growing concern that *Dennacentor variabilis* (the American dog tick) may also be capable of transmitting the disease. Transmission by biting insects (flies, fleas, mosquitos) is speculated but appears to be quite rare.

Not all ticks are infected. Infection rates in tick populations vary by tick species and geographic region from as few as two percent to 90 percent or more.

THE DEER TICK

Ixodes dammini is responsible for most of the cases of Lyme disease in the northeastern United States. These ticks are found in grassy areas (including lawns), and in brushy, shrubby and woodland sites, even on warm winter days. They prefer areas where some moisture is present. The tick has three life stages: larva, nymph and adult. Each stage takes a single blood meal. They feed on a variety of warm blooded animals including man, dogs, cats, horses and cows. The bite is painless so most victims do not know they have been bitten.

The nymphal stage appears to be responsible for most Lyme disease cases. Both the larval stage (about the size of a grain of sand) and nymphal stage (about the size of a poppy seed) attach to a variety of small mammals, but prefer the white-footed mouse, the main reservoir of the Lyme disease bacteria. The adult ticks (about the size of a sesame seed) prefer to feed on white-tailed deer.

The entire life cycle requires three separate hosts and takes about two years to complete.

Larval and nymphal deer ticks also attach to birds. Indeed, birds may be a primary means by which the ticks (some infected) are spread from one area to another. Some species of birds also function as a reservoir of infection.

LYME DISEASE SYMPTOMS IN MAN

In about 50% of the cases a characteristic rash or lesion called erythema migrans is seen. It begins a few days to a few weeks after the bite of an infected tick. The rash generally looks like an expanding red ring. It is often described as looking like a bull's-eye with alternating light and dark rings. However, it can vary from a reddish blotchy appearance to red throughout. And can be confused with poison ivy, spider or insect bite, or ringworm. At about the same time that the rash develops, flu-like symptoms may appear with headache, sore throat, stiff neck, fever, muscle aches, fatigue and general malaise. Some people develop the flu-like illness without getting a rash.

Seek prompt medical attention if any of these symptoms appear, especially after being bitten by a tick or visiting an area where Lyme disease is common. If possible document the presence of the rash by taking a picture because it may disappear before a physician can see it. A picture in this case is worth 10,000 words!

If ignored, the early symptoms may disappear, but more serious problems can develop months to years later. The later symptoms of Lyme disease can be quite severe and chronic. Muscle pain and arthritis, usually of the large joints is common. Neurological symptoms include meningitis, numbness, tingling, and burning sensations in the extremities, Bell's Palsy (loss of control of one or both sides of the face), severe pain and fatigue (often extreme and incapacitating) and depression. Heart, eye, respiratory and gastrointestinal problems can develop. Symptoms are often intermittent lasting from a few days to several months and sometimes years. Chronic Lyme disease, because of its diverse symptoms, mimics many other diseases and can be difficult to diagnose.

TREATMENT

Lyme disease is treated with antibiotics. Timely treatment increases chances of recovery and may lessen the severity of any later symptoms in both animals and man. The most effective treatment will be recommended by your physician or in the case of your animals by your veterinarian and will depend on the stage of the disease. Treatment for later stages is more difficult often requiring extended and repeated courses of antibiotic therapy. In animals and man treatment failures and relapses are reported.

HOW TO AVOID TICK BITES

When out of doors several precautions can minimize your chances of being bitten.

- Tuck your pant legs into your socks and your shirt into your pants.
- Wear light colored clothing. Dark ticks are more easily spotted against a light background.
- Inspect clothes often for ticks. Have a companion inspect your back.
- Apply repellents according to label instructions. Applying directly to clothing appears to be most effective.
- Upon returning to the home remove clothing and wash or put it in the dryer for 30 minutes to kill any ticks.
- When you get in from the field shower and inspect your body thoroughly. Especially check groin, navel, armpits, head and behind knees and ears. Have a companion check your back, or use a mirror.
- Inspect children at least once daily for ticks. When in heavily infested areas inspect children every three to four hours.
- When hiking stay in the middle of trails. Do not bushwhack.
- Clear brush from around your premises and keep grassy areas mown.
- Avoid plantings that especially attract deer and other animals.
- Limit watering of lawns.
- Judicious use of environmental insecticides to kill ticks may be necessary in some areas.

LYME DISEASE IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Lyme disease has been described in dogs, cats, horses, cows and goats. Symptoms can include fever, lameness and soreness, listlessness, loss of appetite, swollen glands and joints. Heart, kidney, liver, eye and nervous system problems are also described in animals. Laminitis is reported in horses and cows, as are poor fertility, abortions and chronic weight loss. Temperament changes have been reported in dogs and horses. Untreated animals can develop chronic progressive arthritis.

