Brooklyn Law School
Annual Security &
Fire Safety Report
2026



Table of Contents

ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT 2025 5

Security at Brooklyn Law School 5

Reporting Procedures 5

General Procedures for Reporting a Crime or Emergency 6

Confidentiality 6

Voluntary Anonymous Reporting 6

Notification to the Brooklyn Law School Community about Reported Crimes - Timely Warnings 8

Notification of Missing Students 8

Daily Crime and Fire Log 8

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures 8

Notification to the BLS Community about an Immediate Threat 9

Emergency Evacuation Procedure 12

Persons in Need of Assistance During an Emergency Evacuation 12

Shelter-in-Place Procedures 13

Basic "Shelter-in-Place" Guidance 13

How You Will Know to "Shelter-in-Place" 13

How to "Shelter-in-Place" 13

Security and Access to BLS Campus Facilities 15

Maintenance of BLS Campus Facilities 15

Education of Members of the BLS Community 15

Responsibilities of the BLS Community 17

Alcohol Policies 17

Drug-Free Schools and Communities 17

Smoke, Tobacco, and Marijuana-Free Campus 17

Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, As Amended by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013. 18

1. CONFIDENTIALITY: 26

2. RETALIATION: **27**

3. TRAINING: **27**

4. RECORD KEEPING: **28**

5. REPORTING SEXUAL HARASSMENT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT **29**

6. REPORTING OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT TO ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES: **31**

Jurisdictional Definitions of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking Sexual Assault **33**

How to Be an Active Bystander **36**

Risk Reduction **37**

Programs to Prevent Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking **38**

Assistance for Victims: Rights & Options **41**

A Victim's Rights Under New York Law **41**

Resources – On and Off Campus **42**

On-Campus Resources **46**

Off-Campus Resources **46**

Legal Assistance **47**

Sex Offender Registration **48**

Committee on Campus Security **48**

2. The Policy strictly prohibits hazing in all forms. Examples of hazing include, but are not limited to: **48**

1. Reporting *49*

2. Investigation *49*

3. Interim Measures *50*

4. Disability Accommodations *50*

5. Amnesty *51*

6. No Retaliation *51*

3. SANCTIONS: **51**

Crime Definitions **52**

Reportable Geography: **54**

2025 Crime Statistics **55**

2024 Crime Statistics **57**

2023 Crime Statistics **58**

Fire Safety Report **59**

Procedures for Evacuation of Campus Housing in Case of a Fire **59**

Procedures for Evacuation of Academic Buildings in Case of a Fire (250 Joralemon Street) and 111 Livingston, 21st Floor) **60**

Policies on Portable Electrical Appliances, Smoking, and Open Flames in Campus Housing **61**

Fire Safety Education and Training Programs **61**

Reporting of Fire Safety Information **61**

FIRE STATISTICS 2025 ..... **62**

Brooklyn Law School Policy Index **63**

ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

2026

Brooklyn Law School ("BLS") conducts its academic and administrative operations at 250 Joralemon Street, the 21st floor of 111 Livingston Street for clinics staff and administrators, and 205 State Street ("Feil Hall"), which is a residential facility in Brooklyn, New York 11201.

Security at Brooklyn Law School

Doyle Security Services, a New York State licensed security company, currently provides security under the supervision of the Law School's Director of Campus Safety, for Brooklyn Law School.

Security desks are in operation at the following locations:

1. **250 Joralemon Street** - The entrance lobby of the Law School's main building is staffed 24/7 by security guards. The phone number is **718-780-7972**.

2. **205 State Street (Feil Hall) -** The entrance lobby is staffed 24/7 by security guards. The telephone number is **718-780-7991**.

3. **111 Livingston St. 21ST FL** - The building operates 24/7 and the 21st FL is staffed by security from Monday – Friday from8am - 6pm. The telephone number is **718-780-7555.**

Each security desk is equipped with two-way radio transmitters, and the security desks can receive emergency calls which enable security guards to respond to emergencies and coordinate with local law enforcement. A valid Law School ID card is needed to enter all BLS buildings. Visitors are announced by phone before they enter a building. Video cameras are installed on the Law School's premises at all three locations.

Security Staff receive de-escalation training and emergency lifesaving training such as CPR/AED use and Stop the Bleed conducted on an annual basis. At each security desk, guards are equipped with an AED, emergency first aid kit, and a building wide public address system.

Upon 30 Days of hire, security guards receive Campus Security Authority training brief from the Director of Campus Safety. Security guards enforce Brooklyn Law School policies and procedures on BLS-owned or controlled property. They do not have authority to enforce BLS policies and procedures in public spaces, or on other private property. They also do not have legal authority to make arrests. The New York City Police Department (NYPD) is contacted to initiate an arrest, when necessary.

