



New York
COLLEGE

of Health Professions

Annual Safety Report

Academic Year
2023 - 2024

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Table of Contents

Mission and Vision.....	3
Mission Statement	3
Vision Statement.....	3
Introduction	4
Advisory Committee on Campus Security	5
Campus Security and Reporting Crimes	6
Reporting Crime and Emergencies	6
Timely Warning and Emergency Notification.....	6
Campus Crime Reports	7
Crime Prevention, Safety Awareness, and Prevention	8
Safety Tips:	9
Drugs and Alcohol Policy.....	15
The Clery Act and VAWA Requirements	17
The Clery Act.....	17
The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act	17
Campus Crime Statistics (2020 – 2023)	19

Mission and Vision

Mission Statement

The New York College of Health Professions is committed to offering quality programs in health, science, and the arts. The mission has three main components.

- **Education:** To provide students with the knowledge and skills to enable them to become expert practitioners in their fields. To provide the knowledge and skills to enhance the health, wellness and quality of life in the larger community, and to develop educational materials to achieve that same purpose.
- **Service:** To provide clinical and pharmacological services to the community as a complement to the programs of professional education. To provide services and products to the community, that complement the programs offered by the College.
- 1. **Research:** To develop and implement, with outside parties, new product development in health care, wellness and quality of life products.

Vision Statement

- New York College of Health Professions (College) is committed to the maintenance and enhancement of health - physical, psychological, spiritual and institutional. In the service of that commitment, the College seeks affiliations with other institutions and explores a wide variety of approaches to enhancing and maintaining wellness and quality of life.

Introduction

The New York College of Health Professions strives to provide an academic and work environment that is safe and secure for all its constituents. The New York College of Health Professions has one main campus located at 6851 Jericho Turnpike, Suite 210 Syosset, NY 11791. The campus consists of one main building. It has incorporated local, state, and federal regulations into its range of institutional codes, policies, and procedures, and educated and trained College administrators, including faculty, staff, and students accordingly.

The New York College of Health Professions is regionally accredited by the New England Commission of Higher Education (NECHE). The New England Commission of Higher Education is an institutional accrediting agency recognized by the U.S. Secretary of Education and the Council for Higher Education Accreditation. The New York College of Health Professions considers campus safety and security the highest priority. The New York College of Health Professions maintains an active security team to uphold its Campus Safety operations. The New York College of Health Professions security team is responsible for ensuring that all campus safety and security procedures are followed, including that violators of campus security procedures are identified and addressed, that the issuance of timely warnings and alerts is given, and that crime reporting is coordinated with the appropriate internal departments and external agencies, such as the Nassau County Police Department, Muttontown Village Police Department, Syosset Fire Department, Syosset Fire Department EMS, and other medical/healthcare service agencies.

The New York College of Health Professions prohibits all crimes on campus, including but not limited to, hate crimes, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and upholds the provisions of New York State's Enough is Enough law and the regulations promulgated under Education Law, Article 129-B and follows the Title IX Education Amendments of 1972. Further, all administrators, faculty, and staff undergo yearly training on sexual harassment prevention.

All information regarding policy, procedure and programming, the reporting of on and off campus crimes, and disciplinary actions and sanctions, are documented in the College's handbooks and website and serve as guidelines for enforcing the accurate and prompt handling of any situation that might jeopardize the safety and security of the College community.

Advisory Committee on Campus Security

In accordance with Article 129-A of the New York State Education Law, the Advisory Committee on campus security of the New York College of Health Professions will review current campus security policies and procedures and make recommendations for their improvement.

The Committee shall specifically review current policies, plans, and procedures for:

1. educating the campus community, including security personnel and those persons who advise or supervise students, about sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking offenses, as well as bias related and hate crimes;
2. educating the campus community about personal safety and crime prevention;
3. educating students and prospective students about hate crime reporting and statistics as part of our onboarding process;
4. reporting sexual assaults, domestic violence, stalking incidents, hate crimes and assisting victims during investigations;
5. referring complaints to appropriate authorities;
6. counseling victims; and
7. responding to inquiries from concerned persons.

The Committee will also take a look at physical and electronic access control as well as fire safety and prevention. The Committee will report their findings and recommendations to the President by the end of June.