Symptoms can be intermittent and vary in intensity from mild to quite severe and can mimic many other

conditions. If you suspect Lyme disease in your animals consult your veterinarian as soon as possible.

WHERE TO FIND TICKS ON ANIMALS

Ticks are most commonly found around the head and neck. They can also be found between the toes, on or in the ears, and in the armpit and groin areas. Because the ticks are so small, you must look very carefully. In animals, the symptoms of illness may not develop for several weeks or months following tick bite.

If you travel into tick infested areas with your animals, it is possible to bring home on the animals ticks that can infest your premises. If animals in your area develop Lyme disease it should alert you that you are also at risk

TICK CONTROL ON ANIMALS

- As much as possible keep animals out of tick habitat.
- Check animals daily for ticks and remove any found promptly.
- Dogs and cats can be brushed as soon as they come in. Brush over a light colored surface so any ticks removed can be seen and discarded.
- The most effective method to protect animals from infection and to keep those that travel from bringing ticks home is the regular use of tick repellent and control products. Permethrin, sold under many brand names, is very effective for tick control. Veterinary assistance is important in selecting safe and effective tick control products and designing a control program.

HOW TO REMOVE ATTACHED TICKS

Prompt removal of ticks decreases the chances of getting Lyme disease. The proper and easiest method is to grasp the tick with fine tweezers, as near the skin as you can, and gently pull it straight out. Be careful not to squeeze the tick when removing it which could result in more bacteria being injected. Do not try to remove the tick with your fingers or attempt to remove with lighted cigarettes, matches, nail polish, or Vaseline.

Once removed, save the tick for identification. Accurate identification becomes very important if you or your animals develop disease symptoms. Proof of tick bite and the kind of tick doing the biting is especially important to document in areas where Lyme disease is not considered prevalent and doctor suspicion is low.

In most areas, ticks can be submitted for identification through local or state health department offices. Many physicians and veterinarians will also submit ticks. Put the tick in a tightly closed container with a small amount of alcohol (rubbing alcohol will do). Mark it with your name, address and phone number, date collected, host collected from (animal or man) and recent travel history.

NOTES

- The diagnosis of Lyme disease must generally be made on the basis of clinical signs and by ruling out other possible diseases.
- Animal ownership does not directly increase a person's risk of Lyme disease. However, allowing your animals to roam in tick habitat or venturing into tick habitat with your animals does increase your risk of exposure to ticks.
- Lyme disease is not considered to be contagious between people or directly from animals to man.
- Although some deaths have been attributed to Lyme disease, it *is* not generally considered to be fatal.
- Once an animal or person has apparently recovered from the disease it appears to be possible to be reinfected.

- Blood testing is available for animals and man. A positive test can be diagnostic when appropriate symptoms are present. However, it is possible to have a negative test during the course of the disease or following antibiotic therapy and still have Lyme disease. A negative test following treatment does not indicate cure.
- Miscarriage, premature births, still births, birth defects and transplacental infection of the fetus
- have been reported in animals and man.
- Vaccination for dogs is now available. Consult your veterinarian for advice about your dog's need for vaccination. A vaccine for people appears to be several years away.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- State and local health departments
- Your veterinarian or family physician
- Local Lyme Disease support and informational groups can be found in many areas.
Contact:

Lyme Disease Foundation, Inc
1 Financial Plaza, 18th Floor
Hartford, CT 06103.
(800) 525-2000

The Lyme Disease Electronic Mail Network publishes the "LymeNet Newsletter" once every 10- 15 days. The Newsletter contains timely news about the Lyme disease epidemic. Medical abstracts, treatment protocols, prevention information, and political happenings are all included. In addition, subscribers may ask questions to the patients, doctors and researchers on the net.

To subscribe, send a memo to Internet address: listserv@Lehigh.EDU

In the first line of the message, write: subscribe LymeNet-L

To retrieve the archives, write: get LymeNet-L/Newsletters 1-N Where N is between 01 and 12

Brochure by: Lloyd E. Miller, DVM, Troy, New York

jake@cs.cmu.edu

http://www.botanical.com/botanical/mgrph/_i/ivypoi_17.html



Ivy, Poison

POISON!

Botanical: Rims Toxicodendron (LINN.) Family:
N.O. Anacardiaceae

- [Description](#)
- [Part Used Medicinally](#)
- [Constituents](#)
- [Medicinal Action and Uses](#)

---**Synonyms**---Poison Oak. Poison Vine.

---**Part Used**---Leaves.

---**Habitat**---The American Poison Ivy is one of the species of Sumachs, an attractive group of plants widely distributed in Europe, Asia and North America, varying much in habit from low bushes to moderately-sized trees, and many of them familiar denizens of our gardens, for the sake of their ornamental foliage, which mostly assume beautiful tints in autumn, some of the varieties also bearing showy fruits. It grows in thickets and low grounds in North America, where it is quite common.

