



Campus Security and Fire Safety Report



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Introduction

Colleges and universities are required by the federal government to publish and distribute an annual security report containing campus security policies and procedures as well as campus crime statistics. In the report that follows, the term “campus” will include all NYU-POLY facilities (on-campus and non-campus). The crime statistics of this report are broken down into the categories of “on campus,” “non-campus,” and “public property,” as defined by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, Section 485 (f) of the Higher Education Act.

Campus Safety and Security Report Preparation

The procedures for preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics include reporting statistics to the NYU-Poly community is obtained from the following sources: the Office of Facilities Management, the Office of Student Affairs, the Office of Residence Life and the local police departments. For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year the crime was reported.

A written request for statistical information is made on an annual basis to all NYU-Poly Deans, Directors, Department Heads and local police. All of the statistics are gathered, compiled, and reported based on the Clery Act guidelines. This report is made available to the NYU-Poly community on October 1 of each year. The report can be viewed on the NYU-Poly website. (<http://www.poly.edu/life/campus-safety>) Hard copies are available in the Facilities Management Office JB152. (9am-5pm)

Sources of Advice and Information about Security

NYU-Poly students are educated about safety practically from the moment they first arrive on campus through the New Student Orientation and Welcome Week activities. At the start of the fall semester, each incoming student receives the Student Planner. This publication is also available on-line. Within this guide, students can access safety information including maps showing campus buildings.

The Campus Security Report distributed on-line each year at the beginning of the fall semester. In addition, “Safety Alerts” are distributed as necessary to inform the community about safety- related issues, risk-reducing precautions, and sources of help and additional information.

Institutional Policies

Refer to the NYU-Poly Code of Conduct

<http://www.poly.edu/sites/polyproto.poly.edu/files/NYU-Poly%20Code%20of%20Conduct%202011-2012.pdf>

and the Residence Life Handbook

<http://www.poly.edu/sites/polyproto.poly.edu/files/11-12%20Handbook%20Othmer.pdf>

on-line for the complete text of all NYU-Poly Policies, including:

Alcohol Beverage Consumption and Distribution Policy
Student Rights and Responsibilities
Code of Student Conduct

Safety and Security at NYU-POLY

Safety and Security for NYU-Poly is provided by the Department of Facilities Management. The private security officers are not commissioned police officers, do not carry weapons and do not have power to arrest. NYU-POLY security personnel regularly provides foot patrols on-campus, emergency team response, building security, first aid and CPR care, internal communications, and security at numerous special events.

NYU-POLY maintains a professional relationship with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, NYU-Poly’s Brooklyn campus works with the 84th Precinct New York City Police Department and MetroTech Bid Security.

NYU-Poly’s main campus in Brooklyn is located in MetroTech Center. Committed to creating the safest possible campus environment, NYU-POLY provides a wide range of measures to expand its safety and protection services for the benefit of all members of the NYU-POLY community — students, faculty and staff.

The security services provided by NYU-POLY include:

- Foot patrols of NYU-POLY buildings
- Participation in New Student Orientation programs
- Monitoring of incoming calls to the Security Desk to ensure proper attention
- A communications system linking all NYU-Poly-owned radios to provide better coordination during emergencies

Emergency Assistance

Emergency Phone Numbers 911 or
Security Front Desk (JAB) - from on-campus ext 3537 or 2345
Security Front Desk (JAB) – from off-campus 718-260 3537 or 718-260-2345

If you are in need of assistance and cannot get to a telephone, you will find security officers at each building entrance (Othmer and JAB 24 hours a day), MetroTech Bid security patrol staff, or the NYPD officer located in the security booth on Johnson Street & Bridge Street.

The Campus Safety Web page (<http://www.poly.edu/life/campus-safety>) includes safety tips and other useful information

REPORTING PROCEDURES

General Reporting Procedures for a Campus Safety Concern:

NYU-Poly students, staff, and faculty are urged to promptly report to NYU-Poly officials all crimes or emergencies in relation to which they are a victim or a witness, including those that occur either on campus or off campus. Individuals also are encouraged to notify the police of such matters and Facilities Management will be glad to offer support and assistance in doing so. If need be, however, incidents may be reported on a voluntary and confidential basis.

Where to report a Campus Security Concern:

All incidents should be reported to Facilities Management (JB152) or any Guard Station (see locations below) by filling out an Incident Report. Incidents include (but not limited to) perceived harassment, crime, facility safety concerns, or medical emergencies. In the case of a life-threatening emergency, please contact 911 first then report it to a school official.

Please be as specific as possible, sign it and leave a telephone number where you can be reached. If you are unsure of the process or who to contact, please ask any security guard or NYU-Poly employee for assistance. If you need to file a report after business hours or on the weekends, please go to any Security Desk for assistance.

Other reporting locations:

The Institute makes every effort to facilitate the reporting process by providing the NYU-Poly community with multiple ways in which to do so. Even though incidents can be reported with the assistance of any campus office, the following campus offices can best assist you:

<u>Office/Department</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>On-Campus Extension</u>
Facilities Management	Jacobs Building 152	3020
Guard Station – Dibner/Library	Dibner Lobby	3727
Guard Station – JAB Main Entrance	Jacobs Academic	3537
Guard Station – Rogers Hall Rear	Rogers Hall Rear Entrance	3213
Guard Station – Wunsch Hall	Wunsch Lobby	5901
Guard Station – Othmer Hall	Othmer Hall 101	4169
Human Resources	15 MetroTech 6 th floor	3840
Office of Residence Life	Othmer Hall 103	4160
Office of the Dean of Student Affairs	Jacobs Building 158	3823

<u>Office/Department</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Branch-Campus Extension</u>
Westchester	Administrative Office	2000
Melville	Administrative Office	4444
Broad Street	Administrative Office	4014

Local Campus Police Stations:

Brooklyn: 84th PRECINCT (NYU-Poly Main Campus)
301 Gold Street: **718-875-6811**

Manhattan: 6th PRECINCT (NYU WASHINGTON SQUARE)
233 West 10th Street: **212-741-4811**

Manhattan: 1st PRECINCT (NYU-Poly Broad Street Campus)
16 Ericsson Place: **212-334-0611**

Melville, New York: 2nd PRECINCT (NYU-Poly Long Island Campus)
1071 Park Avenue: **631-854-8200**

Westchester, New York: Mount Pleasant Police (NYU-Poly Westchester Campus)
1 Town Hall Plaza: 914-769-1998

REPORTING PROCEDURES

After a Campus Security Concern is received:

When reports are received, the following actions are taken:

- Victims are referred to the appropriate offices/agencies on and off campus, including law enforcement, counseling, health/medical services and judicial affairs.
- Incident reports concerning students are promptly sent to the Office of the Dean of Student Affairs, Residence Life, as appropriate.
- Incident reports concerning staff and faculty are sent to appropriate areas for follow up. (ex Human Resources and academic/administrative departments)
- The Institute uses the information from incident reports to improve its campus protection program and shares the information with the proper law enforcement authorities and NYU-Poly personnel.
- The Facilities Management analyzes the reports, compiles crime statistics, and develops strategies to reduce criminal incidents and enhance preventive measures.
- Staff from NYU-Poly's Offices of the Dean Student Affairs, Residence Life, Facilities Management and Public Safety regularly meet to discuss campus safety issues and to develop related crime prevention programs, safety workshops, and posters.

Notification to the NYU-Poly Community about Reported Incidents:

In an effort to provide timely notice to the NYU-Poly community and in the event of the commission of a serious crime or report of a crime pattern or trend either on or off campus, such as robbery or assault, Facilities Management/Security, in consultation with the appropriate offices, promptly distributes "Safety Alerts" to the campus community via an email blast.

Reporting a Crime to the New York Police Department (NYPD):

A person reporting a crime to NYU-Poly has the right to report the crime to the New York Police Department (NYPD). NYU-Poly officials regularly discuss this option with the victim of a crime. An NYU-Poly official will assist the victim with that process, should the victim choose to file an NYPD report.

Off-Campus Crime:

If the NYPD is contacted about criminal activity occurring off-campus involving NYU-Poly students, the NYPD may notify NYU-Poly. However, there is no official NYPD policy requiring such notification. Students in these cases may be subject to arrest by NYPD and subject to NYU-Poly judicial proceedings through the Office of Student Affairs.

Confidential Reporting Procedures:

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the NYU-Poly system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, an NYU-Poly official can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the Institute can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees and visitors; determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant; and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution.

REPORTING A MISSING PERSON

No set amount of time must elapse before you may report someone missing. Use common sense and specific circumstances. Those who believe a friend, colleague, or roommate is missing are encouraged to inform the following office immediately:

IF YOU BELIEVE A RESIDENT STUDENT IS MISSING CONTACT:

Office of Student Affairs: 718-260- 3823

Office of Residence Life: 718-260-4160

Following the report, the matter will be investigated and if it is determined that the person is missing for 24 hours, law enforcement authorities will be informed. Parents/guardians will be notified. All resident students are required to supply to the Office of Residence Life with their emergency contact numbers and to update their emergency contact information every semester.

Residence Life Investigations will include the following:

1. Interviews with University Housing Security Guards, friends, roommates and suitemates
2. ID swipe access reports from IS
3. Review of security cameras
4. Online investigations (facebook/myspace)
5. Contact with parents/guardians

NYU-Poly Response to Student Organizations:

The Institute does not have any officially recognized student organizations that have housing facilities "off-campus." There may be recognized student organizations that have privately owned houses within the campus boundaries. If the NYPD is called by a citizen to respond to one of these locations, they do not typically notify NYU-Poly.

NYU-POLY ANTI-HARASSMENT POLICY AND REPORTING PROCEDURES FOR EMPLOYEES AND STUDENTS

Polytechnic Institute of NYU is committed to a work and learning environment in which all individuals are treated with respect and dignity. Each individual has the right to work and learn in a professional atmosphere that promotes equal employment and academic opportunities and prohibits discriminatory practices, including harassment. Therefore, Polytechnic Institute of NYU expects that all relationships among persons at the Institute (in the workplace and in the classroom) will be business-like and free of bias, prejudice and harassment.

Definitions of Harassment

1. Sexual harassment constitutes discrimination and is illegal under federal, state and local laws. For the purposes of this policy, sexual harassment is defined, as in the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Guidelines, as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when, for example: (i) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment or academic experience; (ii) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for academic or employment decisions affecting such individual; or (iii) such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's academic or work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working or learning environment.
2. Sexual harassment may include a range of subtle and not so subtle behaviors and may involve individuals of the same or different gender. Depending on the circumstances, these behaviors may include, but are not limited to: unwanted sexual advances or requests for sexual favors; sexual jokes and innuendo; verbal abuse of a sexual nature; commentary about an individual's body, sexual prowess or sexual deficiencies; leering, catcalls or touching; insulting or obscene comments or gestures; display or circulation in the workplace, or anywhere within the confines of the NYU-Poly, of sexually suggestive objects or pictures (including through e-mail); and other physical verbal or visual conduct of a sexual nature. Sex-based harassment — that is, harassment not involving sexual activity or language (e.g., male manager yells only at female employees and not males) — may also constitute discrimination if it is severe or pervasive and directed at employees (or students) because of their sex.

Definitions of Harassment

Harassment on the basis of any other protected characteristic is also strictly prohibited. Under this policy, harassment is verbal or physical conduct that denigrates or shows hostility or aversion toward an individual because of his/her race, color, religion, national origin, age, disability, alienage or citizenship status, marital status, creed, genetic predisposition or carrier status, sexual orientation or any other characteristic protected by law or that of his/her relatives, friends, or associates, and that:

- (i) has the purpose or effect of creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive work or learning environment;
- (ii) has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's academic or work performance; or
- (iii) otherwise adversely affects an individual's academic or employment opportunities.

Harassing conduct includes, but is not limited to: epithets, slurs or negative stereotyping; threatening, intimidating or hostile acts; denigrating jokes and display or circulation in the workplace, or anywhere within the confines of the NYU-Poly, of written or graphic material that denigrates or shows hostility or aversion toward an individual or group (including through e-mail).