Brooklyn Law School has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the NYPD regarding the investigation of criminal incidents. None of the Law School's recognized student organizations have campus or non-campus housing facilities.

Reporting Procedures

General Procedures for Reporting a Crime or Emergency

In the event of a security or safety concern, students should notify the security guard on duty. The guard will log the incident and promptly report it to Director of Campus Safety, Jonathan Santiago at 718-780-7506 or jonathan.santiago@brooklaw.edu. The Director of Campus Safety will report the incident to the appropriate persons, which may include the Vice President of Operations; the Dean of Students; the Director of Residence Life; The Director of Accessibility, Equal Opportunity and Title IX Coordinator; and the Office of General Counsel. Students can also report incidents online through BLSConnect.

Community members, students, faculty, staff, and guests are encouraged to report all crimes and emergencies in an accurate and prompt manner (including when the victim is unable to make such a report) directly to the NYPD by dialing 911. They should also notify a security guard by dialing **718-780-7972.** The security guard responds in accordance with BLS policy and will notify NYPD or the Fire Department (FDNY) when appropriate. The guard will also log all incidents and draft incident reports where appropriate. The Director of Campus Safety will review all incident reports for inclusion in the Law School's annual crime statistics and determine appropriate next steps. The Director of Campus Safety will also determine whether to issue a timely warning notice to the community.

Internal issues that involve students will be forwarded to the Office of Student Affairs. The Dean of Students, or a designee, will review all such reports and will determine whether the matter will be addressed through the Student Disciplinary Procedures. If deemed necessary, the Law School security guard will notify NYPD or FDNY to respond to the scene.

In accordance with Article 129A, of the New York Education Law, Brooklyn Law School has adopted and implemented a plan providing for the investigation of any violent felony offense occurring at or on the grounds of each building location. The plan provides for coordination of the investigation of such crimes and reports with local law enforcement agencies. For example, Brooklyn Law School has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the NYPD for the investigation of criminal incidents at the Law School.

Confidentiality

Only licensed counselors, health care providers, and clergy serving in pastoral counseling roles can provide confidential support to individuals on campus. All other on-campus resources are subject to the reporting requirements of the Clery Act. The Law School does not have an on-campus health clinic or a campus ministry; however, students may seek confidential counseling services from the campus counselor. Employees may seek confidential counseling services through the Employee Assistance Program provided through their benefits provider. In addition, students and employees who do not wish to disclose to the Law School a complaint of sexual misconduct or any other crime may utilize off-campus health, religious and counseling services in the community where their confidentiality may be protected. For a list of off-campus resources, see page 44-48 of this Report.

Voluntary Anonymous Reporting

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the Law School system or

the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a report. Campus Safety can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. Your report can help the Law School take steps to enhance community safety. Your report also improves the accuracy of the Law School's crime statistics and helps Campus Safety identify patterns and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the Law School.

If a complainant requests that their identity remain confidential or asks that the complaint not be pursued, the Law School will evaluate the request, considering its responsibility to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all persons. There may be instances where the Law School needs to conduct an investigation if doing so fulfills the Law School's responsibility to protect the Law School community. In those cases, the Law School will undertake all efforts to keep the complainant's identity private. If a complainant insists that his or her name or other identifiable information not be disclosed to the accused individual, the Law School's ability to effectively address the complaint may be limited.

Notification to the Brooklyn Law School Community about Reported Crimes - Timely Warnings

To provide timely notice to the BLS community, and in the event of a crime within the BLS Clery geography which may pose a serious or ongoing threat to members of the BLS community, a "Timely Warning" will be sent to all students and employees via the BLS Community Email List. In the event of a technical failure, Timely Warning notices may also be disseminated by placing posters in the building lobbies and/or floors. These alerts will be prepared by Campus Safety and approved by the Office of General Counsel. Follow-up information will be disseminated via the BLS Community Email List.

The Law School may also issue timely Warning notices for incidents that occur in locations outside of the BLS Clery geography, as deemed necessary to protect the safety of the Law School Community. Timely Warning notices are issued as soon as pertinent information is available, and they are prepared in a manner that keeps the identities of victims confidential with the goal of preventing future incidents.

Notification of Missing Students

If a member of the Brooklyn Law School community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, he or she should **immediately** notify the security guard on duty at **718-780-7972.** The security guard will generate a missing person report and notify the Dean of Students**.** The Dean of Students will respond in accordance with the Law School's Policy on Missing Students which is available via the Policy Index appended to this report as Attachment A.