Its sap is of an extremely poisonous character, and in many persons the slightest contact with the leaves causes a rash of a most distressing character, the hands and arms and sometimes the whole body becoming greatly swollen from simply touching or carrying a branch of the plant, the swelling being accompanied with intolerable pain and inflammation, ending in ulceration. Some persons however, are able to handle the plant with impunity. It has been sometimes known as *Ampelopsis Hoggii*, and under this name has occasionally been introduced with other climbers, but it has nothing to do with the group of Vines known under the name of *Ampelopsis*, and its presence in our gardens should be avoided.

---**Description**---The root is reddish and branching; the leaves rather large, three parted (which will readily distinguish it from the five-parted *Ampelopsis*). The central leaflet has a longer stalk, the lateral ones are almost stalkless. The leaflets are entire when young, but when full-grown they are variously indented, downy beneath, thin and about 4 inches long. They abound with an acrid juice, which darkens when exposed to air, and when applied to the skin produces the inflammation and swelling referred to. When dry, the leaves are papery and brittle, sometimes with black spots of exuded juice turned black on drying. The flowers are in loose, slender clusters or panicles, in the axils of the leaves and are small, some perfect, others unisexual, and are greenish or yellowish-white in

color. They blossom in June, and are followed by clusters of small, globular, duncoloured, berry-like fruit.

There are almost as many antidotes for the inflammation caused by Poison Ivy as for the bites of the rattlesnake. Alkaline lotions, especially carbonate of soda, alum and hyposulphite of soda, are all recommended, and the patient is advised to moisten the skin constantly with the agent in solution. A hot solution of potassium permanganate applied locally is also recommended as a cure, also solutions of lead and ammonia. *Rhus venenata* has similar poisonous qualities.

---**Part Used Medicinally**---The fresh leaves, from which a fluid extract is prepared.

---**Constituents**---The activity of the drug was formerly ascribed to a fixed oil, Toxicodendrol, but has been attributed more recently to a yellow resin, to which the name Toxicodendrin is applied.

---**Medicinal Action and Uses**---Irritant, rubefacient, stimulant, narcotic.

R. Toxicodendron was introduced into England first in 1640, but not used as a medicine till 1798, when Du Frescoy, a physician at Valenciennes, had brought to his notice a young man, who had been cured of a herpetic eruption on his wrist of six years' standing on being accidentally poisoned by this plant. He thereupon commenced the use of the plant in the treatment of obstinate herpetic eruptions and in palsy, many cases yielding well to the drug. Since then it has rapidly gained a place in general practice, meeting with some success in the treatment of paralysis, acute rheumatism and articular stiffness, and in various forms of chronic and obstinate eruptive diseases.

It is not official in the British Pharmacopoeia, but was formerly official in the United States Pharmacopoeia. It is in extensive use by homoeopaths for rheumatism, ringworm and other skin disorders, and is considered by them one of the most useful remedies in a great majority of cases of Nettlerash, especially if caused by some natural predisposition of constitution, in which the eruption is due to the use of some particular food.

The fluid extract, prepared from the fresh leaves, is mostly given in the form of a tincture, in doses of 5 to 30 drops. In small doses it is an excellent sedative to the nervous system but must be given with care, as internally it may cause gastric intestinal irritation, drowsiness, stupor and delirium.

It has been recommended in cases of incontinence of urine. For this, the bark of the root of *R. aromatica* is also employed very successfully, an infusion of 1 OZ. to a pint of boiling water being taken in wineglassful doses.

The fluid extract of *R. Toxicodendron* can be used as a vesicant or blister producer, like cantharides, mezeron, and oil of Mustard.

The best preparation is a concentrated alcoholic tincture made from the green plant in the strength of 1 in 4. The dose of 25 per cent tincture is given in 1 to 5 drops three times a day. A solid extract is not used owing to the extreme volatility of the active principles of the crude drug.

Its milky juice is also used as an indelible ink for marking linen, and as an ingredient of liquid dressings or varnishes for finishing boots or shoes, though *R. venenata* is more extensively used for the latter purpose.

See SUMACHS.

[Common Name Index](#)
[A MODERN HERBAL Home Page](#)

Bear in mind "A Modern Herbal" was written with the conventional wisdom of the early 1900's. This should be taken into account as some of the information may now be considered inaccurate, or not in accordance with modern medicine.

