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**Note:** This booklet was created to address the issue of sexual offenses and describe Fordham University’s policies and procedures regarding sexual offenses. In addition, a list of on- and off-campus resources can be found at the back of this booklet.
Fordham University Policy on Sexual Offenses

Fordham University is committed to the development and support of its primary educational mission. The University will not tolerate sexual offenses such as rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment or other forms of non-consensual activity.

Fordham University supports this policy through educational prevention, counseling and medical support services. Educational programs include, but are not limited to, campus-wide distribution of the CARE brochure; peer education workshops on topics that include the nature of sexual offenses and dating violence, keys to prevention and coping with the aftermath of an assault; safety and security presentations; residential life presentations; rape awareness programs; individual and group counseling; and other victim support services.

Fordham University will enforce this Policy on Sexual Offenses through internal disciplinary procedures and security programs.

Definitions of Sexual Offenses Under this Policy:

- **Rape:** The carnal knowledge of a person forcibly and/or against that person’s will, or not forcibly or against that person’s will, where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. If a person engages in non-consensual sexual intercourse due to physical force, coercion or threat—actual or implied—the act is considered rape, a felony in New York state. A person who is asleep, unconscious, physically helpless or impaired due to drug or alcohol consumption, mentally incapacitated and/or disabled, is considered unable to consent.

- **Sexual Abuse:** any actual or attempted non-consensual sexual activity, including, but not limited to, attempted intercourse, sexual touching and certain forms of exhibitionism.

These definitions include, but are not limited to, any form of non-consensual intercourse and/or sexual activity, actual or attempted, by person(s) known or unknown to the victim. Non-consensual activity shall include, but not be limited to, situations where the victim is unable to consent because he/she is mentally incapacitated, is physically helpless due to drug or alcohol consumption or is unconscious.

- **Sexual Harassment:** Sexual Harassment is defined, under University policy, as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:
  1. submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of any individual’s employment or status in a program, course or activity;
  2. submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment or educational decisions affecting an individual; or
  3. such conduct is sufficiently pervasive, offensive or abusive to have the purpose or reasonable effect of interfering with an individual’s work or educational performance, or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive work or educational environment.

Sexual harassment is considered an intolerable offense by University standards. (While the focus of this brochure is rape and sexual abuse, this reference to sexual harassment has been included because of its relevance as a sexual offense.) For more information regarding sexual harassment and related reporting procedures, please refer to your student handbook.
Prevention of Sexual Offenses

All students should be aware of behaviors that constitute a sexual offense, steps to protect themselves and procedures to report an incident.

- **Trust your instincts**: Honor your gut reaction even if you don’t know why you feel unsafe. If you are uncomfortable in a situation, leave immediately and seek help.

- **Be alert**: Being aware of people, surroundings and situations is the first step in preventing a sexual offense. Become familiar with your surroundings. Know how to contact police or campus security, and learn locations of public telephones and campus emergency phones.

- **Think ahead**: Become familiar with safety and prevention techniques, the University’s Policy on Sexual Offense and the procedure for reporting these incidents.

- **Reduce your risk**: review the prevention techniques in this brochure.
  - become familiar with the neighborhood.
  - avoid excessive alcohol consumption and plan with friends to look out for one another.
  - the majority of sexual offenses are committed by someone the victim knows, so it is important to spend time with people you know well and trust.
  - do what is right for you when it comes to sexual activity and let people know your limits as clearly as possible.

- **Know the facts**:
  - Consent must be active and full. If any type of manipulation, threat or force is used to obtain a “yes” to sexual activity, the “yes” does not qualify as consent.
  - Silence does not mean “yes.” If a person is afraid to say “no” or is physically immobilized as a result of coercion, or they are impaired due to drug and/or alcohol consumption or a mental disability, they are unable to consent to sexual activity.
  - Sexual offenses cross the boundaries of gender, age, class, race and sexual orientation. While the majority of victims are presumably female (an estimated 1 in 4 women will be sexually abused and 1 in 8 will be raped in their lifetime), there is a high prevalence of sexual assault among men as well. Men are increasingly coming forward with sexual abuse histories.
  - The assailant and/or the victim are intoxicated in the majority of sexual offenses on college campuses; avoid excessive alcohol and other drug use. Alcohol and drug use can blunt your alertness and impair your ability to understand and respond to feelings and situations. It can be more difficult to resist peer pressure to engage in behaviors that put you at risk or, conversely, to commit a sexual offense.