Individuals and Conduct Covered:

These policies apply to all applicants, employees and students, and prohibit harassment, discrimination and retaliation whether engaged in by a faculty member, staff member or student, by a supervisor or manager, or by someone not directly connected to NYU-Poly (e.g. an outside vendor or consultant).

Conduct prohibited by these policies is unacceptable in the workplace, in the classroom, and in any work related setting outside the workplace, such as during NYU-Poly trips, meetings, and social events.

Retaliation Is Prohibited:

NYU-Poly prohibits retaliation against any individual who reports discrimination or harassment or participates in an investigation of such reports. Retaliation against an individual for reporting harassment or discrimination or for participating in an investigation of a claim of harassment or discrimination is a serious violation of this policy and, like harassment or discrimination itself, will be subject to disciplinary action.

REPORTING AN INCIDENT OF HARASSMENT, DISCRIMINATION OR RETALIATION:

Polytechnic Institute of NYU strongly urges the reporting of all incidents of discrimination, harassment or retaliation, regardless of the offender's identity or position. Individuals (including, but not limited to, students, faculty and staff) who believe they have experienced conduct that they believe is contrary to Institute policy or who have concerns about such matters should file their complaints with their immediate supervisor, a member of the Human Resources Department (sives@poly.edu and x3343), the Affirmative Action Officer or the Dean of Student Affairs (deanofstudents@poly.edu and x3823). Individuals should not feel obligated to file their complaints with their immediate supervisor first before bringing the matter to the attention of one of the other Institute-designated representatives identified above.

Early reporting and intervention have proven to be the most effective method of resolving actual or perceived incidents of harassment. Therefore, while no fixed reporting period has been established, NYU-Poly strongly urges the prompt reporting of complaints or concerns so that rapid and constructive action can be taken. The Institute will make every effort to stop alleged harassment before it becomes severe or pervasive, but can only do so with the cooperation of its staff/employees and students.

The line between acceptable social conduct and harassment is not always clear. For that reason, NYU-Poly encourages individuals who feel they are being or may have been harassed to communicate politely, clearly and firmly to the offending party that the conduct is unwelcome, offensive, intimidating or embarrassing; to explain how the offensive behavior affects the employee's work; and to ask that the conduct stop. If the individual is uncomfortable with making a direct approach to the offending party or has done so, but the perceived harassment has not stopped, the individual may use this complaint procedure to address and resolve the problem.

The Investigation :

Any reported allegations of harassment, discrimination or retaliation will be investigated promptly, thoroughly and impartially. The investigation may include individual interviews with the parties involved and, where necessary, with individuals who may have observed the alleged conduct or may have other relevant knowledge. Confidentiality will be maintained throughout the investigatory process to the extent consistent with adequate investigation and appropriate corrective action.

Responsive Action :

Misconduct constituting harassment, discrimination or retaliation will be dealt with promptly and appropriately. Responsive action may include, for example, training, referral to counseling, monitoring of the offender and/or disciplinary action such as warning, reprimand, expulsion or suspension from the Institute, withholding of a promotion or pay increase, reduction of wages, demotion, reassignment, temporary suspension without pay or termination of employment, as the Institute believes appropriate (and subject to any applicable collective bargaining agreement or other contract) under the circumstances. Individuals who have questions or concerns about these policies should talk with the Affirmative Action Officer, the Director of Human Resources or the Dean of Student Affairs.

Finally, these policies should not, and may not be used as a basis for excluding or separating individuals of a particular gender, or any other protected characteristic, from participating in business, student, or work-related social activities or discussions in order to avoid allegations of harassment. The law and the policies of the Institute prohibit disparate treatment on the basis of sex or any other protected characteristic, with regard to the terms, conditions, privileges and perquisites of employment and of being a student at the Institute. The prohibitions against harassment, discrimination and retaliation are intended to complement and further these policies, not to form the basis of an exception to them.

Resources and information regarding Surviving Sexual are available in this document.

CAMPUS FACILITIES

NYU-Poly takes very seriously its responsibilities to help ensure the safety of its residence hall, classrooms, and other facilities. In order to provide this level of security to the community, NYU-Poly provides services and structures that include: ID card readers for access control at all campus buildings; Security patrols, 24-hour coverage at the residence hall and main entrance in JAB; Outside lighting at all entrance ways; video surveillance in various outdoor and indoor locations.

Maintenance of Campus Facilities:

Facilities are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. NYU-Poly regularly patrols the campus and reports malfunctioning lights and other unsafe physical conditions to Facilities Management for correction, where a work order report is prepared. Work order reports are then routed for corrective action. NYU-POLY personnel are helpful when they report equipment problems to security personnel or Facilities Management.

ACCESS TO CAMPUS BUILDINGS

Academic and Administrative Buildings-Most buildings have individual hours and the hours may vary at different times of the year. Generally, buildings are open from 7:00 am to 11:00pm on weekdays and 9:00am to 9:00pm on weekends.

Residence Halls- The residence hall has a 24- hour security officer posted in the building. The residence hall has security turnstiles, to allow resident students access by using their ID. No one is allowed into the residence halls unless he/she is a resident, guest or otherwise authorized visitor. All persons seeking entry, including staff and faculty, are checked for proper identification. Guests in residence halls must be signed in and leave I.D. at the security desk.

NYU-Poly IDENTIFICATION CARD

NYU-Poly Identification- All members of the NYU-Poly community are required to carry and maintain at all times their photo-identification cards issued by the Office of Facilities Management. ID cards must be presented and/or surrendered to any official of the NYU-Poly upon request. A host must sign in all guests of Polytechnic Institute of NYU. The host is responsible for the actions of their guest. All guests must abide by the policies and procedures of the NYU-Poly.

The Code of Conduct outlines the policy on ID cards
<http://www.poly.edu/sites/polyproto.poly.edu/files/NYU-Poly%20Code%20of%20Conduct%202011-2012.pdf>

3.4 Identification Cards

Each member of the Institute community is issued a picture Identification card or visitor's pass, and must wear it at all times while on Institute premises or at Institute-sponsored activities. Identification cards must be presented upon entering Institute buildings and must be worn while on Institute premises. The ID card must be relinquished upon request by any Institute official in the normal conduct of Institute business.

- 3.4.1** Identification cards are not transferable. The owner of the card will be called upon to account for any fraudulent use of his or her identification card and will be subject to disciplinary action by the Institute if he or she has aided such fraudulent use. The card will be forfeited if the student to whom it was issued allows any other person to use the card.
- 3.4.2** At the end of each semester, or upon the owner's withdrawal from the Institute, all rights and privileges related to the identification card automatically cease. If the student withdraws, or is suspended or expelled, from the Institute, the identification card must be surrendered to the Office of Student Affairs.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Polytechnic Institute of NYU has a Disaster and Business Continuation Plan. Administrators maintain current copies of the plan on and off-site. The Disaster and Business Continuation Plan provides measures to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from any and all emergencies that could affect NYU-Poly and the surrounding community.

EDUCATION

Drills

Various drills are conducted and emails are sent throughout the year to familiarize students, faculty and staff with emergency procedures and individual roles.

- All academic, administrative and residential buildings undergo two (2) emergency drills each year.
- All resident students conduct a fire drill the first night in the residence hall.
- Evacuation procedures are sent to the NYU-Poly Community via email every October for emergency preparedness month.

Ready New York:

Ready New York is a preparedness guide that will provide you with the basic information that you need to be ready for the emergencies that might occur in your community. The Ready New York Guide is available at www.nyc.gov/oem. Hard copies of the Guide and the Pocket Guide are available at the Facilities Management Office in JB 152.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

NYU-Poly's Emergency Notification System enables the Institute to quickly notify the NYU-Poly community of critical information during a major emergency without delay.

This is accomplished through Five (5) key delivery methods: Poly FYI, Voicemail, www.poly.edu, Text Messages and fire alarms.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

Poly FYI: 1-800-POLYFYI, press (1) for Brooklyn, (2) for Melville, (3) for Westchester and (4) for 55 Broad Street.

Voice Mail: If you are assigned a telephone number, check your voice mail for a broadcast message. How to check voicemail? Dial 718-260-4000 off campus, or x4000 on campus; follow the prompts to get to your voice mail.

Poly.edu: Use any computer with Internet access to check the NYU-Poly website: www.poly.edu. A red banner appears on the first page when an emergency message is available.

Text Msg: Emergency or critical announcements will be sent via the e2Campus notification system. Messages are receivable by mobile phone, Blackberry, wireless PDA, pager, smart / satellite phone, and email addresses. Simply go to the following link, <http://www.e2campus.com/my/polytechnic/signup.htm> to sign up. You must have your mobile device turned on and with you during this simple process.

Fire Alarms: The Institute will also activate the building fire alarm system if an evacuation is necessary.

EMERGENCY ALERTS

NYU-Poly will only activate the emergency notification system for serious emergencies which are confirmed by law enforcement personnel and with the approval of the University's senior leadership.

Once it is determined to send an emergency notification the proper message is selected and sent.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Fire Safety:

Fire safety is a collaborative endeavor that involves the efforts of the Facilities Management, the Office of the Dean of Student Affairs, and the Office of Residence Life. Although the systems in our buildings meet, and in many cases exceed, the related codes, to enhance our fire safety systems we are engaged in a continual process of review and evaluation of those systems. Accordingly, the academic building and residence hall fire safety systems are tested and inspected on a regular basis

In addition to systems safety, NYU-POLY understands that efforts related to student and staff education are vital, especially in the student residences. Fire safety information is distributed to all residence hall students during check-in. Fire safety notices that include evacuation instructions are affixed to the back of room/apartment entry doors. Facilities Management conducts fire drills three times a year in cooperation with the residence hall staff. Fire safety alerts are issued as deemed appropriate and necessary. An electronic reminder is sent to all faculty and staff reminding them of the fire and evacuation procedures.

Basic Fire Evacuation Procedures:

All students, faculty and staff are required to evacuate the building when the fire alarm sounds. Never assume it is drill.

On hearing the fire alarm:

1. Close open windows when possible
2. Close all doors behind you
3. Use the nearest stairway, do not use the elevator
4. Follow all instructions by building officials and emergency services
5. Once outside stand 100 ft. away from entrances/exits to buildings
6. You will be advised when you can return to the building
7. Upon re-entry you will be required to show your ID card

Residence Hall Fire Safety Violations:

The student(s) responsible for setting off the fire alarm will incur in a \$150 fine regardless of the nature of the action that caused the alarm's activation. If it cannot be ascertained which student is responsible for the alarm activation, the assessment is made against all students assigned to the room equally.

Failure to evacuate, placing false alarms, interfering with the proper functioning of a fire alarm system, tampering with or removing the hoses, extinguishers and life saving equipment (smoke detectors, carbon monoxide detectors, sprinklers and strobe lights) are prohibited. All residents are expected to comply with all directives by emergency officials and or Residence Life staff during drills and / or evacuations. Candles, smoking and spaces heaters and any other open coil, open flame or burning items are strictly prohibited in the Othmer Residence Hall.

The Residence Life Handbook provides more information on residence hall fire safety: <http://www.poly.edu/sites/polyproto.poly.edu/files/11-12%20Handbook%20Othmer.pdf>

Fire Safety Policies and Procedures for the Residence Hall:

If the fire alarm sounds, all occupants (students and guests) of the building must evacuate IMMEDIATELY, unless they cannot because of hazardous surroundings. Never assume that a fire alarm is merely a drill – the results can be deadly. Always evacuate when the alarm sounds.

Procedures

1. If your door is hot to the touch, do not open it. Roll up a wet towel and place it at the base of the door to prevent smoke penetration. Go to the window, open it, and stay there until help arrives.
2. If your door is cool to touch, open it slowly. If the hallway is clear, close and lock your door behind you and proceed to the nearest exit.
3. If you encounter smoke using your primary exit, use your alternate route instead. If you must exit through smoke, clean air will be several inches off the floor. Get down on your hands and knees, and **CRAWL LOW UNDER THE SMOKE** to the nearest safe exit.
4. **DO NOT USE THE ELEVATORS UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCE.** It may stop and trap you. **ALWAYS USE THE STAIRS.** Try to place one hand in contact with the wall. This may prevent you from getting lost.
5. Students and/or guests must evacuate Othmer and proceed to the Commons unless directed otherwise by Residential Life or New York City Emergency personnel.
6. Students and/or guests must proceed in an orderly fashion. No running, inappropriate conduct or disregard to directives by Residential Life or New York City Emergency personnel will be tolerated.
7. Once outside, wait for further instructions from the Residence Life staff.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Automated External Defibrillators and First Aid Kits:

NYU-POLY has automated external defibrillators (AEDs) readily accessible to the NYU-POLY community as a preventive tool, with the potential for saving lives in cases of sudden cardiac arrest. Various Campus personnel are trained to meet certification standards. Training and certification come from the American Heart Association, and they are valid for two years. In addition to this training and certification Facilities Management conducts mock response training. The purpose of the mock response training is to simulate an emergency situation where every aspect of our AED Protocol & Response Plan is tested — from the initial notification of a victim with signs of cardiac arrest to the deployment and use of an AED unit by one of our responders.