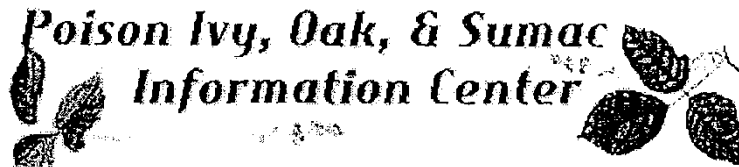
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Poison Ivy, Oak, & Sumac - Fast Facts - ([www .poisonivy.us](http://www.poisonivy.us))
[.com/view/fastfacts.html](http://www.poisonivy.us/view/fastfacts.html)

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keep poison ivy under control around Resource Center.
your home .

URUSHIOL OIL IS POTENT

- Only 1 nanogram (billionth of a gram) needed to cause rash Average is 100 nanograms for most people

- 1/4 ounce of urushiol is all that is needed to cause a rash in every person on earth
- 500 people could itch from the amount covering the head of a pin
- Specimens of urushiol several centuries old have found to cause dermatitis in sensitive people.
- 1 to 5 years is normal for urushiol oil to stay active on any surface including dead plants
- Derived from urushi, Japanese name for lacquer

When the Japanese restored the gold leaf on the golden Temple in Kyoto, they painted the urushiol lacquer on it to preserve and maintain the gold. Guess you could say that you would be caught red handed if you stole it.

POISON IVY, OAK, AND SUMAC

Most common allergy in the country claiming half the population Sensitivity to urushiol can develop at any time

Solutions or cures are those that annihilate urushiol

Everyone appears to react slightly different to all the remedies.

Covered by workers compensation in some states (CA, for example)

First published records of poison ivy in North America date back to

1600s Poison Ivy coined by Captain John Smith in 1609

Western Poison Oak discovered by David Douglas (1799-1834) on Vancouver Island.

Douglas fir also named after him.

Poison Ivy
(*Toxicodendron radicans*)



The leaves of Poison Ivy are compound, each leaf comprised of 3 leaflets. In general, the stalk of a leaf, whether simple or compound, is the petiole, and the stalk of a leaflet is a petiolule.



The fruit of Poison Ivy is referred to botanically as a drupe, and is greenish-white in color.

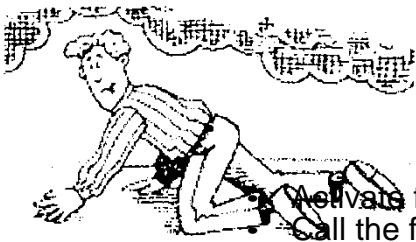


Very large and very old poison ivy vine growing up a pine tree. Notice the very hairy growth. Young ivy vines do not have as much "hair".

... **Fire Safety**

Fire can be a
fire listed
below stay
calm.

killer. Do not take chances. The safety
guidelines for could save lives if you act in a
timely manner and



Activate fire alarm to warn others.

Call the fire department. Give your name, location of the fire, and other information that would be helpful.

- Assist your neighbors, people with disabilities, or others who cannot help themselves.
- Move quickly to your assigned fire exit.
- Remove high heel shoes to avoid tripping.
- Use handrails on stairs or ladders.
- Follow the instructions of building or fire

officials. **If You Have To Evacuate A**

Building:

- Do not use elevators.
- Move to your assigned fire exit or evacuation route.
- Have an alternate evacuation route planned.
- Get out and away from the building.
- Go to your assigned location outside the building.
- Watch for falling glass, wood, or other material.
- Do not try to return to the

building. **If You Get Trapped In**

A Room:

- Place cloth material around or under door to prevent smoke from entering.
- If you can, retreat ... close as many doors as possible between you and the fire.
Be prepared to signal from a window, but do not open or break the window unless absolutely necessary.
- If you are caught in smoke, drop to your hands and knees and crawl. Hold your breath as much as possible and breathe shallow through your nose. Use a blouse or shirt as a filter.
- If you have to move through flames to escape, hold your breath and move quickly. Cover your head and hair and keep your head down and eyes closed as much as possible.
- If your clothes catch on fire ••• STOP ••• DROP

••• ROLL. Fire Extinguisher Instructions:

- Always try to use the appropriate fire extinguisher to put out the fire.
- Pull safety pin from the handle. Aim the nozzle, cone, or horn at the base of the fire.
- Squeeze the trigger handle. Sweep from side to side.
- If the fire is too large, get out of the building or house and move to a safe distance.

Home Fire Safety Tips

- Have a working smoke detector on each level of your home and test it regularly.
Change batteries yearly, or as needed.
- Have a home escape plan and make sure everyone knows what to do and practice it regularly.
- Know two ways out.
- Have a meeting place for everyone to go.
- Each family member should know how to call the fire department to report a fire from a neighbor's home.
- Make sure everyone in your family knows that once they are out they must not go back inside for any reason.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER OPERATION:

The "PASS SYSTEM"

PULL THE PIN

AIM THE HOSE

SQUEEZE THE LEVERS

SWEEP THE BASE OF THE FIRE

Fires may occur anytime. In dormitories they are often time caused by carelessness or illegal smoking. Fire extinguishers are placed throughout each floor in your dorm, and clearly marked. Should a small ordinary fire occur (wood, cloth, paper) any of the fire extinguishers would work to put out the fire. It is CRITICAL to remember that the alarm should be pulled to alert security and the fire company of a real fire. Do not think that your expertise with an extinguisher has actually ended the fire event. Fire is insidious and may still exist within walls or other smoking debris. ALWAYS notify your security department in the event of any fire incident.