When you are going out for the evening:

- Tell someone you trust where and with whom you’re going and when you will return.
- Go out with friends who you trust and agree to look out for one another. Leave with this group, rather than alone or with someone you do not know very well.
- Do not leave beverages unattended; always keep your drinks in sight.
- Pay attention to your friends’ behavior. Discourage friends from leaving with someone who they don’t know well—even if this person is an acquaintance.
- Share this information with friends and talk about ways to look out for each other.
Home and residence hall:
• Never open your door to strangers. If you were not expecting anyone, use the peephole to ask for identification and the reason for their visit. Do not be afraid to ask questions or to call police or security to report suspicious people.
• Never let someone into your building unless you know that person lives there.
• Do not prop open any doors to your building. This is an easy way for a person to gain entry without anyone noticing.

Walking:
• Constantly be aware of your surroundings—people, lighting and situations.
• Do not walk while wearing an MP3 player; it dulls your hearing and makes you less aware of what is happening around you.
• Avoid walking alone at night.
• Walk close to the curb to avoid shrubs, dark doorways and other places people can hide.
• Do not take shortcuts through dark and isolated places.
• Have your keys in your hand so that you do not spend time looking for them.
• Blue light emergency phones are available at various locations on campus and are useful in calling for assistance.

Public Transportation:
• Wait for trains in the off-hours waiting areas designated at each station.
• Do not ride in empty subway cars; ride in the conductor’s car.
• Use station exits with the most activity.
• Use only licensed yellow cabs. Do not use livery/gypsy cabs.

Driving:
• Keep your doors locked and windows rolled up while driving or parking your car.
• If you feel threatened at a red light or stop sign, sound your horn and drive away.
• Park your car in a place that is well lit at night.
• Make sure your car is in good condition and has enough gas to make it to your destination.
• Always know where you are going and how to get there.
• Store valuables out of sight in your locked trunk.

Date Rape/Acquaintance Rape • Gang Rape/Group Rape

Date/Acquaintance Rape
Date/acquaintance rape occurs when you are forced or manipulated into having sex against your will by someone you know, whether that person is your date, a boyfriend, a girlfriend, a significant other, an acquaintance, a friend, a neighbor, a classmate, a co-worker or a teammate. This is the most common form of sexual assault.
Gang/Group Rape
Gang/group rape is defined as a sexual offense by more than one perpetrator. Peer pressure to participate in the sexual offense is a key factor in gang/group rape. Be aware that use of alcohol and/or drugs contributes to instances of such rape.