Locations of Automated External Defibrillators and First Aid Kits:

First Aid Kits are located at each Security Desk. Automated External Defibrillator Units are located at the JAB Security Desk and Othmer Security Desk.

Crime Awareness and Prevention Programs:

NYU-POLY students are educated about safety as soon as they arrive on campus. Awareness sessions are a part of the New Student Orientation and resident student Move-in day, covering issues such as sexual assault, bias and harassment, and general safety. General safety tips regarding safety on-campus, security in the residence halls, being “street-wise” in New York City, are outlined for students. More specific safety information on how to avoid being a victim is also included on the following web page: <http://www.poly.edu/life/campus-safety>

E2Campus Text Alert System:

Polytechnic Institute of NYU now has a state-of-the-art notification system that is capable of sending notifications instantly and simultaneously to all registered mobile phones, Blackberry's, wireless PDAs, pagers, Smart or Satellite phones, email addresses. These announcements can be set to also “pop up” to anyone using Google, Yahoo, or AOL as your home page or anyone using an RSS client. Students are strongly encouraged to sign up for this voluntary notification system during New Student Orientation and the first month of the semester. All resident students must enroll.

Additional Safety Programs:

In addition to programs for incoming students, safety information is provided to the NYU-Poly community throughout the year in the following ways:

- General information and tips for being safe on campus and in New York City are presented on-line by the Office of the Dean of Student Affairs.
- Email blast for emergency preparedness month sent out every October and February.
- *84th precinct will etch student electronics. (twice every semester)
- 84th precinct safety table with tips. (twice every semester)
- Updates concerning specific safety related matters on the NYU-POLY campus, in the local community, and in relation to events in New York City are issued on the NYU-Poly website.
- “Safety Alerts” are distributed as necessary to inform the community about safety-related issues, risk-reducing precautions, and sources of help and additional information.
- Campus Safety session for parents during New Student Family Orientation.
- Safety and crisis identification training is on-going for Resident Assistants and Peer Educators.
- Resident assistants, athletic staff, and Peer Educators receive first aid and CPR training, first responder training, related to a variety of potential crisis situations, including but not limited to, building evacuation, sexual assault intervention, and bias intervention.

SAFETY AND SECURITY TIPS

Staying Safe On – and Off- Campus (<http://www.poly.edu/life/campus-safety>)

Some college campuses mirror the larger society with respect to crime. NYU-Poly is very proud of our focus on the safety and well-being of our community members. Once our students leave our campus we encourage them to maintain awareness of their surroundings, people they encounter, and their personal property. Institutions are required by federal law to report the number and type of criminal acts that occur on campus each year.

Though we are concerned with the safety of our students, we can only ensure their safety while on our grounds. We strive to educate students on eliminating dangerous situations. All students are required to show and carry their NYU-Poly ID card at all times and guests must be signed in by a host. Each building has a security desk that monitors who comes in and out of the campus buildings. The Othmer Residence Hall has 24 hour security and staff on call.

Register for the NYU-Poly text alert system at:
<http://www.e2campus.com/my/polytechnic/signup.htm>

Personal Safety: Playing it Smart

The safety of our students is always a priority at NYU-Poly. While the NYU-Poly provides programs, services and educational opportunities regarding safety, students can lower their risk of becoming victims by following these safety tips.

Campus Security can be reached at 718-260-3537

If you live on campus:

- Have your ID with you at all times.
- Keep their residence hall room locked.
- Do not lend your keys/or ID to friends.
- Do not take valuables to campus.
- If you do bring valuables, store them in your personal room safes.
- Have renters insurance.
- Let people know where you are going.
- Avoid being alone in isolated places such as the basement laundry room, deserted study lounges, etc.

If you live off campus:

- Have good locks on your doors and windows - and use them!
- Do not prop open doors - if someone is supposed to be in the building they will have access.
- Do not hide extra keys in easily accessible places. Criminals will find them.
- Do not let strangers into your home or apartment to use the telephone. Offer to make the call for them.
- Have working lights at all entrances and turn them on after dark.
- Let people know where you are going.

When You Are Out:

- Always travel in groups, preferably with four or more people.
- Don't carry a lot of money.
- Be aware of your surroundings - don't wear headphones, read, talk on the phone or anything else that might distract you. If you observe anyone or anything suspicious, walk to where there are other people and call the police.
- Be very careful when using outdoor ATM's at night or in unfamiliar locations
- Do not get in a car with someone who is sleepy or under the influence.
- Refuse to accept drinks from strangers.
- Never become so intoxicated that they lose consciousness or the ability to keep safe.
- Do not be alone with unknown people.
- Avoid taking the train/bus at night or alone.
- When taking the subway, try to ride in the car with the conductor and avoid the last car.
- Keep a cell phone handy.

General safety tips:

- Programming emergency contact information into your cell phone under the listing "ICE" (In Case of Emergency) and carrying an ICE identification card in a wallet or purse can assist first responders in contacting family and friends in the event you're involved in an emergency.
- Keep a cell phone charged and handy.
- Report any obscene phone calls right away.
- Do not give out personal information to people met online.
- Do not list personal contact info, such as your address, on publicly accessible web-based on-line sites.
- Let people know where they are (family, roommates, friends).

NYU-POLY CODE OF CONDUCT

The NYU-Poly Code of Conduct, edited and administered by the Office of Student Affairs, gives notice to the NYU-Poly community of prohibited behavior and outlines the procedures to be followed in the event of a breach of this code. This Code is dedicated to the protection and promotion of the academic enterprise and is indispensable in maintaining an academic environment appropriate to teaching, learning and the development of individuals.

The NYU-Poly Code of Conduct is available to students and all members of the NYU-Poly community at: <http://www.poly.edu/academics/code-of-conduct>
For further information, contact the Office of Student Affairs at (718) 260-3023 or visit Room 158 in the Jacobs Building.

Alcohol and Drug Use:

In compliance with New York State law, NYU-Poly prohibits the unlawful possession, manufacture, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on its property or as part of any of its activities, unless otherwise noted. Violations of this policy will result in disciplinary actions pursuant to the Code of Conduct. Furthermore, NYU-Poly will not protect those who violate these laws, nor will it interfere with law enforcement agencies that may pursue violators of these laws.

All student organizations or groups wishing to hold events where alcohol is served must obtain permission from the Dean of Student Affairs or designee, who will be solely responsible for making that decision and applying conditions and obligations to that permission. (Source: 2011-2013 UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE CATALOG – http://www.poly.edu/sites/polyproto.poly.edu/files/NYU-Poly_Catalog_2011_Final.pdf)

The issue of safety touches on many other areas of campus and city life, among them the use and sale of illegal drugs, underage drinking, and abuse of alcohol. NYU-Poly is committed not only to educating students on issues concerning alcohol and drug use but also to responding to behavior that is in violation of the NYU-Poly's Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct outlines the policy on alcohol and drugs (<http://www.poly.edu/academics/code-of-conduct>).

3.6 Prohibited Conduct

All members of the NYU-Poly community are prohibited from engaging in conduct resulting in, or leading to, any of the following:

3.6.8 Drugs

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, use, or possession of illegal drugs, other controlled substances or paraphernalia on NYU-Poly premises or at NYU-Poly-sponsored activities.

3.6.16 Alcohol

Unauthorized distribution, possession, and consumption of alcohol on NYU-Poly premises or at NYU-Poly-sponsored activities.

The Residence Life Handbook provides more information on residence hall drug and alcohol policies (<http://www.poly.edu/sites/polyproto.poly.edu/files/11-12%20Handbook%20Other.pdf>)

The manner in which the policy pertains to NYU-Poly employees can be found on the Human Resources Employee Handbook.

Resources regarding HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG USE AND ALCOHOL ABUSE are available in this document.

RESOURCES REGARDING HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG USE AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

Below are summaries of the health risks and the signs and symptoms associated with illicit drug use and alcohol abuse. This is an overview and not a complete list. Each individual will experience the drug in a different way depending on individual characteristics such as body size, sex, and other physical and psychological factors. (Source of drug-related information: National Institute on Drug Abuse).

Terminology

Tolerance: Development of body or tissue resistance to the effects of a chemical so that larger doses are required to reproduce the original effect.

Withdrawal: Physical or emotional signs of discomfort related to the discontinued use of a substance.

Psychological Dependence: A tendency for repeated or compulsive use of an agent because its effects are considered pleasurable or satisfying, or because it reduces undesirable feelings.

Physical Dependence: Adaptation of body tissue to the continued presence of a chemical, revealed in the form of serious, even life-threatening withdrawal symptoms. The extent of physical dependence and the severity of withdrawal vary by drug and by amount, frequency, and duration of use. While physical dependence can complicate the process of cessation of use, it is the psychological relationship with a substance that often proves more difficult to alter.

Alcohol

Alcohol is a central nervous system (CNS) depressant that alters a variety of activities in the brain. When used to excess, it can produce anesthesia, coma, respiratory depression, and death. Regular or heavy use of alcohol carries a high risk of psychological and physical dependence. Tolerance develops to its depressant effects, and withdrawal symptoms occur within a few hours of heavy use contributing to the hangover symptoms suffered by many drinkers.

The average person can safely metabolize one standard drink per hour. Binge drinking, which involves consuming large quantities over a short period of time, is especially dangerous because so much alcohol enters the bloodstream that vital body systems may shut down. Signs that may indicate overdose include: cold, clammy, pale or bruised skin, abnormally slow breathing, unconsciousness and vomiting while sleeping or passed out. Immediate medical attention should be sought for anyone exhibiting these symptoms.

Short-term risks of alcohol use may include: impaired judgment, poor motor coordination, emotional instability, increased aggression, and risk of death by overdose (alcohol alone or in combination with other drugs).

Alcohol continued...

Drugs such as rohypnol (roofies), a valium-like drug, or gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB) can be added to a drink, alcoholic or not, to disable a potential victim of sexual assault. Anyone experiencing symptoms of intoxication that are exaggerated beyond the amount of alcohol consumed may have been drugged and should seek immediate medical assistance.

Long term risks of alcohol use may include: irreversible damage to brain, liver, pancreas, kidneys; memory problems and nutritional deficiencies and high risk of fetal damage – so much so that, by law, alcohol producers must add warning labels to their bottles cautioning women against use during pregnancy.

Alcoholic withdrawal symptoms, when they occur, set in about three hours after the last drink. Early signs include tremors, nausea, anxiety, perspiration, cramps, hallucinations and hyper-reflex reactions.

A second phase of withdrawal, beginning within 24 hours, can involve convulsions. The most severe form of withdrawal—delirium tremens (“DT’s”) — involves dangerously high fever, rapid heartbeat, hallucinations and delirium. Death can result from cardiac failure. Alcoholic withdrawal is considered more life-threatening than withdrawal from heroin. Because of the risk of complications, particularly in the DT phase, withdrawal following extensive, long-term use should only be attempted under medical supervision.

Marijuana

Marijuana can produce stimulant, depressant and/or hallucinogenic effects depending on the dose. The active chemical ingredient is tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). Marijuana raises heart rate, lowers blood pressure, and causes reddening of the eyes. At low to moderate dosages, effects last from two to three hours and can range from euphoria and giddiness to mild lethargy. Perceptual changes such as paranoia and feelings of heightened sensitivity may occur. High dose effects can simulate the perceptual and cognitive changes associated with more potent hallucinogens, including those prompting panic attacks. Since the drug’s effects on performance—particularly on tracking ability and reaction speed—can last hours after intoxicating effects fade, marijuana use can pose significant safety risks. High dose or regular use can lead to the development of tolerance. In addition, marijuana may cause problems in learning and social development for adolescent users.