Our brothers and sisters at Seton Hall University in New Jersey fell victim to a fire set by pranksters in their dorm, January of 2000. 3 died and 58 were injured. The two pranksters who set the fire were charged with murder.

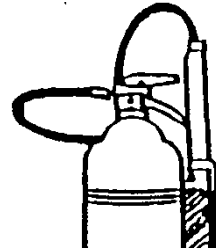
Fire is the most serious emergency in a dorm. Never think it humorous to maliciously pull an alarm or deactivate an extinguisher. Always know where your closest escape routes are should you need to evacuate your dorm.

In the event of an alarm of fire, all students MUST evacuate the entire building. You may not return until cleared by the Fire Chief. These simple rules will save your life should a fire actually occur.

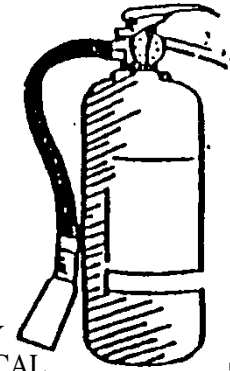
PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS



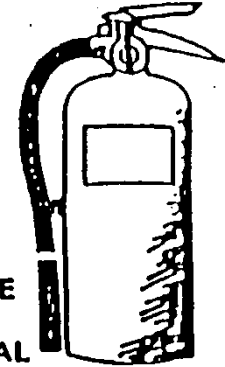
A
PRESSURIZED
WATER



B
CARBON
DIOXIDE



B
D Y
CHEMICAL



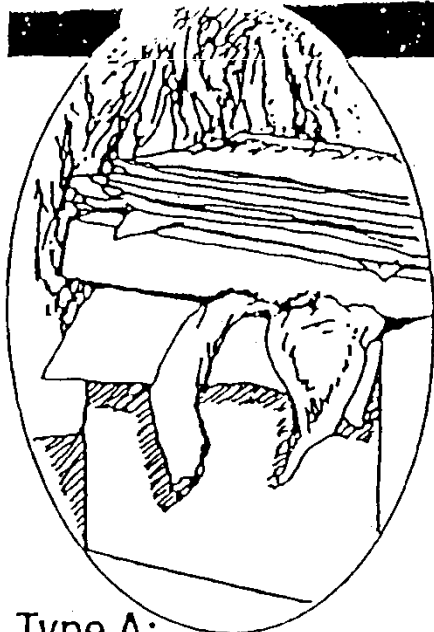
A
B
C
MULTI-
PURPOSE
DRY
CHEMICAL

CLASS A Ordinary Combustibles - Rags, Paper, Trash, Wood, Etc.	YES (Excellent)	YES	YES	YES•
CLASS D Oils, Grease, Fats, Flammable Liquids	NO	YES Especially If fire is in container and fire is small in size	YES	Yes•
CLASS C ELECTRICAL Motors, Office Machines, Panals, Switchboards, Etc.	NO	YES (Excellent)	YES	Yes•
PRINCIPLE EXTINGUISHING EFFECT	COOLING AND QUENCHING	SMOTHERING AND COOLING	SMOTHERING	SMOTHERING

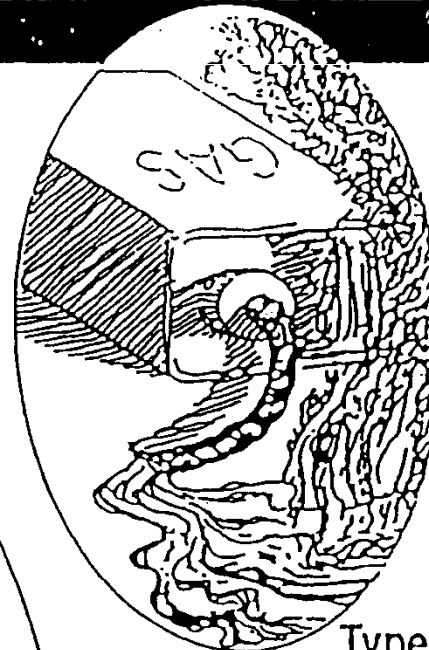
TYPES OF FIRES

Be sure to use the right extinguisher for the type of fire you are confronting. Using the wrong extinguisher can actually make the fire worse.