Preventing Date/Acquaintance Rape and Gang/Group Rape

- Communicate your expectations and limits, and demand that they be respected.
- If you feel that you are being pressured into an unwanted situation, communicate your limits. If your partner does not listen to you, leave immediately.
- Say “no” to any unwanted sexual contact.
- Even if you are in a long-term relationship, you have the right to refuse sexual activity with your partner. Prior consent to sexual contact does not compel consent.
- If you are uncertain about what you want, ask your partner to respect your uncertainty.
- If you agree to go to a place where intimacy may be expected (e.g., bedroom or secluded area), both parties should state their limitations and/or expectations clearly.
- Do not be embarrassed to do what is right for you. Do not hesitate to raise your voice, stand up abruptly, scream or shout, or leave if you feel the situation warrants it.
- Trust your instincts. Leave a situation immediately and go to a safe place if you think you are in danger.
- Avoid the use of drugs and alcohol. Drugs and alcohol can increase your vulnerability by lowering your alertness and ability to react quickly.
- Arrange to meet new friends in public places, and when possible go with good friends.
- Tell someone you trust where and with whom you are going and when you will return.
- Leave social events with your close friends instead of walking alone or with someone you don’t know very well.
- Always have money for transportation in case you must leave a situation abruptly, and have your cell phone on and charged.
- Respect a person’s expectations and limits. If you do not know what they are, it is your responsibility to ask.
- When a person says “no,” he/she is communicating their limits, not rejecting you as a person.
- Do not assume that a person’s past behavior applies to the present. People have the right to make different choices about their sexual activity and level of desired intimacy at all times.
- An absence of “no” does not equal “yes.” Silence could mean many things other than “yes.” It could mean fear to say “no.” If someone is afraid to resist or fight back, they are unable to give consent.
- You are responsible for your actions. Your attraction to someone does not give you the right to ignore that person’s expectations and limits.
- Avoid excessive use of drugs and alcohol. Drugs and alcohol can impair your ability to understand and appropriately respond to feelings and situations.
• Listen carefully. Take the time to hear what a person is saying. If you feel he/she is not being direct or is giving you mixed messages, ask the individual to be clearer.

• Remember that date rape is a crime. It is never acceptable to use force in sexual situations, no matter what the circumstance. This applies whether the person is a date, a girlfriend or boyfriend, an acquaintance, a spouse or significant other.

• Having sex with a person who is mentally or physically incapable of consenting is rape. If you have sex with a person who is drugged, intoxicated, passed out, incapable of saying “no” or otherwise unaware of what is happening around him/her, you may be guilty of rape.

• Be especially careful in group situations. Be prepared to resist pressure to participate in exploitive, violent or criminal acts, and clearly communicate your disapproval.

• If you see someone in trouble or observe a friend trying to force or pressure someone into an unwanted situation, intervene. You may save the person from the trauma of a sexual assault or your friend from criminal prosecution.

Substance-related Rape
Substance-related rape has been occurring more frequently in recent years. When secretly slipped into a beverage, even a glass of lemonade, sedating substances can leave anyone vulnerable to sexual assault. You may not be able to see it, smell it or taste it. You don’t have to be at a bar or club; it could happen in any social setting. If an individual appears extremely intoxicated after consuming a non-alcoholic beverage, or only a small amount of alcohol, they may have unknowingly ingested one of a number of substances.

Although the often-tasteless drugs are hard to detect, there are precautionary steps one can take to reduce the risk of falling prey to this criminal conduct:

• Do not leave beverages unattended; always keep your drinks in sight.

• Do not take any beverages, including alcohol, from someone you do not know very well and trust.

• At a bar or club, accept drinks only from the bartender or server.

• At parties, do not accept open-container drinks from anyone.

• Be alert to the behavior of friends. Anyone appearing disproportionately inebriated in relation to the amount they consumed may be in danger.

• Share this information with friends and talk about ways to look out for one another when you are at parties and social events.

• Anyone who believes that they have consumed a sedative-like substance (symptoms include low inhibition, confusion, impaired judgment, dizziness, extreme drowsiness, or other sudden and unexplained symptoms) should be driven to a hospital emergency room or should call 911 for an ambulance as soon as possible. Bodily fluids can be examined for traces of these substances within hours of ingesting. Try to keep a sample of the beverage for analysis. If you or someone you know believes they have consumed a sedative-like substance, please contact your resident assistant, resident director or the Office of Safety and Security as soon as possible so they can assist you.
Rape Survivors: What You Can Do

The University seeks to make sure the survivor of rape is cared for physically, psychologically and spiritually. The survivor has many decisions to make after an assault, including whether to tell anyone, whether to go to the hospital and/or whether to file a judicial and/or police report. It can be difficult to make these decisions after having endured a trauma. At Fordham, trained professionals are standing by to offer support and guidance to survivors.