Research has suggested numerous health risks associated with smoking marijuana. These include: risk of lung damage, impaired memory and concentration, impaired immune system functioning, problems with motivation, and effects on fertility. Pregnancy-related effects can include higher levels of miscarriage, stillbirths, and low birth-weight babies, as well as problems in nervous system development in fetuses.

The use of marijuana is more likely to produce a psychological dependence than a physical one. However, long-term or heavy use can result in a withdrawal syndrome characterized by irritability, depression, sleep disturbances, and decreased appetite. This syndrome, whether termed physical or psychological, can complicate the process of cessation of marijuana use.

RESOURCES REGARDING HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG USE AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

Cocaine and Crack

Cocaine and its derivative Crack produce dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. They may also cause insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, seizure and death.

Cocaine is a powerfully addictive drug of abuse. Once having tried cocaine, an individual cannot predict or control the extent to which he or she will continue to use it. The major routes of administration of cocaine are sniffing or snorting, injecting, and smoking (including free-base and crack cocaine). Compulsive cocaine use may develop even more rapidly if the substance is smoked rather than snorted. The injecting drug user is at risk for transmitting or acquiring HIV infection/AIDS if needles or other injection equipment are shared.

Cocaine is a strong central nervous system stimulant. Physical effects of cocaine use include constricted peripheral blood vessels, dilated pupils, and increased body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure. Cocaine's immediate euphoric effects include hyperstimulation, reduced fatigue, and mental clarity. An appreciable tolerance to the high may be developed, and many addicts report that they fail to achieve as much pleasure as they did from their first exposure. Increased use can also reduce the period of stimulation. Some users of cocaine report feelings of restlessness, irritability, and anxiety. In rare instances, sudden death can occur on the first use of cocaine or unexpectedly thereafter.

High doses of cocaine and/or prolonged use can trigger paranoia. Smoking crack cocaine can produce a particularly aggressive paranoid behavior in users. When addicted individuals stop using cocaine, they often become depressed. This also may lead to further cocaine use to alleviate depression. Prolonged cocaine snorting can result in ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose and can damage the nasal septum enough to cause it to collapse. Cocaine-related deaths are often a result of cardiac arrest or seizures followed by respiratory arrest. Mixing cocaine and alcohol compounds the danger of each drug separately.

Over the Counter Drugs

Diet Pills, Dextromethorphan (DXM) and dietary supplements are among those substances that can be misused and abused. Abuse of DXM, found in some cough medicines, can cause mental confusion and excitement, respiratory depression, hallucinations, and possible psychosis. Taking DXM in conjunction with alcohol can further depress breathing and cause vomiting. Products sold in health food stores can contain drugs. These products may not be regulated for safety by the Food and Drug Administration and therefore should be used cautiously. Dietary supplements and some so-called "smart drugs" like DHEA, chromium picolinate, melatonin and ephedra (Herbal Ecstasy or Mahuang) have all been touted as having remarkable powers. These advertising claims are not supported by substantive research. Ephedra has been linked to numerous deaths nationwide.

Prescription Drugs and Pain Medications

Opioids

These drugs are often prescribed to treat pain. Among those that fall within this class - sometimes referred to as narcotics - are morphine, codeine, oxycodone (OxyContin); propoxyphene (Darvon); hydrocodone (Vicodin); hydromorphone (Dilaudid); and meperidine (Demerol). In addition to relieving pain, opioids can affect regions of the brain that mediate what we perceive as pleasure, resulting in the initial euphoria that many opioids produce. They can also produce drowsiness and cause constipation. Taking a large single dose of these drugs, or combining them with other substances such as alcohol, antihistamines, barbiturates, or benzodiazepines, could cause severe respiratory depression or be fatal. Chronic use of opioids can result in tolerance to the drugs so that higher doses must be taken to obtain the same initial effects. Long-term use also can lead to physical dependence - the body adapts to the presence of the drug and withdrawal symptoms occur if use is reduced abruptly. Symptoms of withdrawal can include restlessness, muscle and bone pain, insomnia, diarrhea, vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps ("cold turkey"), and involuntary leg movements.

Central Nervous System (CNS) Depressants

These drugs slow down normal brain function and are used to treat anxiety and sleep disorders. In higher doses, some CNS depressants can become general anesthetics. CNS depressants can be divided into two groups, based on their chemistry and pharmacology:

- *Barbiturates*, such as mephobarbital (Mebaral) and pentobarbital sodium (Nembutal), which are used to treat anxiety, tension, and sleep disorders;
- and
- *Benzodiazepines*, such as diazepam (Valium), chlordiazepoxide HCl (Librium), alprazolam (Xanax), triazolam (Halcion), and estazolam (Pro-Som) which can be prescribed to treat anxiety, acute stress reactions, panic attacks, or sleep disorders.

CNS depressants can be addictive and should be used only as prescribed. They should not be combined with any medication or substance that causes sleepiness, including prescription pain medicines, certain over-the-counter cold and allergy medications, or alcohol. The effects of the drugs can combine to fatally slow breathing and heart rate. Discontinuing prolonged use of high doses of CNS depressants can lead to withdrawal and a rebound in previously slowed brain activity to the point that seizures can occur.

Stimulants

Stimulants are a class of drugs that enhance brain activity - they cause an increase in alertness, attention, and energy that is accompanied by increases in blood pressure, heart rate, and respiration. Stimulants are prescribed for treating only a few health conditions, including narcolepsy, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and depression that has not responded to other treatments. Stimulants may also be used for short-term treatment of obesity, and for patients with asthma. Taking high doses of a stimulant can result in an irregular heartbeat, dangerously high body temperatures, and/or the potential for cardiovascular failure or lethal seizures. Taking high doses of some stimulants repeatedly over a short period of time can lead to hostility or feelings of paranoia in some individuals. Mixing stimulants with antidepressants or over-the-counter cold medicines containing decongestants may cause blood pressure to become dangerously high or lead to irregular heart rhythms. When misused, stimulants can be addictive.

RESOURCES REGARDING HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG USE AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

Heroin

Heroin is a highly addictive drug that can be injected, snorted, or smoked. Heroin is processed from morphine, a naturally occurring substance extracted from the seedpod of the Asian poppy plant. Heroin usually appears as a white or brown powder. Street names for heroin include "smack," "H," "skag," and "junk."

Heroin abuse is associated with serious health conditions, including fatal overdose, spontaneous abortion, collapsed veins, and infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS and hepatitis. The short-term effects of heroin abuse appear soon after a single dose and disappear in a few hours. After an injection of heroin, the user reports feeling a surge of euphoria ("rush") accompanied by a warm flushing of the skin, a dry mouth, and heavy extremities. Following his initial euphoria, the user goes "on the nod," an alternately wakeful and drowsy state. Mental functioning becomes clouded due to the depression of the central nervous system. Chronic users may develop collapsed veins, infection of the heart lining and valves, abscesses, cellulitis, and liver disease. Pulmonary complications, including various types of pneumonia, may result from the poor health condition of the abuser, as well as from heroin's depressing effects on respiration. In addition to the effects of the drug itself, street heroin may have additives that do not readily dissolve and result in clogging the blood vessels that lead to the lungs, liver, kidneys, or brain. This can cause infection or even death of small patches of cells in vital organs.

With regular heroin use, tolerance develops. This means the abuser must use more heroin to achieve the same intensity or effect. As higher doses are used over time, physical dependence and addiction develop. With physical dependence, the body has adapted to the presence of the drug and withdrawal symptoms may occur if use is reduced or stopped.

Withdrawal, which in regular abusers may occur as early as a few hours after the last administration, produces drug craving, restlessness, muscle and bone pain, insomnia, diarrhea and vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps ("cold turkey"), kicking movements ("kicking the habit"), and other symptoms

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine is an addictive stimulant drug. It is closely related chemically to amphetamine, but the central nervous system effects of methamphetamine are greater. Methamphetamine is made in illegal laboratories and has a high potential for abuse and dependence. Street methamphetamine is referred to by many names, such as "speed," "meth," and "chalk." Methamphetamine hydrochloride, clear chunky crystals resembling ice, which can be inhaled by smoking, is referred to as "ice," "crystal," and "glass."

Methamphetamine Continued...

Methamphetamine is taken orally or intranasally (snorting the powder), by intravenous injection, and by smoking. Immediately after smoking or intravenous injection, the methamphetamine user experiences an intense sensation, called a "rush" or "flash," that lasts only a few minutes and is described as extremely pleasurable. Oral or intranasal use produces euphoria - a high, but not a rush. Users may become addicted quickly to methamphetamines, and use it with increasing frequency and in increasing doses.

Animal research going back more than 20 years shows that high doses of methamphetamine damage neuron cell endings. The central nervous system (CNS) actions that result from taking even small amounts of methamphetamine include increased wakefulness, increased physical activity, decreased appetite, increased respiration, hyperthermia, and euphoria. Other CNS effects include irritability, insomnia, confusion, tremors, convulsions, anxiety, paranoia, and aggressiveness. Hyperthermia and convulsions can result in death. Methamphetamine causes increased heart rate and blood pressure and can cause irreversible damage to blood vessels in the brain, producing strokes. Other effects of methamphetamine include respiratory problems, irregular heartbeat, and extreme anorexia. Its use can result in cardiovascular collapse and death.

LSD

Commonly referred to as "acid", LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide) is sold on the street in tablets, capsules, and, occasionally, liquid form. It is odorless, colorless, and has a slightly bitter taste and is usually taken by mouth. Often LSD is added to absorbent paper, such as blotter paper, and divided into small-decorated squares, with each square representing one dose.

The physical effects include dilated pupils, higher body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, sweating, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, dry mouth, and tremors. The user may feel several different emotions at once or swing rapidly from one emotion to another. If taken in a large enough dose, the drug produces delusions and visual hallucinations. Some LSD users experience severe, terrifying thoughts and feelings, fear of losing control, fear of insanity and death, and despair while using LSD. Some fatal accidents have occurred during states of LSD intoxication. Many LSD users experience flashbacks - recurrences of certain aspects of a person's experience - without the user having taken the drug again. A flashback occurs suddenly, often without warning, and may occur within a few days or more than a year after LSD use. LSD users may manifest relatively long-lasting psychoses, such as schizophrenia or severe depression. Like many of the addictive drugs, LSD produces tolerance, so some users who take the drug repeatedly must take progressively higher doses to achieve the state of intoxication that they had previously achieved. This is an extremely dangerous practice, given the unpredictability of the drug.

RESOURCES REGARDING HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG USE AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

Steroids (Anabolic-Androgenic)

Anabolic-androgenic steroids are man-made substances related to male sex hormones. These drugs are available legally only by prescription. They are used to treat conditions that occur when the body produces abnormally low amounts of testosterone, such as delayed puberty and some types of impotence. Steroids are also used to treat body wasting in patients with AIDS and other diseases that result in loss of lean muscle mass. Abuse of anabolic steroids, however, can lead to serious health problems, some irreversible. Major side effects from abusing anabolic steroids can include liver tumors and cancer, jaundice (yellowish pigmentation of skin, tissues, and body fluids), fluid retention, high blood pressure, increases in LDL (bad cholesterol), and decreases in HDL (good cholesterol). Other side effects include kidney tumors, severe acne, and trembling. In addition, there are some gender-specific side effects: For men—shrinking of the testicles, reduced sperm count, infertility, baldness, development of breasts, and increased risk for prostate cancer. For women—growth of facial hair, male-pattern baldness, changes in or cessation of the menstrual cycle, enlargement of the clitoris, and deepened voice. For adolescents—growth halted prematurely through premature skeletal maturation and accelerated puberty changes. This means that adolescents risk remaining short the remainder of their lives if they take anabolic steroids before the typical adolescent growth spurt. In addition, people who inject anabolic steroids run the added risk of contracting or transmitting HIV/AIDS or hepatitis, which causes serious damage to the liver.