The Advisory Committee on Campus Security Members:

1. Security Personnel
2. Mike Nie, IT
3. Steven Haffner, Chief Academic Officer
4. Michael Kim, Interim Dean of GSAHM
5. Amy Kotowski, Title IX Coordinator
6. Jaqueline McIntyre, Title IX Deputy
7. Bruce Park, Faculty
8. Yun Li, Faculty
9. 2 Students

Campus Security and Reporting Crimes

Reporting Crime and Emergencies

Should a student or staff member be a victim of a crime, witness a crime, or become aware of potential criminal activity including threats, a report should be immediately reported to the school's Campus Security Authorities (CSAs).

A Campus Safety Authority (CSA) is the official Clery nomenclature for school officials/employees tasked to collect crime reports. The designated CSA's for the New York College of Health Profession are:

Chief Academic Officer: (516) 364-0808 extension 201
Student Services: (516) 364-0808 extension 509
Dean, GSAHM: (516) 364-0808 extension 232
Dean, Massage Therapy: (516) 364-0808 extension 201
Title IX Coordinator: (516) 364-0808 extension 507
Deputy Title IX Coordinator: (516) 364-0808 extension 505

Timely Warning and Emergency Notification

If the College is notified by students, staff, or local police of a dangerous situation arising from actual or potential criminal activity that may be an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees, campus officials will provide timely notice to students and staff.

Crime Alerts and Emergency Notifications/Emergency Response& Evacuation Procedures/Timely Warnings Timely warning notices or alerts are issued when there is a concern about a serious threat or a pattern of potentially criminal behavior that might adversely affect the College community.

Warnings or alerts may be issued by any of the following College's offices: Security personnel, Chief Academic Officer, Office of Students, and Information Technology. Warnings or alerts are issued to the College community via the College's email system and by an emergency notification on the College's website, www.nycollege.edu.

The President, College Security Personnel, or designated campus official shall verify the emergency, and upon confirmation, set into motion the campus emergency response and evacuation procedure.

To ensure a smooth emergency response and effective evacuation procedures, announced or unannounced drills will be conducted at least once a year.

Campus Crime Reports

The College in a manner that is timely and that withholds as confidential the names and other identifying information of victims as defined in section 40002(a)(20) of the Violence against Women Act of 1994 will report on the following crimes committed on campus and on public property adjacent to the campus, as reported to it by members of the school community and statistics provided by local authorities per the Clery Act:

1. Criminal homicides (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter)
2. Sex offenses: forcible, rape, fondling non forcible incest, statutory rape
3. Robbery
4. Burglary
5. Aggravated Assault
6. Motor Vehicular theft
7. Domestic Violence
8. Dating Violence
9. Stalking
10. Arrests and referrals for disciplinary actions for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and illegal weapons possession
11. Hate crimes including larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction/damage/vandalism of property

A crime log will be maintained by the College that records any crime that occurred within the campus. Data from the log and any Clery-reportable crimes occurring outside of the campus but within the campus' Clery geography as reported to the associated police precinct will be included in its crime report. For more information on campus crime reporting and specific campus crime statistics, visit the Department of Education website on crime reporting: <http://ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/campus.html/>).

The College will make an entry to the log within two business days of the report of the information to campus authorities. The crime log will be made available for public inspection during normal business hours.

Crime Prevention, Safety Awareness, and Prevention

The College offers training and information to promote security awareness and crime prevention. The College advises and updates students on crime prevention through a variety of means, including the college website, college publications, on-campus meetings, on-campus trainings, online resources, new student orientation, and email as necessary.

New York College of Health Professions faculty and staff undergo annual mandated trainings in:

1. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA)
2. U.S Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)
3. Preventing Unlawful Harassment
4. Workplace Harassment

The College regularly posts online crime prevention tips and campus security procedures and practices to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. All members of the College community have access to educational resources on the Resources page of the Campus Security section of the College's website:

1. Biased-crime prevention
2. Sexual assault crime prevention
3. Crime Prevention Tips
4. Personal Safety Tips
5. Cell Phone Safety Tips
6. Active Shooter On Campus Tips

The best way to deal with crime is to prevent it. All members of the college can play a part by using common sense precautions, maintaining vigilance and cooperating with others. This section of the report provides basic advice for crime prevention and how to access further general crime prevention resources.