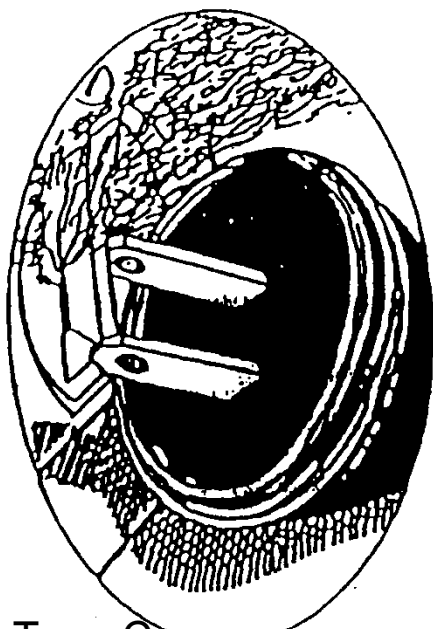
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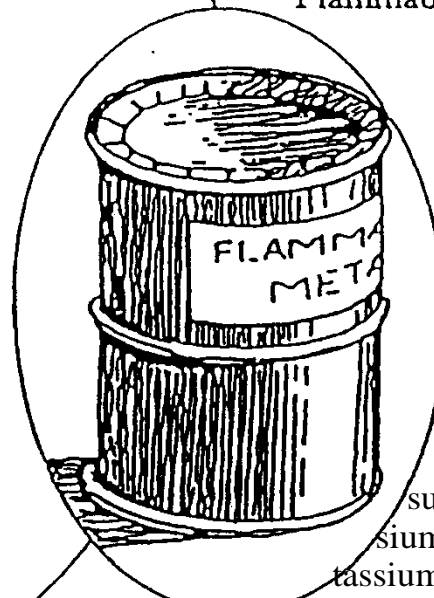
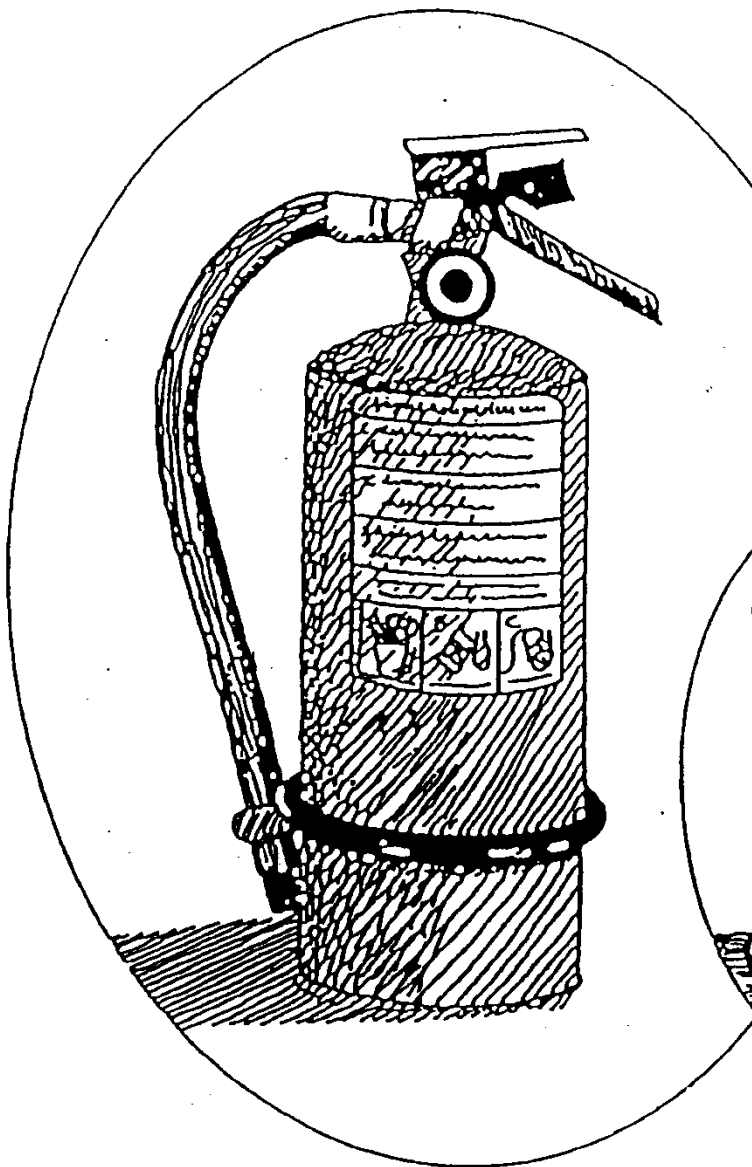
Type A:
Wood, paper, cloth, rubbish



Type B:
Flammable gas/liquids



Type C: Electrical fires



Type D:
Combustible metals
such as magnesium, sodium, potassium, and sodium
Potassium alloys require a special dry-powder, class D extinguisher.