Scientific research also shows that aggression, extreme mood swings, including manic like symptoms leading to violence, and other psychiatric side effects such as paranoid jealousy, extreme irritability, delusions, and impaired judgment stemming from feelings of invincibility may result from abuse of anabolic steroids. Depression often is seen when the drugs are stopped and may contribute to dependence on anabolic steroids. Research also indicates that some users might turn to other drugs to alleviate some of the negative effects of anabolic steroids.

Club Drugs

MDMA (Ecstasy), Rohypnol, GHB, and Ketamine are among the drugs used by some young adults who participate in a nightclub, bar, rave, or trance scene. Raves and trance events are generally night-long dances, often held in warehouses. Many who attend raves and trances do not use drugs, but those who do may be attracted to the generally low cost, seemingly increased stamina, and intoxicating highs that are said to deepen the rave or trance experience. Current science, however, is showing change to critical parts of the brain from use of these drugs. Also, in high doses most of these drugs can cause a sharp increase in body temperature (malignant hyperthermia) leading to muscle breakdown and kidney and cardiovascular system failure.

MDMA (Ecstasy)

MDMA is a synthetic, psychoactive drug with both stimulant (amphetamine-like) and hallucinogenic (LSD-like) properties. Street names for MDMA include Ecstasy, Adam, XTC, hug, beans, and love drug. Its chemical structure is similar to methamphetamine, methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA), and mescaline, synthetic drugs known to cause brain damage. MDMA usually is taken in pill form, but some users snort it, inject it, or use it in suppository form.

Club Drugs

Many problems MDMA users encounter are similar to those found with the use of amphetamines and cocaine. Psychological difficulties can include confusion, depression, sleep problems, severe anxiety, and paranoia. Physical problems can include muscle tension, involuntary teeth clenching, nausea, blurred vision, faintness, and chills or sweating. Use of the drug has also been associated with increases in heart rate and blood pressure, which are special risks for people with circulatory or heart disease. Recent research also links MDMA use to long-term damage to those parts of the brain critical to thought, memory, and pleasure. Content of MDMA pills varies widely, and may include caffeine, dextromethorphan, heroin, and mescaline. In some areas of the country, the MDMA-like substance paramethoxyamphetamine (PMA) has been involved in the deaths of people who mistakenly thought they were taking true MDMA. The deaths were due to complications from hyperthermia.

Rohypnol, GHB, and Ketamine

Rohypnol, GHB, and ketamine are predominantly central nervous system depressants. Because they are often colorless, tasteless, and odorless, they can be added to beverages and ingested unknowingly. These drugs emerged a few years ago as “date rape” drugs. Because of concern about their abuse, Congress passed the “Drug-Induced Rape Prevention and Punishment Act of 1996”, which increased Federal penalties for use of any controlled substance to aid in sexual assault.

Rohypnol (“rophies,” “roofies,” “roach,” and “rope.”)

Rohypnol, a trade name for flunitrazepam, has been of particular concern for the last few years because of its abuse in date rape. It belongs to the class of drugs known as benzodiazepines. When mixed with alcohol, Rohypnol can incapacitate victims and prevent them from resisting sexual assault. Individuals may not be able to remember events they experienced while under the effects of the drug. Also, Rohypnol may be lethal when mixed with alcohol and/or other depressants. Rohypnol is not approved for use in the United States, and its importation is banned.

GHB

GHB (gamma hydroxybutyrate) is abused for euphoric, sedative, and anabolic (body building) effects. It is a central nervous system depressant that was widely available over-the-counter in health food stores during the 1980s and until 1992. It was purchased largely by body builders to aid fat reduction and muscle building. Street names include Liquid Ecstasy, Soap, Easy Lay, and Georgia Home Boy. Coma and seizures can occur following abuse of GHB and, when combined with methamphetamine, there appears to be an increased risk of seizure. Combining use with other drugs such as alcohol can result in nausea and difficulty breathing. GHB may also produce withdrawal effects, including insomnia, anxiety, tremors, and sweating. GHB has been involved in poisonings, overdoses, date rapes, and deaths.

Ketamine (“Special K”, “vitamin K”)

Ketamine is an anesthetic used with both humans and animals in medical settings; about 90 percent of the ketamine legally sold is intended for veterinary use. It can be injected or snorted. Certain doses of ketamine can cause dream-like states and hallucinations, and it has become common in club and rave scenes and has been used as a date rape drug. At high doses, ketamine can cause delirium, amnesia, impaired motor function, high blood pressure, depression, and potentially fatal respiratory problems.

RESOURCES REGARDING HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG USE AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

Inhalants

Inhalants are breathable chemical vapors that produce psychoactive (mind-altering) effects. Inhalants fall into the following categories:

Solvents

Industrial or household products (paint thinners, degreasers (dry-cleaning fluids), gasoline, and glues); and art or office supplies (correction fluids, felt-tip marker fluid, and electronic contact cleaners);

Gases or aerosol propellants Used in household or commercial products, including butane lighters and propane tanks, whipping cream aerosols or dispensers (whippets), and refrigerants, spray paints, hair or deodorant sprays, and fabric protector sprays; and medical anesthetic gases, such as ether, chloroform, halothane, and nitrous oxide (laughing gas);

Nitrites Aliphatic nitrites, include cyclohexyl nitrite, which is available to the general public; amyl nitrite, which is available only by prescription; and butyl nitrite, which is now an illegal substance.

Although different in makeup, nearly all abused inhalants produce effects similar to anesthetics, which act to slow down the body's functions. When inhaled via the nose or mouth into the lungs in sufficient concentrations, inhalants can cause intoxicating effects. Initially, users may feel slightly stimulated; with successive inhalations, they may feel less inhibited and less in control; finally, a user can lose consciousness. Sniffing highly concentrated amounts of the chemicals in solvents or aerosol sprays can directly induce heart failure and death. This is especially common from the abuse of fluorocarbons and butane-type gases. High concentrations of inhalants also cause death from suffocation by displacing oxygen in the lungs and then in the central nervous system so that breathing ceases. Other irreversible effects caused by inhaling solvents include hearing loss, limb spasms, central nervous system or brain damage, and bone marrow damage. Death from inhalants usually is caused by a very high concentration of fumes. Deliberately inhaling from a paper or plastic bag or in a closed area greatly increases the chances of suffocation. Amyl and butyl nitrites have been associated with Kaposi's sarcoma (KS), the most common cancer reported among AIDS patients.

PCP (Phencyclidine)

PCP was developed as an intravenous anesthetic, but its use was discontinued because patients often became agitated, delusional, and irrational while recovering from its effects. PCP is illegally manufactured in laboratories and is sold on the street by such names as "angel dust," "ozone," "wack," and "rocket fuel." "Killer joints" and "crystal supergrass" are names that refer to PCP combined with marijuana. The variety of street names for PCP reflects its bizarre and volatile effects. PCP is a white crystalline powder that is readily soluble in water or alcohol. It has a distinctive bitter chemical taste. PCP can be mixed easily with dyes and turns up on the illicit drug market in a variety of tablets, capsules, and colored powders. It is normally used in one of three ways: snorted, smoked, or eaten. For smoking, PCP is often applied to a leafy material such as mint, parsley, oregano, or marijuana.

PCP is addicting; that is, its use often leads to psychological dependence, craving, and compulsive PCP-seeking behavior. At low to moderate doses, physiological effects of PCP include a slight increase in breathing rate and a more pronounced rise in blood pressure and pulse rate. Respiration becomes shallow, and flushing and profuse sweating occur. Generalized numbness of the extremities and muscular incoordination also may occur. Psychological effects include distinct changes in body awareness, similar to those associated with alcohol intoxication. Use of PCP among adolescents may interfere with hormones related to normal growth and development as well as with the learning process. At high doses of PCP, there is a drop in blood pressure, pulse rate, and respiration.

PCP (Phencyclidine) Continued...

This may be accompanied by nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, flicking up and down of the eyes, drooling, loss of balance, and dizziness. High doses of PCP can also cause seizures, coma, and death. Psychological effects at high doses include illusions and hallucinations. PCP can cause effects that mimic the full range of symptoms of schizophrenia, such as delusions, paranoia, disordered thinking, a sensation of distance from one's environment, and catatonia. Speech is often sparse and garbled. People who use PCP for long periods report memory loss, difficulties with speech and thinking, depression, and weight loss. These symptoms can persist up to a year after cessation of PCP use. Mood disorders also have been reported. PCP has sedative effects, and interactions with other central nervous system depressants, such as alcohol and benzodiazepines, can lead to coma or accidental overdose.

Cigarettes and Other Nicotine Products

Nicotine is one of the most heavily used addictive drugs in the United States. In 1989, the U.S. Surgeon General issued a report that concluded that cigarettes and other forms of tobacco, such as cigars, pipe tobacco, and chewing tobacco, are addictive and that nicotine is the drug in tobacco that causes addiction. In addition, the report determined that smoking was a major cause of stroke and the third leading cause of death in the United States.

Nicotine is both a stimulant and a sedative to the central nervous system. The ingestion of nicotine results in an almost immediate "kick". Stimulation is then followed by depression and fatigue, leading the abuser to seek more nicotine. Nicotine is absorbed readily from tobacco smoke in the lungs, and it does not matter whether the tobacco smoke is from cigarettes, cigars, or pipes. Nicotine also is absorbed readily when tobacco is chewed.

With regular use of tobacco, levels of nicotine accumulate in the body during the day and persist overnight. Thus, daily smokers or chewers are exposed to the effects of nicotine for 24 hours each day. Research has shown that stress and anxiety increase susceptibility to nicotine tolerance and dependence. Addiction to nicotine results in withdrawal symptoms when a person tries to stop smoking. These may include anger, hostility, aggression, and loss of social cooperation. Persons suffering from withdrawal also take longer to regain emotional equilibrium following stress. During periods of abstinence and/or craving, smokers have shown impairment across a wide range of psychomotor and cognitive functions, such as language comprehension. Women who smoke generally have earlier menopause. If women smoke cigarettes and also take oral contraceptives, they are more prone to cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases than are other smokers.

In addition to nicotine, cigarette smoke is primarily composed of a dozen gases (mainly carbon monoxide) and tar. The tar in a cigarette, which varies from about 15 mg for a regular cigarette to 7 mg in a low-tar cigarette, exposes the user to a high expectancy rate of lung cancer, emphysema, and bronchial disorders. The carbon monoxide in the smoke increases the chance of cardiovascular diseases. The Environmental Protection Agency has concluded that secondhand smoke causes lung cancer in adults and greatly increases the risk of respiratory illnesses in children and sudden infant death.

COUNSELING AND SUPPORT PROGRAM RESOURCES REGARDING ILLICIT DRUG USE AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

The abuse of alcohol or other drugs among students is often related to a personal crisis or problem such as relationship difficulties, feelings of isolation at school, identity confusion, academic or financial pressures, conflicts at home, or drastic change such as an unwanted pregnancy or loss of a loved one. Services and programs are available through city agencies and community organizations at little or no cost and usually are voluntary and confidential. These services assist those who may have developed an alcohol or drug-related problem, suspect they are at risk for such problems, are affected by the drug or alcohol abuse of others, or seek information about illegal or controlled substances

The decision to seek out information about substance abuse-related problems is often a complicated one. Staff members in Counseling & Psychological Services (CAPS) are sensitive to this reality and offer non-judgmental support and guidance as well as a wide range of resources for students, including those who are ambivalent about their own or someone else's alcohol or drug related problems. CAPS also offers a variety of on-line assessments to identify the course of action that will be most helpful in their particular situation.

On-Campus Resources

Counseling & Psychological Services (CAPS)
Jacobs Building 358
718- 260-3456
<http://www.poly.edu/life/health/counseling>

CAPS provides free, confidential counseling and psychological services for NYU-Poly students. These include consultation, short-term psychotherapy, group therapy, and outreach services for a variety of personal and psychological concerns. The staff of psychologists and trainees complies with strict standards of confidentiality. If you require long-term psychotherapeutic or psychiatric services that are not available at CAPS, you can be referred to a variety of other options in the community.