What is crime prevention? Crime prevention is defined as "the anticipation, the recognition, and the appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of action to remove or reduce it." The first step in crime prevention is to realize that in order to prevent crime or becoming a crime victim, we must accept that crime prevention is a shared responsibility. It is not a college problem or a police problem. It is a societal problem that can only be properly addressed by the entire campus community. On a college campus that includes students, faculty, staff, visitors and neighbors. Therefore, campus safety is truly a shared responsibility.

Three elements must be present for a crime to occur: desire, ability, and opportunity. This is also known as the crime triangle. A person may "want" to commit a crime, and have the "ability" to commit a crime, but if we deny them the "opportunity," then no crime can be committed.

Historically, the primary goal of crime prevention has been to apprehend criminals. Although this goal is still important, the goal of preventing crime and also reducing the cost of crime has taken on significant importance. Our goal is to help individuals prevent crime by helping them make decisions in their everyday lives to reduce the opportunity for crime to occur, whether on campus or not.

Colleges and schools throughout the United States are concerned about providing campus settings that are safe and secure. Understanding campus crime prevention and how you can personally increase your chances of having a safe and enjoyable college experience will mutually benefit you and your campus.

Personal safety tips.

The following are general safety and security tips provided by the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Officers. Tips relating to sex, drug and alcohol offenses are addressed in sections IV and V of this handbook.

Know how to contact campus staff and the police

1. Know the telephone number of College offices and officials
2. Know local police precinct contact: 911
3. Keep the emergency phone numbers near your phones (stickers, magnets, etc.).
4. Program emergency phone numbers into your personal cell phone.

Safety Tips:

Walking around or near campus

1. Familiarize yourself with the layout of the campus. Survey the campus while classes are in session and after dark to see that academic buildings, walkways, facilities, and parking lot(s) are adequately secured and well-lit.
2. Plan the safest route to your destination; choose well-lit, busy pathways and streets.
3. Share your class schedule with your parents and trusted friends and give them your telephone numbers.
4. At night, stick to well-lit areas whenever possible and avoid alleyways or "short cuts" through isolated areas.
5. Travel in groups and avoid going out alone at night.
6. If you are being followed, change direction and go to the nearest business or home; knock on the door, and request that someone call the police. Note the description of the person following you.
7. Walk near the curb and avoid shrubbery or other places of potential concealment.
8. Tell a family member, friend or roommate where you are going and when you expect to return.
9. Stay alert to your surroundings and the people around you.
10. Carry your purse or backpack close to your body and keep a firm grip on it; carry your wallet in an inside coat pocket or your front pant pocket.
11. Keep your keys separate from your purse or backpack.
12. Don't overload yourself with bags or packages and avoid wearing shoes that restrict your movements.
13. Walk with a confident stride; keep your head up and look around.
14. If a motorist stops and asks for directions, keep your distance from the car.
15. Dress in clothes and shoes that will not hamper movement.
16. Report suspicious activity or noises immediately.

Motor vehicle safety

1. Park in well-lit areas, where your vehicle is visible; avoid parking next to vans or trucks.
2. Keep all items out of sight, especially valuables. Remove or place electronics, phones, smart devices etc. in the trunk.
3. Service your vehicle regularly to avoid breakdowns.
4. Keep your vehicle locked at all times.
5. Consider anti-theft devices or an alarm system.
6. When leaving your car for service, remove your other keys.
7. Have your key ready when you approach your car. Before getting in, check inside and under your car to make sure no one is hiding.

When driving

1. Carry a cell phone.
2. Never let fuel level get below $\frac{1}{4}$ tank.
3. Drive on well-traveled streets and keep your car in gear while it is stopped. Allow at least one car length space between your car and the car in front of you so that you can escape should someone try to get into your car.
4. Always be aware of your surroundings and check your rear-view mirror often.
5. Keep doors locked and windows shut and keep valuables out of sight; either covered or in the trunk.
6. If your car breaks down, open the hood and stay inside. If someone stops to help, do not open your window or door, but have him or her call for assistance.
7. If you suspect you are being followed, drive to a well-lit public area and call the police.
8. Beware of people who yell, honk, and point at your car as if something is wrong; if your car breaks down, stay inside and lock the doors. If anyone approaches to help, crack the window and ask them to call the police. Ask uniformed people to show identification.
9. Beware of people who motion and ask you to stop and lend assistance; if you want to assist someone whose car has broken down, go to the nearest phone or use your cell phone and call the police.
10. If a person with a weapon confronts you and wants your vehicle, give it up. No car is worth being injured or losing your life over.