Know the Law: Explaining NY's Anti-Stalking Law

Explaining New York's
New Stalking Law - with
thanks to former Albany
County Assistant DA
D.J.
Rosenb
aum

The term "stalker" often invokes for us the image of a trench coat clad stranger lurking in the shadows, following every move made by the target of his obsession. But, stalking is not only a crime committed by strangers. Stalking cases often involve acts committed by a person with whom the victim is either acquainted or has had a relationship in the past. And, while there are instances where stalking of a former intimate partner is not precipitated by violence in the relationship, in many instances victims of domestic violence report stalking behavior committed by their abusers not only after the victim has ended the relationship, but also while the relationship is still ongoing.

Indeed, a 1997 National Institute of Justice study of stalking found that eighty percent of stalking victims who were stalked by their current or former intimate partner had, at some point in their relationship, been physically assaulted by their

partner. and thirty-one percent had been sexually assaulted by their partner. Also worthy of note is a recent FBI crime report that shows that thirty percent of all murdered women are killed by their husbands or boyfriends who had stalked them.

However, this is not to say that all stalkers of former love interests exhibited violent behavior within the former relationship. Stalking behaviors, and their preceding events, take many forms.

In 1999, the New York State Legislature attempted to criminalize a wide variety of stalking behaviors.

To that end, on December 1st of 1999, "The Clinic Access and Anti-Stalking Act of 1999" became effective. The Legislative Intent behind the Act provides a compelling and articulate summary of the dynamics that precipitated the new laws:

The legislature finds and declares that criminal stalking behavior, including threatening, violent or other criminal conduct has become more prevalent in New York state in

recent years. The unfortunate reality is that stalking victims have been intolerably forced to live in fear of their stalkers. Stalkers, who repeatedly follow, phone, write, confront, threaten or otherwise unacceptably intrude upon their victims. often inflict immeasurable emotional and physical harm upon them. Current law does not adequately recognize the damage to public order and individual safety caused by these offenders. Therefore. our laws must be strengthened to provide clear

recogniti of th
dangero of stalk
[Emphasis added.]

These new laws vary in degree, including the class B misdemeanor of Stalking in the Fourth Degree (punishable by up to 90 days in jail), the class A misdemeanor of Stalking in the Third Degree (punishable by up to one year in jail), the class E felony of Stalking in the Second Degree (ordinarily punishable by up to 1 1/3 to 4 years in state prison) and the class D felony of Stalking in the First Degree (punishable by up to 7 years in state prison). The degree of the offense can be enhanced, under the new laws, based upon a prior conviction by the offender to any of a number of specified offenses committed against either the victim of the present offense or a member of her family or, even against another completely different victim.

While we have had laws on the books for many years that apply to stalking-like behavior, the new stalking laws focus specifically on the state of mind of the stalking victim and the fear that the stalker's behavior is likely to cause the victim. This is quite a change from the traditional "stalking" crimes of harassment, menacing and criminal contempt, which require a specific intent on the part of the stalker to harass, annoy or alarm the victim, or to place

her in fear of injury.

In truth, it is often the case that a stalker's acts are governed by his obsession with his target and he does not necessarily intend to upset her or cause her to fear him, though, of course, there are many instances where a stalker does indeed intend to upset, or even terrify, his victim. Still, prior to the enactment of the new stalking laws, it was difficult for the criminal justice system to hold accountable the "passive" stalker. Recognizing this deficiency, the Legislature wisely chose to hold stalkers accountable for actions that are reasonably likely to cause fear even where the stalker himself did not actually intend such a result.

The new stalking laws also address instances where the stalking behavior is likely to cause the victim to reasonably fear that physical violence will be directed at her family members, friends or acquaintances, or where the acts of stalking are likely to cause the victim to reasonably fear that her employment or career is threatened.

In many of the new laws, an element of the crime involves the "likelihood" that the offender's behavior will cause the victim to

"reasonably" fear a certain type of harm or result. This deliberately specific language raises two very important considerations.

First, this language tells us that the victim of the stalking behavior does not have to *actually* be placed in fear. Rather, the stalker's actions must be likely to cause fear. Indeed, as it is not uncommon for a victim of domestic violence to become somewhat hardened and immune (shell shocked) to her batterer's pattern of abuse, it is important to remember that a victim's lack of fear does not alleviate the offender's criminal responsibility.

Second, it is important to note that the term "reasonable" necessarily imparts great relevance to the history that precipitated the stalking behavior.

If the fear that the victim is likely to experience must be "reasonable", then her past experiences with, and knowledge of, her stalker become highly probative of her state of mind.