1) **Remain calm and call for help.** After an attack, the rape survivor should try to remain as calm as possible in order to think clearly. Find a safe place and get help from someone you trust. Any of the following resources could be called upon for assistance: The Fordham University safety and security department, the health center, the counseling center and a resident director/assistant. A staff member of the same gender will be available to respond at all times. Please refer to the resource list in this brochure for important telephone numbers.

It is strongly recommended that the rape survivor get medical attention as soon as possible using the resource listing in the back of this brochure. At Rose Hill, the Fordham University Emergency Medical Service (FUEMS) is available 24 hours a day and can be contacted by calling the Office of Safety and Security at (718) 817-2222. Ambulance services at Lincoln Center are provided by FASTcare, and can be secured by contacting the security office at (212) 930-8888. Please see No. 3 below for important information on medical care services available.

2) **Do not change, shower or destroy any clothing.** A rape survivor should remain in the same condition as when the attacker left. This means: not changing, washing or destroying any clothing; not washing any part of the body; not douching; and not combing one’s hair. The survivor should also leave the crime scene exactly as it is, not touching anything and/or not cleaning up or throwing anything away. The reason this is advisable is that the survivor may wish to prosecute the perpetrator at a later time. While this may be difficult to do emotionally, sometimes survivors later wish that they had this critical evidence to admit in court.

3) **Seek immediate medical attention.** It is strongly recommended that the rape survivor receive medical aid promptly using the resource listing in the back of this brochure. Because not all injuries are immediately apparent, FUEMS at Rose Hill, FASTcare at Lincoln Center and Safety and Security at the Westchester campus should be contacted to provide initial medical care and assistance to the hospital.

At Rose Hill, the Fordham University Emergency Medical Service (FUEMS) is available 24 hours a day and can be contacted by calling security at (718) 817-2222. An emergency medical technician (EMT) will be on duty along with other student volunteers who will transport and accompany the survivor to the hospital. They will also explain and assist the rape survivor through the initial medical treatment procedures. If necessary and requested by the survivor, alternate arrangements can be made through the Fordham University Office of Safety and Security. At the survivor’s request, a friend, a member of the residential life staff or nurse from the health center may also accompany him or her to the hospital.

At Lincoln Center, ambulance services are provided by FASTcare, which can be secured by contacting the Safety and Security office at (212) 930-8888.
At the Westchester campus, ambulances services can be secured by contacting the security office at (914) 367-3333.

At the hospital, internal and external injuries will be treated, and measures can be taken to test for and deal with the possibilities of sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy. A hospital visit is necessary to collect evidence, through a rape examination, in the event that criminal charges will be filed. A rape survivor can request a sexual assault nurse examiner (SANE) to be present; these nurses are specially trained to treat survivors of sexual assault and, if desired, to collect evidence through a rape examination. A victim advocate can also be called upon to support the survivor and assist in making decisions.

A rape examination allows evidence to be collected in case a rape survivor wishes to prosecute, even at a later time. The examination, however, must be conducted within 72 hours of the incident and includes: pelvic examination and testing for the presence of semen; sexually transmitted disease testing; and treatment for possible infection, which may involve antibiotics. In order for medical treatment to be provided, the survivor need only consent to the medical examination. In most cases, the hospital will document and store evidence for a specified time period. The survivor is not required to report the incident to the police. However, depending on the hospital you go to, the hospital may be required to report an incident of sexual assault to the local police agency. They will respond and investigate the allegation. The rape survivor makes the decision on whether or not they wish to bring criminal charges against the offender. The hospital never refuses services, but they are required to bill your insurance company. The survivor should bring his/her student ID.

4) Document details about the incident. It is advisable for the rape survivor to write down every detail about the incident that they can remember. Not only can this assist in filing judicial or criminal charges (even at a later time), but it can also aid in recollection that may assist in the healing process. The survivor should note:

- The “who, what, when, where and how” of the incident.
- What the perpetrator looks like, any identifying marks or scars and any vehicle used.
- What kind of force or coercion was used.
- Any objects touched, taken or left by the perpetrator.
- If the perpetrator said anything, the survivor should try to remember the words, the grammar, any accents or speech defects.
- If there were possible witnesses, document who and where they may be.