Using public transportation

1. Try to avoid isolated bus or train stops and times when few people are around.
2. Stay away from the curb or platform edge until bus/train arrives.
3. If possible, sit near the driver and notify him or her of any problems.
4. A crowded bus/train is a prime target for pick pockets; carry your bags close and carry your wallet in your coat or front pant pocket.
5. If someone is bothering or harassing you, move to another seat location and/or tell the person in a loud voice to "STAY AWAY".
6. Remain on the bus/train if you are uncomfortable with getting off.

If you sense trouble

1. Move away from the potential threat if possible; cross the street and increase your pace.
2. Join a group of people nearby.
3. If a threatening situation is imminent and people are close by, yell, scream or do whatever you can to get their attention. Remember, dialing 911 and or/activating a fire alarm are both part of the personal safety system. 911 calls are free from most pay phones.
4. If you are facing an armed criminal, you may minimize the risk of injury to yourself if you comply with the criminal's demands. However, if your life is in immediate danger, use any defense you can to get away.
5. Dial 911 immediately and give a description of the suspect.

If you are attacked

1. Go with your instincts, but be realistic about your ability to fight off someone; your instinct may be to run, scream, kick, hit or bite.
2. If a weapon is displayed, don't resist. Give up your property and save your life. Do what you are told and don't make any sudden moves.
3. Try to remember as many details as possible and alert the school or the police as soon as possible.
4. Your goal should be to escape safely and survive; cooperate if you think that resisting may lead to further harm.
5. Remember every situation is different; you are the only one who can decide the appropriate course of action. Constantly play the "what if" game to think about what you would do in a particular threatening situation. This will help prepare you to respond instinctively when a threat is encountered.
6. After an event, never feel guilty about what you did or did not do.

Active shooter (workplace or school violence)

If you are involved in a situation where someone has entered the area and started shooting, stay alert to your surroundings and decide whether to run, hide, or take action. Your primary goal is to put as much time and distance between you and the attacker as possible. The following actions are recommended:

Run/Evacuate

1. If there is an available escape path, attempt to run and evacuate.
2. Evacuate whether others agree to or not.
3. Leave your valuables behind.
4. Help others to escape if you can do so safely.
5. Attempt to keep others from entering the area.
6. Call 911 when you are safe.

Hide/Shelter-in-Place

1. If running is not an option, hide in an area out of the shooter's view.
2. Block entry to your hiding place. Lock or jam the door, pile up furniture, do anything you can to discourage entry.
3. Silence all mobile devices.
4. Remain quiet.
5. Try to hide in a location that blocks the shooter's view, provides protection, and allows you room to move if needed.

Take Action

1. As a last resort, and only when your life is in imminent danger, attempt to incapacitate the attacker.
2. Act with physical aggression. In this situation, your best defense is to surprise your attacker by going on the offensive.
3. Throw items at the shooter, try to knock the weapon away, physically assault the assailant – do whatever it takes to survive.

Describing a suspect or a vehicle

1. Date, Time, Location, Direction of Travel, Weapon
2. Suspect Information
 - Male/Female
 - Adult/Juvenile/Approximate Age
 - Race
 - Height/Weight
 - Hair Color,, Eye Color
 - Mustache, beard, sideburns or other facial hair
 - Tattoos, scars or other identifying marks
 - Gait, limp or amputations
3. Clothing
 - Hat
 - Glasses
 - Shirt type/color
 - Pants type/color
 - Shoes
4. Automobile
 - Make/Model
 - Color
 - Year
 - Body style (2-door, 4-door, convertible, truck, etc.)
 - License plate number
 - Distinguishing features (spoiler, racing stripes, tinting, damage, etc.)

Cyber security

1. Never give your password to anyone.
2. Provide your social security number only to secure sites you trust.
3. Change your passwords regularly.
4. Do not allow others access to your email account.
5. Do not put personal information or photos on your web page and do not give personal information that can identify where you live to social networking sites.
6. Never leave your computer/laptop or smart device unattended.
7. Engrave markings on your computer.
8. Do not download files sent to you by strangers or click on hyperlinks from people you don't know.
9. Computer phishing is a crime. Phishers attempt to fraudulently acquire credit card details and other sensitive personal data via bogus emails or pop-up windows. It may look like a legitimate email from a legitimate institution, but beware of unsolicited requests for information.
10. Financial or payment institutions will never request that you send them personal sensitive data via email or pop-up windows.
11. If you receive a suspicious looking email from any bank, lending, or payment institution, it is best to delete and not respond. If, by coincidence, you have an account with the entity mentioned in the email, call your legitimate institution using the number on your physical bill or via the telephone book or through telephone information.