For example, consider the case of a woman who has recently ended her relationship with a man with whom she had been romantically involved. A few days after she broke off the relationship, her former boyfriend left a lily on her doorstep. In fact, he did so three mornings in a row. The victim says that these actions have scared her to death. Is her fear reasonable? We do not know. Add to this example the following additional fact: The former boyfriend had told the victim, in the course of their relationship, that if she ever left him he would kill her. Now is the fear induced by the lilies reasonable? Not yet. Add one more fact: The victim hates lilies because they remind her of funerals and her ex-boyfriend knows this. Now, finally, the victim's fear makes sense. In stalking cases, context is everything. And, without knowledge of the history precipitating the stalking behavior, there is no context from which to make sense of the state of mind of the stalking victim.

Sometimes however, if you look closely enough, the context is apparent even without knowledge of the history between the parties. Consider the case of a man who sends several letters to his former girlfriend. The letters are non-threatening in nature and concern the return of property. On the front of the envelopes in which the letters were sent, the man's return address is listed as "125 Cemetery Road". The victim does not know whether or not her former boyfriend actually lives on Cemetery Road; she, in fact, has no idea where he presently lives. Without knowing anything about the dynamics of the couple's former relationship, consider the following two facts: The man does not live on Cemetery Road, and Article 125 of the Penal Law contains the homicide statutes. In this case, even though the victim does not put the pieces together and is therefore not actually afraid, can *we* not say that the man's actions are *likely* to cause her *reasonable* fear?

While the new stalking laws are rather complicated and not easily understood, they encompass a wide range of possible acts. As with any new law, the statutes are also now open to judicial interpretation and will, no doubt, in the coming years

evolve into a more definable and structured category of charges. No law is perfect, but it seems that the policy behind the enactment, coupled with a shift in focus to the victim's state of mind, provides us with much needed, and long overdue, tools with which to battle stalking behavior and its terribly overwhelming impact on the women who are subjected to a type of pattern of abuse that has, until now, been dangerously neglected by the criminal justice system.



*D.J. Rosenbaum,
Assistant District
Attorney Domestic
Violence Unit of the
Albany County*

District Attorney's

Office August,

2000

Dutchess County Sherriff's Office

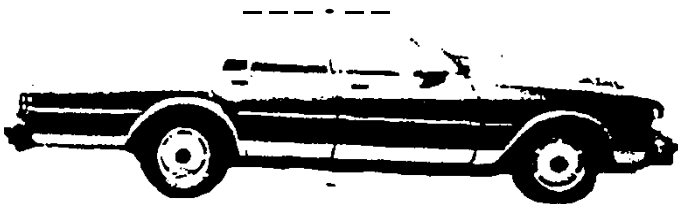
Poughkeepsie, New York

TIVOLI BAY RAPE INVESTIGATION

In October of 1995, a female was forced into a wooded area in the Tivoli Bay Wildlife Management Area by knifepoint and raped. On June 14, 1997, a 34 year old female and her 7 year old daughter were bicycling in this same area when confronted by a male subject. Both were led into a wooded area at knifepoint and both were raped.

Local law enforcement is requesting your help.

NEWLY RELEASED INFORMATION



Information indicates the perpetrator may have been driving a 1987-1990 Chevrolet Caprice 4 door sedan, dark gray, described in very good condition, similar to the one in the photograph.



Taken from the 34 year old victim was a Polish brand wrist watch described as a silver frame with a black face and black plastic band, as shown in the photograph.

The perpetrator had a green carrying case with three pockets and a wide shoulder strap. This case was made out of a canvas type material.

If you have any information concerning this incident contact the
DUTCHESS COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE - DETECTIVE BUREAU
at

(845) 758 - 6300 ext. 3821 or (845) 486 - 3821

All calls will be kept strictly confidential.

Dutchess County Sheriff's Office

Poughkeepsie, New York

The subject depicted in this police artist's sketch is wanted in connection with the 1997 rape of a woman and her daughter. The mother and daughter were abducted at knifepoint while riding their bicycles in the Tivoli Bays Wildlife Management Area in the Town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York. This occurred On Saturday, June 14, 1997 between the hours of 1:00pm and 2:45pm. Both victims were bound and raped and sustained physical injuries.



The suspect is described as a white male, 25 to 35 years old, about 6 feet tall. He is about 200 pounds and has a heavy or stocky build. he has short dark brown hair and a round face. At the time he was clean shaven and had a bronze or tan complexion. He was wearing a green baseball type cap, red T-shirt, green shorts, light colored socks and light colored low cut sneakers. During the abduction and rape, this subject was armed with and threatened the use of a folding knife.

Anyone with information concerning this subject should contact the DUTCHESS COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE DETECTIVE BUREAU at (845) 486- 3821 or (845) 758- 6300