The rape survivor is encouraged to bring this information to the attention of the Safety and Security office and/or the dean of students who can help ensure survivor and community safety, connect the rape survivor with care and assist in the process of filing a judicial or police report. If the New York City or Harrison Police Departments are to be involved and criminal charges filed, the above information is crucial.

5) Follow-up treatment. For many rape survivors, the time following the rape or any sexual trauma is painful and confusing. Psychological and/or spiritual counseling can assist with coping in the aftermath of an assault. Even after the actual incident, survivors may suffer from acute stress that may include a range of difficulties such as nightmares, flashbacks,
CARE: CAMPUS ASSAULT AND RELATIONSHIP EDUCATION

numbness and withdrawal from friends and family. In addition, survivors sometimes blame themselves, feel upset about the reactions of their friends or family, feel ashamed, confused and/or angry about what has happened and/or question their core beliefs (particularly around sexuality, relationships and religion). While these responses are normal and understandable, they can be difficult for some survivors to manage alone. Many find solace in sharing their story in a supportive and private context. It is also possible to learn new coping skills to facilitate return to activities that the person finds meaningful and important.

The Counseling and Psychological Services Center has mental health professionals standing by to assist rape survivors. All services are confidential. The resident directors and resident assistants are also available to provide follow-up referral information and support. Chaplains at the Office of Campus Ministry are also available to speak to survivors.

Reporting Procedures for the University

Individuals are encouraged to report all sexual offense incidents immediately either to safety and security, the health center, the counseling center or the respective dean of students on their campus. An incident report will be written and the dean of students or another designated University administrator will provide necessary assistance, information on medical and counseling resources and information related to formal reporting procedures. The victim may notify the Office of Safety and Security whether or not he/she goes to the hospital for a rape examination. However, a hospital visit is necessary in order to collect evidence, through a rape examination, in the event that the victim decides to file criminal charges. Personal information about the victim and records will remain confidential insofar as it does not interfere with the University’s right to investigate allegations of misconduct and take corrective action where appropriate.

Victims of a sexual offense(s) by another student(s) are encouraged to report the incident(s) and use the resources of the dean of students on the campus where the incident occurred or one of the administrators identified on the resource list in the back of this brochure. An initial discussion will give the victim the opportunity to recount what has taken place and discuss how best to proceed. The dean or administrator will review the University’s formal reporting procedures and possible sanctions, the formal reporting procedures of the local police agency, and available medical and counseling resources. In addition, options for, and available assistance in, changing academic and living situations can be discussed and provided if so requested, and such changes are reasonably available. It is at all times the victim’s decision whether to file a complaint or to continue with any form of resolution. Confidentiality will be respected insofar as it does not interfere with the University’s right to investigate allegations of misconduct and take corrective action where appropriate.

If a victim elects to initiate a formal complaint against another student or group of students, the information should be put in writing and filed with the dean of students. Such a complaint would be handled in accordance with the University judicial procedures outlined in the Student Handbook. The victim and the student against whom the complaint is lodged must represent themselves during the judicial process. However, a member of the student affairs staff (either male or female) can be assigned to both parties, if so desired, to act as a support person throughout the process. While this person may be present
during individual interviews conducted by the dean of students, no active participation is permitted. Possible sanctions for persons found in violation of sexual offense policies range up to and include suspension and/or expulsion from the University. Both the victim and the student against whom the complaint is lodged shall be informed of the final outcome of a judicial investigation alleging a sexual offense violation, which constitutes a violation of the University Code of Conduct. Please refer to your student handbook for more information regarding reporting procedures and the University judicial process.

It should be clearly understood that a victim of a sexual offense always has legal recourse outside the University. If civil or criminal proceedings are filed, the University reserves the right to conduct its own investigation and proceedings notwithstanding the status or resolution of any civil or criminal proceedings.