12. Make certain that all your personal information is deleted from your computer prior to disposing of it.

Cell phone protection

1. Carry your phone with you whenever possible and make sure it is in a safe place whenever you leave it behind. If you leave your phone in your car, be sure it is hidden from view.
2. Turn off your phone when you are not using it. Request a personal identification number.
3. Use the "lock" feature on your phone.
4. Report a stolen cellular telephone immediately to the cellular telephone carrier and police.
5. Check your monthly bills carefully, and report unfamiliar calls to your cellular phone company.
6. Do not give out your electronic serial number or even your phone number to strangers, including callers who represent themselves as technicians testing your line.
7. Keep your subscriber agreement, which includes your electronic serial number, in a secure location.

Crime prevention resources

These two websites link to extensive resources for crime prevention and personal safety:

1. National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) www.ncpc.org
2. Security on Campus, Inc. <https://clerycenter.org>

Drugs and Alcohol Policy

The College recognizes that the physical and psychological health of its students is threatened by misuse and abuse of drugs and alcohol. It is the responsibility of both the College and its students to maintain a safe, healthy learning environment. For more information regarding counseling and treatment programs, refer to the “Crisis Management” section of the Student Handbook, College Website, or the Office of Student Services.

- **Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program**
 - Compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act is a condition of New York College of Health Professions’ eligibility to participate in any federal Title IV programs. These include the Pell Grant Program, the Federal Direct Loan Program and the PLUS Program. The following policy has been developed to meet the requirements of this act:
 - **Standards of Conduct with Respect to Drugs**
 - Students are prohibited from using, possessing and distributing illegal drugs or alcohol while on school grounds or engaged in activities that are part of school programs. This includes arriving under the influence of any of these substances.
 - This policy applies to all students at the College.
- **Alcohol and/or drug use amnesty policy**
 - “The health and safety of every student at the New York College of Health Profession is of utmost importance. The New York College of Health Professions recognizes that students who have been drinking and/or using drugs (whether such use is voluntary or involuntary) at the time that violence, including but not limited to domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault occurs may be hesitant to report such incidents due to fear of potential consequences for their own conduct.
 - The New York College of Health Professions strongly encourages students to report domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault to institution officials. A bystander acting in good faith or a reporting individual acting in good faith that discloses any incident of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault to the New York College of Health Profession’s officials or law enforcement will not be subject to the New York College of Health Profession’s code of conduct action for violations of alcohol and/or drug use policies occurring at or near the time of the commission of the domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault.”
- **Institutional Sanctions**
 - Students discovered in violation of this policy by using or arriving under the influence of these substances will be placed on immediate disciplinary probation and will be required to meet with the Office of Student Services to assess their ability to continue in their program. The procedures for Disciplinary Probation are set forth below. Conditions for continued enrollment may include participation in a drug/alcohol rehabilitation program. Written requirements will be developed, a copy of which will be issued to the student and placed in his or her file.
 - If the student is unable to meet the requirements or conditions imposed on the probation within the time period outlined in the above process, the probation will become an active suspension, and the student may not enter the premises without approval of the College administration. The student will be given no more than one

term (i.e., one trimester) to resolve the disciplinary probation process (which includes any active suspension imposed). If during this time, the requirements of the College are still not met, the student may be dismissed from the College.

- A second offense will result in immediate dismissal from the College. If a student has been dismissed and seeks to reapply to the College, successful completion of a rehabilitation program will be considered.
- After notification of dismissal, the student may request a hearing or mediation with faculty and administration. The student may request the participation of friends or other students in the hearing. The results of this hearing will be discussed with the student. The College may enter into an agreement with the student setting forth corrective or disciplinary measures that must be followed in order for the student to remain in the College. If the student fails, refuses, or is unable to comply with the specified correction or disciplinary measures, the College shall have the right to terminate the agreement and dismiss the student immediately. The student may be entitled to a tuition refund according to the College's refund policy.
- Students found to have distributed illegal drugs on campus or at activities sponsored by the College will be immediately dismissed.
- **Legal Actions**
 - In addition to the institutional sanctions and any other actions the College may pursue, the College may also refer the matter to local, state and/or federal authorities for potential criminal action.