Off-Campus Community Resources Hotlines

National Drug & Alcohol Treatment Referral Service	1-800-662-4357
NY State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services	1-800-522-5353
Alcoholism Council of New York Helpline	1-800-567-6237

Off-Campus Treatment Options Inpatient:

The Addiction Institute of New York at Roosevelt Hospital	212-523-6491
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Outpatient:

The Addiction Institute of New York at Roosevelt Hospital	212-523-6491
Triangle Treatment/Arms Acres (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender)	212-399-6901
Greenwich House	212-691-2900
Pride Institute	800-547-7433
Cornerstone Medical Arts Building	212-755-0200

Questions

If you have any questions about these programs, or about any other aspect of the information contained in this document, please call Counseling & Psychological Services (CAPS) at 718- 260-3456. If you are an employee, please contact the Office of Human Resource at 718-260-3840.

Mutual/Self Help Groups (On & Off-Campus)

Many different mutual and self-help programs are available in New York City. These programs generally are free of charge and do not require a long-term commitment. Although most programs are abstinence-based and follow the 12-step approach, there are also programs that support moderation as a goal and/or do not use 12 steps. None of the programs listed below has any religious affiliation, but some may use spirituality as a part of the program. Meeting times and locations are available by calling the corresponding contact numbers, or viewing the corresponding web-sites. Each meeting is somewhat different from any other (even within the same program) both in terms of structure and participants. New York City supports a huge diversity of meetings — some groups are geared specifically towards men, women, lesbians, gays, bisexuals or transgendered people. Many people find it helpful to explore different options.

Organization	Organization Contact #	Organization Website	12 Step or Abstinence Based
Alcoholics Anonymous	212-647-1680	www.aa.org	12 Step/Abstinence
Alcoholics Anonymous of New York	212-647-1680	http://nyintergroup.org/	12 Step/Abstinence
Al-Anon/Alateen	212-941-0094	www.al-anon-alateen.org/	N/A
Marijuana Anonymous	212-459-4423	www.ma-newyork.org/	12 Step/Abstinence
Children of Alcoholics Foundation	646-505-2065	www.coaf.org	N/A
Cocaine Anonymous	212-262-2463	www.ca.org/	12 Step/Abstinence
Narcotics Anonymous	212-929-6262	www.na.org/	12 Step/Abstinence
Moderation Supports Management	212-871-0974	www.moderation.org/	"controlled drinking"
Smart Recovery	212-929-6107	www.smartrecovery.org/	Abstinence (Not 12-Step or spiritually based)

SURVIVING SEXUAL ASSAULT: Resources and Information #

Sexual assault touches everyone's life in many different ways. It affects us all, regardless, gender, sexual of age, race orientation, religion, ethnicity, class, or national origin. Sexual assault can encompass a variety of experiences a person may have, including unwanted sexual touching, non-consensual oral or anal sex, or rape, and can happen with someone you have just met, with an intimate partner, or with a stranger.

National statistics indicate that one out of five college women are raped during their college years and 10% of adult rape victims are male. In a survey at 171 institutions of higher education, alcohol was involved in 74% of all sexual assaults. Despite the prevalence of sexual assault on college campuses throughout the United States, less than 5% of completed or attempted rapes experienced by college students were reported to law enforcement officials. In many cases, individuals who have experienced interpersonal events that meet the legal definitions of rape do not define their experience in these legal terms. Factors that affect the likelihood of a survivor viewing their assault as rape may stem from self-blame, their relationship to the assailant, engagement in drinking before the assault occurred, or the degree of physical force used¹.

Talking about these issues can be very challenging. You are not alone, there are people who are here to help. This publication is intended to help you recognize misconduct of a sexual nature, to provide information about options and resources available as it relates to medical, legal, and counseling or support services, and to identify some tips to help reduce the risk of sexual assault. We encourage you to read this information, review it periodically so you will remember it, and keep this document for future reference.

Overview

NYU-Poly is committed to maintaining a learning and working environment that is free of bias, prejudice, and harassment - an environment that supports, nurtures, and rewards career and educational advancement on the basis of ability and performance.

Harassment based upon race, gender, color, religion, age, national origin, ethnicity, disability, veteran or military status, sexual orientation, marital status, citizenship status, or any other legally protected basis is prohibited by law and undermines the character and purpose of the NYU-Poly. Such harassment is illegal and against NYU-Poly policy, and will not be tolerated. Refer to the Polytechnic Institute of NYU Code of Conduct to review the Anti-Harassment Policy and Complaint Procedures

(<http://www.poly.edu/academics/code-of-conduct>).

Sexual assault is a term that can have a variety of meanings. For NYU-Poly, the definition can be found as a part of the NYU-Poly Anti-Harassment Policy and Reporting Procedures for Employees and Students. It is also located in the Student Planner http://www.thezonelive.com/zone/02_SchoolStructure/NY_PolytechnicNYU-Poly/handbook.pdf

- Some information attained from <http://www.nyu.edu/shc/promotion/sexual.assault.html>

Legal definitions of unlawful sexual conduct differ from state to state. The New York State Penal Code uses the term "sex offenses" to include conduct that would be considered sexual assault by the NYU-Poly. For a list of these offenses, see below New York State Laws Regarding Sex Offenses. Where criminal behavior is involved, the NYU-Poly will cooperate with victims and law enforcement authorities in prosecuting such violations.

Victims' Needs, Rights and Choices When Sexual Assault Occurs

Victims of sexual assault may encounter a bewildering number of choices related to medical services, legal assistance, and counseling/support services. The emotional reactions that may follow a sexual assault often make the decision making process even more complicated. Supportive friends, family, and professionals can significantly improve the victim's ability to cope with their experience and make informed decisions.

Sexual Assault Survivor's Bill of Rights

- You have the right to seek and receive help.
- You have the right to be given the same credibility as any other crime victim.
- You have the right to courteous, efficient treatment.
- You have the right to be treated with dignity and respect, without prejudice against race, class, lifestyle, age, gender, religion, sexual orientation or occupation.
- You have the right to accurate information, presented in a way that you understand.
- You have the right to ask questions.
- You have the right to make your own decisions.
- You have the right to change your mind.
- You have the right to get help and support from others.
- You have the right to heal.
- You have the right to the same opportunity as the accused to have others present during on-campus disciplinary actions.
- You have the right to be informed of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding.
- You have the right to be informed of your options to notify law enforcement.
- You have the right to be notified of counseling services.
- You have the right to be notified of options for changing academic and living situations.

SURVIVING SEXUAL ASSAULT: Resources and Information #

Medical Needs

Victims of sexual assault or attempted sexual assault should receive a comprehensive medical examination as soon as possible after the incident occurs. This is important for two reasons. One is to provide an immediate opportunity to treat medical conditions that may arise as a result of the sexual assault. A victim of sexual assault may also have injuries that are not physically visible. The second reason is to help in the collection of evidence.

A victim of sexual assault can go to the hospital for a forensic examination up to 96 hours after a sexual assault. This will include a collection of evidence. Therefore, when possible, it is best not to shower, wash, douche, eat, or drink. It is also important to bring, in a paper bag, the clothes that were worn at the time of the sexual assault. At the hospital emergency department, a victim can also be given a general medical examination, antibiotics and testing for sexually transmitted infections, emergency contraception, and HIV prophylaxis and testing. After completing a forensic examination, the victim does not have to immediately file a report with the police. A hospital will store the rape kit for 30 days, which allows for the victim to later decide if she/he wants to report to the police. Financial assistance for any expenses that are incurred at the hospital that are not covered by the victim's insurance may be covered by the New York State Crime Victim's Board. Rape crisis centers affiliated with several local hospitals are listed below.

If the victim does not choose to have a forensic examination completed, she/he also has the option to go to a local health clinic or their private physician for a general examination, emergency contraception, and sexual transmitted infection treatment and testing.

Testing for the presence of date rape drugs can be done at a hospital emergency department, up to 96 hours after a sexual assault, when a police report is filed. Rohypnol usually remains in the blood for only 2-4 hours after ingestion, but it can be detected in urine for up to 72 hours. GHB usually remains in the blood for at most 4 hours and in the urine for at most 12 hours.

Emotional Needs

Victims of sexual assault can experience emotional as well as physical consequences. Initial reactions vary and may include shock, denial, anxiety, guilt, anger, and self-blame. A victim may experience nightmares, changes in their eating or sleeping patterns, and depression. Individuals who have been sexually assaulted are strongly encouraged to obtain help from a professional counselor as soon as they are ready after the incident occurs. Call Counseling & Psychological Services (CAPS) at 718- 260-3456 for further information.

- Some information attained from <http://www.nyu.edu/shc/promotion/sexual.assault.html>

Seeking Legal Action

Reporting a sexual assault to the police does not obligate the victim to file criminal charges or pursue other legal action. In the case of sexual assault, however, prompt reporting and a comprehensive medical examination completed at a hospital emergency department within 96 hours of the assault will enable the victim to file criminal charges at a later date if he or she wishes to do so. Try to note details of the incident and characteristics of the offender. Try not to clean the scene of the sexual assault, including furniture and any items that the offender may have touched.

Seeking NYU-Poly Action

A member of the NYU-Poly community wishing to file a sexual assault complaint against a student should contact the Dean of Student Affairs. A student wishing to file a sexual assault complaint against a faculty or staff member should contact the Dean of Student Affairs and Human Resources. Under the NYU-Poly's disciplinary procedures both the accuser and the accused are entitled to have an advisor or support person present during the hearing. Students who allege sexual assault by another student may request a change in their academic and living situations on campus after the alleged incident takes place if such changes are reasonably available. Finally, in accordance with federal regulations, both the accuser and the accused will be informed of the outcome of any campus disciplinary proceeding alleging sexual assault. For more details on these proceedings, consult the NYU-Poly Code of Conduct. Complaints involving a student alleged to have sexually assaulted a faculty or staff member may be directed to the Dean of Student Affairs. A member of the NYU-Poly community who wishes to file a sexual assault complaint against a staff member or administrator should contact the Director of Human Resources. A member of the NYU-Poly community who wishes to file a sexual assault complaint against a visitor, vendor, or other third party should contact the Director of Human Resources.

Counseling and Other Support Services for Sexual Assault Victims

NYU-Poly students are urged to avail themselves of on-campus services for support and information. The Dean of Student Affairs, Counseling & Psychological Services (CAPS) and the Office of Residence Life serve as a primary resource for such support and information. Students can request assistance with class schedules, assignments or other academic issues. Resident students can request assistance with room assignments or other housing-related issues. General assistance and explanation of options for any concerns related to sexual assault is also available.

SURVIVING SEXUAL ASSAULT: Resources and Information #

How to Help Someone Who Has Been Sexually Assaulted: Tips for Friends, Partners, Family, and Loved Ones

The support and understanding of a friend, partner, family member, and loved one can be very helpful for a sexual assault victim. It is important to let someone who has been sexually assaulted know that you are there to help and that they are not alone. It is also helpful to acknowledge their strength in disclosing to you about their experience. Below you can find some tips to follow when helping someone who has been sexually assaulted:

- Listen and allow the victim to speak at her/his own pace. Sexual assault is a crime about power and control, not sex. It is important to return the control that was taken away from the victim by allowing her/him to reveal information and make decisions when she/he feels comfortable.
- Believe unconditionally. Only 2% of reported rapes are false reports. This is no different from any other crime. It is important to assure your friend or loved one that you support her/him.
- Don't question actions. THE VICTIM IS NOT TO BLAME. A victim's behavior does not cause sexual assault. No one asks to be sexually assaulted. Be careful of asking blaming questions such as "Why didn't you scream?" or "Why did you go home with that person?"
- Encourage the victim to seek help. She/he may need medical attention or additional support services.
- Don't ignore your own need to discuss your feelings. You can contact Counseling & Psychological Services (CAPS) for information and support.

Minimizing the Risk of Sexual Assault

Although there is no guarantee when it comes to preventing sexual assault, the following tips are important to help minimize the risk:

Communication

- Communicate your sexual desires and limits clearly. If you feel uncomfortable about a behavior, someone is crossing your boundaries. Verbal cues are the most direct way to let someone know your limits.
- Be assertive and direct. Forget about being nice if you feel threatened. You have the right to protect yourself.
- Say what you are thinking, what you really want.
- Be an active partner in relationships and share decisions about what to do, where to meet and when to be intimate.
- Never take silence as consent. If you feel you are getting double messages, speak up and ask for clarification.
- Accept a person's decision. Respect the word "no."