**Reporting Procedures for the Local Police Departments**

The reporting of the incident to the police involves several aspects. If a victim calls the police to respond to the scene, a uniformed officer in a patrol car will go to the victim’s location. The victim may request that a specific gender officer respond, but there is no guarantee that a specific gender officer will be available. The police, however, should make every effort to accommodate the victim. For incidents involving possible sex crimes, the uniformed officers will generally notify a detective or a specialized unit staffed with personnel who are trained to gather information about sex crimes and explain the investigative procedures of the police department, including possible options available to victims of sex crimes.

The officers who respond to the call will want to examine the scene of the crime and obtain evidence (clothes, sheets, etc.). If the perpetrator is known to the victim, the police will want to interview the perpetrator and any witnesses to the incident. They will also encourage the filing of a formal complaint. If you wish to press criminal charges against the perpetrator, a hospital visit should be made as soon as possible. It is best that physical evidence be collected at the hospital as soon as possible. The police will encourage a hospital visit at the time of the incident and can assist the victim in securing necessary transportation to the hospital. If charges are filed but no arrest has been made, a victim may have the option to decline further prosecution. If the perpetrator already has been arrested and indicted, withdrawing charges may not necessarily be an option for the victim.

**One final word:** If you ever suspect that someone on campus is in danger, you should immediately notify the Fordham University Office of Safety and Security at (718) 817-2222.
FORDHAM UNIVERSITY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

Rose Hill | (718) 817-2222

All calls should indicate the nature of the incident and whether a female staff member will be needed.
- Emergency medical technicians on duty
- Referrals
- Transportation to a hospital
- No fee
- Confidential services

RESIDENCE HALL OFFICE(S) (RHO)

Resident assistants are on duty all night every night, and present in the RHOs at Rose Hill from 6:30 a.m. to 9:15 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. in the RHO at Lincoln Center.

COUNSELING CENTER

Rose Hill | O’Hare Hall, Lower Level | (718) 817-3725
Lincoln Center | McMahon Hall | (646) 636-6225

Psychologists will provide supportive and confidential individual and group counseling to students who have experienced sexual assault. Referrals are also made to nearby therapists who specialize in the treatment of sexual trauma, to victim’s service agencies, or to programs specializing in treatment of sexual offenders.

Staff psychologists are available at Rose Hill and Lincoln Center:
Monday–Thursday, 9 a.m. – 7 p.m.; Friday, 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

In emergency situations or after-hours, please contact a resident assistant, resident director and/or the Office of Safety and Security for assistance. These staff members can contact Counseling Service’s professional staff, who are ready to respond during off-hours.
- Appointments are encouraged when possible. Crisis walk-ins are welcome.
- Free and confidential services
- Consultation is available to administrators, faculty, family members or students who are concerned about a student. Simply call the Counseling Center and ask to speak with a staff psychologist. If the situation is time-sensitive or urgent, let us know.
**HEALTH CENTER**

Rose Hill | O’Hare Hall, Lower Level | (718) 817-4160

Nurse practitioners are available as follows:
- Monday–Friday, 8 a.m. – 6 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 9 a.m. – 1 p.m.
- No fee

Lincoln Center | McMahon 203 | (212) 636-7160

Women’s health care practitioner available on:
- Monday–Wednesday, 10 a.m. – 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. – 6 p.m.;
  Thursday, 9 a.m. – 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. – 5 p.m.;
  Friday, 10 a.m. – 3 p.m.
- Saturday hours are posted each semester.
- No fee

**FORDHAM OFFICE OF SAFETY AND SECURITY**

Rose Hill | Thebaud Annex | (718) 817-2222

Lincoln Center | Lowenstein | (212) 930-8888

Westchester | 400 Westchester Avenue | (914) 367-3333

- Immediate response 24 hours a day by experienced former law enforcement security supervisors.
- Incident reports prepared which may be a valuable document if the case is pursued at a later date, either criminally or through a University judicial process.
- Will summon the police department having jurisdiction after conferral with the victim and work closely with this agency.