Additional resources are at the U.S. Department of Education's Higher Education Center for Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention at <http://www.higheredcenter.org/prevention>

The Clery Act and VAWA Requirements

The Clery Act

In 1990, the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990, which amended the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA) was enacted. The act was also amended in 1992, 1998, 2000 and 2008. The 1998 amendments renamed the existing statute the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Hereinafter referred to as “The Clery Act”) and are in section 485(f) of the HEA. It is a federal law that requires institutions of higher learning to disclose information about campus crime and security policies. All private and public post-secondary institutions participating in federal student aid programs must comply annually with the reporting regulations required by this Act.

To comply with the requirements of The Clery Act, The New York College of Health Professions:

1. Provides accurate disclosure of current policies and practices for reporting criminal activities, and issuance of emergency and timely warnings regarding possible threats to the security of students, faculty, staff, and visitors.
2. Maintains campus records of reported crimes. It also ensures that outside agencies are included in the reporting of statistics in the immediate geographic area.
3. Disseminates to the campus community an Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, including timely warnings of threats of ongoing criminal activities, availability of the Annual Security Report, source of information regarding sex offenders, and the submission of crime statistics to the U. S. Department. of Education.
4. Complies with the provisions of the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting, 2016 Edition, also available online at <http://www.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/campus.html>.

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (hereinafter referred to as “VAWA”) amended The Clery Act to require institutions to compile and disclose statistics related to incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to, further, disclose and implement policies and programs to prevent these incidents and to include this in the annual security reports. Certain institutional policies and procedures also address the VAWA, in relevant part, and have been implemented as required under the New York State Education Law, Article 129-B and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

To comply with the VAWA, The New York College of Health Professions must:

- Consistently collect, report, and maintain credible documentation to substantiate all incidents that occur. This includes disclosure of statistics of the number of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking incidents.

- Implement and include disclosure of programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including :
 - primary prevention and awareness programs for incoming students and employees, and
 - ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and employees. Further, ongoing education and onboarding required under NYS Education Law, Article 129-B occurs regularly on campus. Also, ongoing information, education and training are available at [Safety Resources - New York College of Health Professions \(nycollege.edu\)](https://www.nycollege.edu/safety-resources)
- Implement and include disclosure of procedures victims should follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred; and, to follow state regulations addressing similar terms, definitions and policies to the extent required by N.Y.S. Education Law, Article 129-B. These are found here: [Safety Resources - New York College of Health Professions \(nycollege.edu\)](https://www.nycollege.edu/safety-resources)
- Implement and include disclosure of procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including :
 - descriptions of each disciplinary proceeding used by the institution, the standard of evidence used during each disciplinary proceeding, possible sanctions imposed following the results of disciplinary proceedings, and the range of protective measures that the institution may offer a victim;
 - provisions to ensure that proceedings will be prompt, fair and impartial;
 - provisions that state that proceedings will be conducted by officials who receive annual training; and
 - ensuring equal opportunities for the accuser and accused to have others present during proceedings, including an advisor of their choice.
- Disseminate clear and concise information regarding reporting procedures, disciplinary proceedings, and written notifications/explanations of students' rights and options.

Detailed information regarding prevention programs, institutional policy, and related disciplinary procedures can be found in the New York College of Health Professions Student Handbook.

Campus Crime Statistics (2020 – 2023)

On Campus Criminal Offenses Reporting Table

Year	Murder (non-negligent)	Negligent Manslaughter	Sex Offenses (forcible)	Sex Offenses (non-forcible)	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
2020	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

On Campus Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals Reporting Table

Year	Liquor Law Arrests	Liquor Law Referrals	Drug Arrests	Drug Referrals	Robbery	Weapons Arrests	Weapons Referrals
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

On Campus Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses Table

Year	Dating Violence	Domestic Violence	Stalking
2020	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0

On Campus Fire Related Incidents Table

Year	Total Number of Fires	Cause of Fire	Injuries Requiring Treatment	Deaths	Robbery	Value of Property Damage
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0