- Some information attained from

<http://www.nyu.edu/shc/promotion/sexual.assault.html>

Minimizing the Risk of Sexual Assault....

Assessment

- Trust your instincts. If you feel uncomfortable or think you may be at risk, leave the situation immediately and go to a safe place.
- Exercise caution when dating. Have first dates in public places. Let someone know where you are going and when you will return. Try to provide your own transportation.
- Avoid anyone who puts you down, is physically violent or does not respect you or your decisions.
- Do not assume that a person wants to have sex just because they are drinking heavily, dressed in a particular manner, or agrees to go home with you. Do not assume that if a person agrees to kissing or other sexual intimacies, that they are also willing to have sexual intercourse.
- Know your limits when using alcohol or other drugs.

Some Things to Think About

- Do not assume you know what your partner wants.
- If you have doubts about what your partner wants, STOP and ASK!
- Sexually interacting with a person who is mentally or physically incapable of giving consent (drunk, stoned, etc.) is sexual assault.
- Speaking out against sexual assault shows your support.
- You can stand up to racist, sexist, homophobic, and classist statements and jokes.

Tips Related to "Date Rape Drugs"

- Never go to a bar, party or social event alone.
- Use the buddy system.
- Watch your drink being poured and never leave it unattended-even take it to the bathroom with you.
- Don't share drinks with another person.
- Don't leave a party with someone you just met.
- Inform others of this information.
- If you have a strange reaction to a drink, get help.

SURVIVING SEXUAL ASSAULT: Resources and Information #

Penalties for Committing Sexual Offenses

NYU-Poly will act promptly in response to information that sexual assault has occurred. Cases involving sexual assault by students are subject to adjudication under the Student Adjudication Process as outlined in the current Code of Conduct. Such cases can be pursued simultaneously through the appropriate processes and the criminal courts, if the victim wishes to do so.

For additional information on procedures, students should refer to the Code of Conduct. Disciplinary sanctions can range from warning, censure, or disciplinary probation to suspension or dismissal. Descriptions of the sanctions are found in the Code of Conduct. Employees who are found to be in violation of the Anti-Harassment Policy and/or public laws related to sexual misconduct are subject to disciplinary action. NYU-Poly may also, as it deems appropriate, refer violators to the appropriate civil authorities.

NYU-POLY and New York City Resources

NYU-Poly

Counseling and Psychological Services(CAPS)	Jacobs Building 358	3456
Facilities Management	Jacobs Building 152	3020
Guard Station – Dibner/Library	Dibner Lobby	3727
Guard Station –JAB Front Entrance	Building Lobby	3537
Guard Station – Rogers Hall Rear Entrance	Rogers Hall (Rear Entrance)	3213
Guard Station – Wunsch Hall	Wunsch Lobby	5901
Human Resources	Jacobs Building 258	3840
Office of Residence Life	Othmer Hall 103	4160
Office of the Dean of Student Affairs	Jacobs Building 158	3245
Westchester	Administrative Office	2000
Melville	Administrative Office	4444
Broad Street	Administrative Office	4014

- Some information attained from <http://www.nyu.edu/shc/promotion/sexual.assault.html>

New York City Support Services

In addition or as alternatives to NYU-Poly support services, students may seek help from a number of community agencies. The following are other helpful numbers:

Police emergency	911 *
NYPD Sex Crimes Hotline	(212) 267-7273 *
NYC Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project	(212) 714-1141 *
Safe Horizons: Rape and Sexual Assault Hotline	(212) 227-3000 *
Safe Horizons: NYC Domestic Violence Hotline	(800) 621-4673 *
New York Asian Women’s Center	(888) 888-7702 *
NYC Alliance Against Sexual Assault	(212) 229-0345
NYS Victim Information and Notification Everyday	(888) VINE-4NY
NYS Crime Victim’s Board	(718) 923-4325
Manhattan DA’s Office	(212) 335-9000
Brooklyn DA’s Office	(718) 250-2000
Bronx DA’s Office	(718) 590-2000
Queens DA’s Office	(718) 286-6000

Rape Crisis Centers (affiliated with hospitals)

Manhattan

Beth Israel Medical Center	(212) 420-4516
Bellevue Hospital Center	(212) 562-3435
Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center	(212) 305-9060
Harlem Hospital	(212) 939-4613 *
Mt. Sinai Medical Center	(212) 423-2140
New York Presbyterian Hospital	(212) 305-9060
St. Luke’s Roosevelt Hospital	(212) 523-4728
St. Vincent’s Hospital & Medical Center	(212) 604-8068

Brooklyn

Coney Island Hospital	(718) 616-3000
Long Island College Hospital	(718) 780-1459

Bronx

North Central Bronx Hospital	(718) 519-5722
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Queens

Elmhurst Hospital Center	(718) 736-1288
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Staten Island

Rape Advocacy Agency, Staten Island	(718) 720-2591 *
Advocates on call 24 hours, responding to hospitals.)	
Safe Horizons (borough-wide)	(212) 227-3000 *

*indicates 24-hour number

SEX OFFENSES : New York State Laws Regarding Sex

Offenses

Sex offenses are defined in the New York State Penal Law, Sections 130.00 to 130.90. Sex offenses are ranked (first degree, second degree, etc.), and carry different punishments ranging from a few months imprisonment for misdemeanors, to up to 25 years imprisonment for felonies.

What constitutes consent?

Consent- "Lack of consent" is defined in New York State's Penal Law as occurring in the following circumstances:

(a) forcible compulsion

- actual physical force
- the threat of physical force, expressed or implied, that puts the victim in fear of being physically harmed or of another person being physically harmed
- the imminent threat to kidnap the victim or third person

(b) physically helpless

- physically unable to indicate a lack of consent (e.g. because the victim is unconscious or because of a physical disability that makes one unable to physically or verbally communicate lack of consent)

(c) under 17 years of age

- if the victim is under 11, or a person over 18 has sex with someone less than 13, this constitutes a 1st degree sexual offense
- if a person 18 or over has sex with someone less than 15, this constitutes a 2nd degree sexual offense
- if a person at least 21 years old has sex with someone less than 17, this constitutes a 3rd degree sexual offense
- if the victim is under 17 and the perpetrator is an adult, this is constituted as a misdemeanor

(d) mentally incapacitated

- when the victim is made temporarily incapable of understanding or controlling his or her conduct because of a drug or other intoxicating substance that was given to them without their consent

(e) mentally disabled

- when a person suffers from a mental illness or condition that renders them incapable of understanding the nature of their conduct

(f) inmate

- when a person is literally or physically under the control of others. Some examples are: The victim is an inmate in either a state or city correctional facility, the victim is committed to a psychiatric institution, or the perpetrator is a mental health provider and the victim is her/his client.

(g) some factor other than incapacity to consent

- Rape 3 and Criminal Sexual Act 3 have been modified with a "no means no" clause. In cases of intercourse only, if the victim expressed that she or he did not consent to the sex act in such a way that a reasonable person would have understood those words or acts as expressing lack of consent, this would be prosecutable as Rape in the third degree or Sodomy in the third degree.

What constitutes a sexual offense?

If any of the following acts are perpetrated against a victim "without his or her consent," as defined above, it is a crime under the New York State Law:

Sexual Intercourse: the penetration of the penis into the vagina, however slight — in other words, if the penis goes into the vagina just a little, not in its entirety, that is considered completed "sexual intercourse." (There is no requirement of physical injury and there is usually no requirement that ejaculation or orgasm have occurred).

Deviate Sexual Intercourse: does not require any penetration and occurs upon contact between penis and mouth, penis and anus, or mouth and vaginal area.

Sexual Contact: any touching of the sexual or intimate parts of the body whether over or under clothing:

- between persons not married to each other
- done for the purpose of gratifying the sexual desire of either party
- includes the touching of the victim's sexual or intimate parts by the perpetrator AND the touching of the perpetrator's sexual or intimate parts of the victim

Aggravated Sexual Contact:

- Insertion of a foreign object into the vagina, urethra, penis or rectum.
- Insertion of a finger into vagina, urethra, penis or rectum causing injury, constitutes a 2nd degree sexual offense
- If the insertion of the object causes physical injury, this constitutes a 1st degree sexual offense
- If no injury occurs, this constitutes a 3rd degree sexual offense

Sex Offender Registry Information — New York "Megan's Law"

Information regarding a registered sex offender can be obtained by calling the New York State Sex Offender Registry Information Line at 1-800-262-3257 or online at www.criminaljustice.state.ny.us/nsor/index.htm

Callers must be 18 years old and must provide their name, address, and telephone number in order to request information. The Information Line is open Monday-Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. To learn the status of an individual, callers must provide the individual's name and at least one of the following identifiers: the individual's street address and apartment number, driver's license number, social security number, or birth date. A physical description is helpful but is not required. To use the on-line link, the person inquiring must provide his/her name and address to access information about the registered sex offenders. Nationwide information is available at www.sexoffender.com/
1- Karjane, H.K., Fisher, B.S., and Cullen, F.T. (2002) Campus Sexual Assault: How America's Institutions of Higher Education Respond. Final Report, NIJ Grant #1999-WA-VX-0008. Newton, MA: Education Development Center, Inc

SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT CLASSIFYING CRIME STATISTICS

The statistics in this report are published in accordance with the standards and guidelines used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and the federal law (the Clery Act).

The number of victims involved in a particular incident is indicated in the statistics column for the following crime classifications: Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Manslaughter, Forcible and Non-Forcible Sex Offenses, Aggravated Assault.

The number reflected in the statistics for the following crime categories includes one offense per distinct operation: Robbery, Burglary, Larceny, and Arson. For example, if five students are walking across campus together and they are robbed, this would count as one instance of robbery in the crime statistics chart.

In cases of motor vehicle theft, each vehicle stolen is counted as a statistic.

In cases involving Liquor Law, Drug Law, and Illegal Weapons violations, each person who was arrested is indicated in the arrest statistics.

The statistics captured under the "Referred for Disciplinary Action" section for Liquor Law, Drug Law, and Illegal Weapons violations indicates the number of people referred to the Office of Student Affairs/Office of Residence Life and found responsible for violating those specific laws. Being found responsible includes a referral that resulted in disciplinary action being initiated by Student Affairs Office and a record of the action being kept on file.

The statistics in the Hate Crime chart are separated by category of prejudice, but the numbers for each specific crime category are part of the overall statistics reported for each year. The only exception to this is the addition of Simple Assault to the Hate Crime chart. If a hate crime occurs where there is bodily injury, the law requires that the statistic be reported as a hate crime even though there is no requirement to report the crime classification in any other area of the compliance document.

"On Campus" includes crimes statistics from incidents that were reported to NYU-Poly Security and /or NYPD.

"Public Property" includes crime statistics from incidents that were reported to NYPD and were NOT reported by NYU-Poly. These incidents could have occurred in on-campus property, in non-campus property or on public property, as defined in the appendix. The crime statistics provided by NYPD are provided based on the crime definitions as required by the federal law.

Statistics for **"On Campus Residence"** are also counted in the "On Campus total" crime category. The law requires institutions to break out the number of "on campus" crimes that occur in residential facilities.

Statistics under the heading of **"Referred for Disciplinary Action"** includes individuals referred to the Office of Student Affairs. The numbers include referrals that are made via NYU-Poly incident reports and reports provided directly to the Office of Student Affairs from other members of the NYU-Poly community.

SEX OFFENSES DEFINITIONS: AS PER 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 the 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 or physical 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

CRIME DEFINITIONS ARE TAKEN FROM THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING HANDBOOK

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 or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed.

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

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 a 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 joy riding).

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

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

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, violence, and/or causing the victim fear.

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

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 non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

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

GEOGRAPHY DEFINITIONS ARE TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM THE CLERY ACT

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

Non-Campus Building Or Property-Defined as: (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of or in relation to the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

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

Hate Crime*: A hate or bias related crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. For example, a subject assaults a victim, which is a crime. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his bias against the victim's race, sexual orientation, etc... the assault is then also classified as a hate/bias crime.

Security Logs:

NYU-Poly's Security Log is available to view in the Facilities Management office JB 152. Persons wishing to view the log must make a request to the facilities management office. The on-campus fire Log is available at the Othmer Residence Hall guard station.