As part of the freshman CORE programming series at Rose Hill, the director of safety and security provides a presentation on personnel safety, residence hall security, and living in an urban environment to all incoming students. In addition, security procedures are discussed with prospective and accepted students and their parents at New Student Orientation and open house programs sponsored by the Office of Undergraduate admission. The security department apprises students of events affecting their personal safety by issuing security alerts and by providing the student newspaper with a synopsis of criminal incidents for publication in weekly editions.
CAMPUS MINISTRY

Rose Hill | McGinley Center, 1st Floor | (718) 817-4500
Lincoln Center | Lowenstein 217 | (212) 636-6267
Westchester | Room 133 | (914) 367-3420

Campus Ministry offers spiritual direction and pastoral counseling and assists in making appropriate referrals.

- No fee
- Evening appointments available on request
- Office hours are Monday–Friday, 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

POLICE AGENCIES

48th Precinct (Rose Hill) | 450 Cross Bronx Expressway, Bronx, N.Y. | (718) 299-3900
20th Precinct (Lincoln Center) | 120 West 82nd Street, New York, N.Y. | (212) 580-6411
Harrison P.D. (Westchester) | 650 North Street, Harrison, N.Y. | (914) 967-5110

- Maintains a Sex Crimes Unit—officers trained in investigating sex crimes
- Hotline: (212) 267-7273
- Hotline can be contacted directly and/or and aiding victims of sex crimes anonymously
- Hotline staffed by female officers

RAPE Crisis Hotline:

- (914) 345-9111
- 24 hours a day
- Confidential
- Free and immediate support and assistance

Safe Horizon’s Rape-Sexual Assault and Incest Hotline:

- (212) 227-3000
- 24 hours a day, seven days a week
- Confidential
- Free
- Safety planning, crisis counseling, advocacy with the police

NYC Domestic Violence Hotline:

- (800) 621-HOPE (4673)

Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project:

- (212) 714-1141
HOSPITALS

ROSE HILL
Montefiore Medical Center  |  111 East 210th Street, Bronx, N.Y.  |  (718) 920-4321
North Central Bronx Hospital  |  3424 Kossuth Avenue, Bronx, N.Y.  |  (718) 519-5000
St. Barnabas Hospital  |  183rd Street and Third Avenue, Bronx, N.Y.  |  (718) 960-9000
Jacobi Medical Center  |  Pelham Parkway South, Bronx, N.Y.  |  (718) 918-5000
Our Lady of Mercy Medical Center  |  613 East 233rd Street, Bronx, N.Y.  |  (718) 920-9000

LINCOLN CENTER
St. Luke’s-Roosevelt Hospital, Emergency Room  |  114 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N.Y.  |  (212) 523-3335
Roosevelt Hospital–General  |  1000 Tenth Avenue, New York, N.Y.  |  (212) 523-4000
Roosevelt Emergency Room  |  59th Street on Ninth and Tenth avenues, New York, N.Y.  |  (212) 523-6800
Lenox Hill Hospital  |  100 East 77th Street, New York, N.Y.  |  (212) 434-3030 FASTcare
   (212) 247-8833

WESTCHESTER
Westchester County Medical Center  |  100 Woods Road, Valhalla, N.Y.  |  (914) 493-7000
White Plains Hospital Medical Center  |  41 East Post Road, White Plains, N.Y.  |  (914) 681-0600
Members of the Division of Student Affairs are available to discuss harassment, sexual assault and rape incidents, as well as possible options, referrals and courses of action. Most offices are open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., but all staff listed below can be reached through Security when offices are not open. A written complaint should be filed with the dean of students if official University action is requested.

**Dean of Students at Rose Hill**  
Christopher Rodgers  |  Keating Hall, Room 100  |  (718) 817-4755

**Dean of Students at Lincoln Center**  
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