HATE CRIMES

The law requires the release of statistics by category of prejudice concerning the occurrence of hate crimes in the crime classifications listed in the preceding section and for other crimes involving bodily injury to any person in which the victim is selected because of the actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or disability of the victim.

In August of 2008 HEOA S 488, 20 U.S.C. S 1092 (f) (1) F (ii) modified the above hate crimes to include the following additional crimes under the hate crime category:

- Larceny Theft:** The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another.
- Threats:** Intimidation (Includes Stalking) To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
- Vandalism:** To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.
- Simple Assault:** An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggrieved bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Brooklyn Campus

Polytechnic Institute of New York NYU-Poly Campus Crime and Security Statistics 2008- 2010

*There were no hate crimes reported on-campus in 2008, 2009, 2010

NYU-Poly Brooklyn Campus Category	On-Campus			On-Campus Residence Hall			Non-Campus			Public Property			Totals**		
	'08	'09	'10	'08	'09	'10	'08	'09	'10	'08	'09	'10	'08	'09	'10
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses/Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	*	0	0	0	0	2
Sex Offenses/Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	0	0	1	1	1
Burglary	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	0	11	2	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	1
Arrests															
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals for NYU-Poly Disciplinary Action															
Illegal Weapons Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Related	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	4
Alcohol Related	0	0	0	24	56	56	0	0	0	*	0	0	24	56	56

* Public property statistics unavailable from local precinct for 2008

** Total includes statistics from On-Campus, On-Campus Residence Hall, Non-Campus and Public Property

55 Broad Street

Polytechnic Institute of New York NYU-Poly Campus Crime and Security Statistics 2008- 2010

*There were no hate crimes reported on-campus in 2008, 2009, 2010

NYU-Poly 55 Broad Street Campus Category	On-Campus			On-Campus Residence Hall			Non-Campus			Public Property			Totals***		
	'08	'09	'10	'08	'09	'10	'08	'09	'10	'08	'09	'10	'08	'09	'10
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0
Sex Offenses/Forcible	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0
Sex Offenses/Non-Forcible	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0
Arrests															
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0
Referrals for NYU-Poly Disciplinary Action															
Illegal Weapons Related	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0
Drug Related	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0
Alcohol Related	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0

* Public property statistics unavailable from local precinct for 2008, 2009 & 2010

** 55 Broad street Campus does not have on-campus residence halls

*** Total includes statistics from On-Campus, On-Campus Residence Hall, Non-Campus and Public Property

Westchester Campus

Polytechnic Institute of New York NYU-Poly Campus Crime and Security Statistics 2008- 2010

*There were no hate crimes reported on-campus in 2008, 2009, 2010

NYU-Poly Westchester Campus Category	On-Campus			On-Campus Residence Hall			Non-Campus			Public Property			Totals***		
	'08	'09	'10	'08	'09	'10	'08	'09	'10	'08	'09	'10	'08	'09	'10
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0
Sex Offenses/Forcible	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0
Sex Offenses/Non-Forcible	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	4	*	0	4	0
Burglary	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	2	1	*	2	1	0
Arson	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0
Arrests															
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	1	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	1	2	*	2	2	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0
Referrals for NYU-Poly Disciplinary Action															
Illegal Weapons Related	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0
Drug Related	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0
Alcohol Related	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0

* Public property statistics unavailable from local precinct for 2010

** Westchester Campus does not have on-campus residence halls

** Total includes statistics from On-Campus, On-Campus Residence Hall, Non-Campus and Public Property

Melville Long Island

Polytechnic Institute of New York NYU-Poly Campus Crime and Security Statistics 2008- 2010

*There were no hate crimes reported on-campus in 2008, 2009, 2010

NYU-Poly Melville Long Island Campus Category	On-Campus			*On-Campus Residence Hall			Non-Campus			Public Property			Totals***		
	'08	'09	'10	'08	'09	'10	'08	'09	'10	'08	'09	'10	'08	'09	'10
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses/Forcible	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses/Non-Forcible	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests															
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals for NYU-Poly Disciplinary Action															
Illegal Weapons Related	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Related	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol Related	0	0	0	**	**	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

** Melville Campus does not have on-campus residence halls

** Total includes statistics from On-Campus, On-Campus Residence Hall, Non-Campus and Public Property

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) requires all colleges and universities that maintain on-campus housing to compile fire data, report the data to the federal government, and publish an annual fire safety report that gives students, parents and the public current information about fires in on-campus housing. Colleges are also required to maintain a fire log that captures specific information about fires that occur in on-campus housing.

1. **Fire Log:** NYU-Poly maintains a fire log that states the nature of the fire, date, time, and general location of each fire in on-campus student housing facilities. The public can also view the most recent 60 days of fire-related incidents by visiting the security desk in the lobby of 101 Johnson Street, Brooklyn NY, 11201.

2. **Annual Fire Safety Report:** NYU-Poly complies with this regulation by including all fire-related incidents at on-campus student housing facilities as part of the *Annual Security & Fire Safety Report*

Basic Fire Evacuation Procedures:

All students, faculty and staff are required to evacuate the building when the fire alarm sounds. Never assume it is drill.

On hearing the fire alarm:

1. Close open windows when possible
2. Close all doors behind you
3. Use the nearest stairway, do not use the elevator
4. Follow all instructions by building officials and emergency services
5. Once outside stand 100 ft. away from entrances/exits to buildings
6. You will be advised when you can return to the building
7. Upon re-entry you must you will be required to show your ID cards

Fire Safety Policies and Procedures for the Residence Hall:

If the fire alarm sounds, all occupants (students and guests) of the building must evacuate IMMEDIATELY, unless they cannot because of hazardous surroundings. Never assume that a fire alarm is merely a drill – the results can be deadly. Always evacuate when the alarm sounds.

Procedures

1. If your door is hot to the touch, do not open it. Roll up a wet towel and place it at the base of the door to prevent smoke penetration. Go to the window, open it, and stay there until help arrives.
2. If your door is cool to touch, open it slowly. If the hallway is clear, close and lock your door behind you and proceed to the nearest exit.
3. If you encounter smoke using your primary exit, use your alternate route instead. If you must exit through smoke, clean air will be several inches off the floor. Get down on your hands and knees, and **CRAWL LOW UNDER THE SMOKE** to the nearest safe exit.
4. **DO NOT USE THE ELEVATORS UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCE.** It may stop and trap you. **ALWAYS USE THE STAIRS.** Try to place one hand in contact with the wall. This may prevent you from getting lost.
5. Students and/or guests must evacuate Othmer and proceed to the Commons unless directed otherwise by Residential Life or New York City Emergency personnel.
6. Students and/or guests must proceed in an orderly fashion. No running, inappropriate conduct or disregard to directives by Residential Life or New York City Emergency personnel will be tolerated.
7. Once outside, wait for further instructions from the Residence Life staff.

Fire Definitions

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

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

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

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

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Fire Safety Policies for On-Campus Student Housing:

Health and Safety Inspections

Resident Assistants or NYU-Poly staff members will conduct monthly room inspections for sanitation, safety conditions, and property inventory. Notice of monthly inspections will be given in advance. Spot inspections will be conducted **without** advance notice by authorized Institute employees for necessary repairs and maintenance of Institute property or for the safety and well-being of the students. Suites/apartments must be cleaned at the end of each month. The Institute reserves the right, at any time and for any reason, in its sole discretion, to enter the room without prior notice because of any situation that the Institute, in its sole discretion, deems to be a danger to health, safety and property of the residents of the suite/apartment.

DECORATIONS

All decorations must be non-flammable materials and may not cover or block exits, exit signs, lights, fire extinguishers, carbon monoxide detectors or ceilings. Decorations may not be attached to fire safety equipment (such as sprinklers, fire alarms, emergency strobe lights, etc.).

FIRE SAFETY VIOLATIONS

Failure to evacuate, placing false alarms, interfering with the proper functioning of a fire alarm system, tampering with or removing the hoses, extinguishers and life saving equipment (smoke detectors, carbon monoxide detectors, sprinklers and strobe lights) are prohibited. All residents are expected to comply with all directives by emergency officials and or Residence Life staff during drills and / or evacuations.

FIRE SAFETY

Use Electricity Safely If an appliance smokes or begins to smell unusual, unplug it immediately and have it repaired. Check all your electrical cords, and replace any that are cracked or frayed. Replace any extension cords that are cracked or frayed and do not overload them or run them under rugs. Remember that fuses and circuit breakers protect you from fire: do not tamper with the fuse box or use fuses of an improper size.

ROOM CARE

Students are responsible for cleaning their own room, removing waste material regularly, and maintaining satisfactory health and life safety standards. Additionally, stoves and ovens must be cleaned on an on-going basis in order to prevent pests, fire and activation of the fire alarm system.

SMOKING

All University Buildings are non-smoking facilities. Smoking is not permitted in any individual suite/apartment, hallway, stairwell, or common area under any circumstance. Smoking is not allowed within 50 feet from the outside of the residence hall. Smoking devices, including but not limited to, pipes, bongos, and hookahs, are not permitted in the residence halls.

Fire Safety Policies for On-Campus Student Housing:

Be Careful Cooking Keep cooking areas clear of combustibles, and do not leave the cooking area unattended. Keep your pot's handles turned inward to prevent it from being knocked over the edge of the stove. If grease catches fire, carefully slide a lid over the pan to smother the flames, and then turn off the burner. When cooking, watch your food **CLOSELY**. The fire alarms in the building are very sensitive and will be set off by burning food. Know where the fire extinguishers are located. Open windows. Cooking negligence and failure to maintain clean cooking appliances will result in sanctions. Please inform a Residence Life staff member if you are responsible for the activation of a fire alarm.

Candles, smoking and spaces heaters and any other open coil, open flame or burning items are strictly prohibited in the University's Housing facilities.

PROHIBITED ITEMS

When items on the Prohibited Item List are found, they will be confiscated. (See Prohibited Items List.) When appropriate, the Office of Residence Life will store confiscated items and/or turn them over to the appropriate Institute official. Students may request confiscated items and remove them from the residence hall after complying with the designated sanction for the possession of prohibited items. Should prohibited items be found a second time, they will be confiscated and available for removal from the residence hall at the end of the semester. Additional sanctions will be imposed. Confiscated items, which are not retrieved within one week of the last day of the semester, will be assumed to be abandoned and will be discarded by the Office of Residence Life. These same guidelines apply if prohibited items are observed or reported at times other than during routine inspections.

PROHIBITED ITEMS LIST

There are some items that are restricted in the residence suites/ apartments because of the potential hazard to the health and safety of the community.

This list includes but is not limited to:

- Ashtrays (including decorative)
- Candles (including decorative)
- Electric blankets
- Fireworks
- Flammable Liquids
- Halogen lamps
- Heaters (electric, space, or quartz)
- Hookah
- Hydrogen lamps
- Incense and burners
- Oil Lamps
- Open Coil Items (hot plates, toasters, toaster ovens)

REPORTED FIRES FOR 2009 BY BUILDING LOCATION

On-Campus Residence Hall Location	Total # of fires in each building	Date	Time	Cause of Fire
Othmer Residence Hall – Brooklyn Campus	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

REPORTED FIRES FOR 2010 BY BUILDING LOCATION

On-Campus Residence Hall Location	Total # of fires in each building	Date	Time	Cause of Fire
Othmer Residence Hall – Brooklyn Campus	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clark Street – Brooklyn Campus	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

2009 RESIDENCE HALL FIRE SAFETY AMENITIES BY BUILDING

On-Campus Residence Hall Location	Fire alarms monitored by security	Equipped with Full Sprinkler System	Equipped with Fire Alarm, Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detector	Fire Safety Training Conducted	# of Evacuation Drills Conducted each Academic Year
Othmer Residence Hall – Brooklyn Campus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2

2010 RESIDENCE HALL FIRE SAFETY AMENITIES BY BUILDING

On-Campus Residence Hall Location	Fire alarms monitored by security	Equipped with Full Sprinkler System	Equipped with Fire Alarm, Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detector	Fire Safety Training Conducted	# of Evacuation Drills Conducted each Academic Year
Othmer Residence Hall – Brooklyn Campus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Clark Street – Brooklyn Campus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2