Daily Crime and Fire Log

A daily crime and fire log is available for review during normal business hours at the entrance lobby of the Law School's main building at 250 Joralemon Street.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The BLS Emergency Response Plan includes information about the Law School's Building Emergency Coordinators; incident priorities and performance expectations; shelter-in-place and evacuation guidelines; crisis communications plans; and continuity of operations plans. The Law School conducts a minimum of one Emergency Response test per year. The test includes members of the Emergency Management Operations Team (EMOT). A test may be in the form of an exercise, which could include a tabletop or functional exercise, and a drill which evaluates a procedural operation or technical system. The tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the Law School. On an annual basis, BLS will publish the results of the annual test.

The campus publicizes a summary of the emergency response and evacuation procedures via email at least once each year in conjunction with a test (exercise and drill) that meets all the requirements of the Higher Education Opportunity Act.

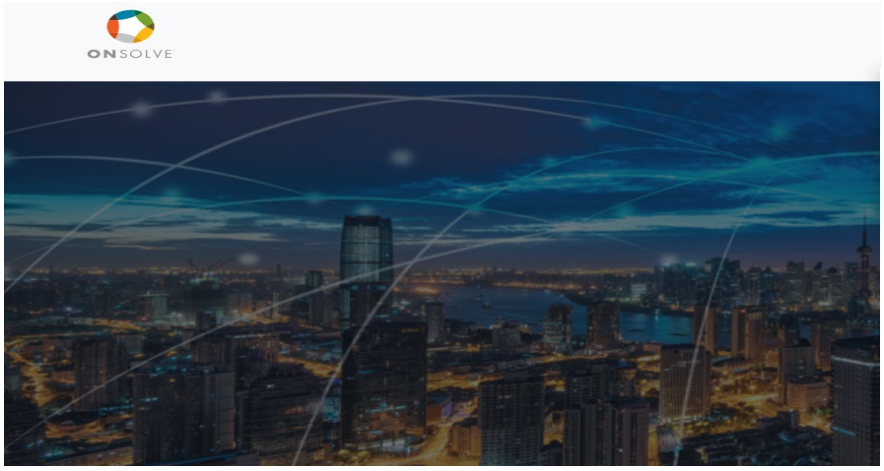
Security guards are familiar with all aspects of the Emergency Response Plan, including Incident Command. If a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campus, the first responders to the scene are usually the NYPD and/or the FDNY. These agencies will work with BLS

staff to manage the incident.

Notification to the BLS Community about an Immediate Threat

BLS will immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to health and safety. After confirming the emergency with external law enforcement or emergency personnel, the Law School will issue a notification to the community. In some cases, it may limit recipients to a particular segment of the community if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population. The Director of Campus Safety, the Dean of Students, the Vice Dean, or the Director of Communications will send the notification to the BLS community.

Please refer to the chart below for specific details regarding the development and initiation of the community notifications. The Law School will issue notifications to ensure the safety of the community unless such notifications would compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.



In the event of a serious incident that poses an immediate threat to members of the BLS community, the Law School uses BLS Connect and the OnSolve Notification System to communicate the threat to the community. BLS Connect Emergency communication can include mass emails, emergency text messages that can be sent to a phone and website postings through BLS Connect. The OnSolve Notification System is the primary communication system used to disseminate information about emergencies or dangerous situations at the BLS campus. In addition, BLS is equipped with an emergency public address system which can be activated to alert building occupants of critical situations. When activated, emergency management members are notified via SMS of an incident and enabled to coordinate with local emergency services, such as EMS, FDNY, and NYPD for support.



In order to ensure timely receipt of safety notifications, BLS employees are strongly encouraged to review their contact information and update it on ADP and Self-Service. BLS students are encouraged to do so using Self-Service.

System to Use	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator	Authority for Approving & Sending Messages	Primary Message Sender/Distributor	Backup Message Sender/ Distributor
PRIMARY					
OnSolve (Phone, Text, Email)	Director of Campus Safety	Vice President of Operations, Vice Dean, Dean of Students, Director of Communications, or Dean of the Law School	Vice Dean, Dean of Students, or Dean of the Law School	Vice Dean, Dean of Students, Director of Communications, Director of Campus Safety	IT Department Staff
Alerts Page Website and 8 Monitors	Vice Dean	Same as above	Same as above	External Affairs	IT Department Staff
SECONDARY					
Fire Alarm System	Director of Campus Safety	Doyle Security Guard	Facilities	Security Guards	Facilities
Face to Face Communication	Director of Campus Safety	Deans	Doyle Security Guard, or Facilities	Security Guards	Deans

In addition, BLS will use some or all of these methods of communication to provide follow-up information to the BLS community following an emergency on campus. BLS will post any emergency notifications on its opening Home page, which can be accessed by any member of the BLS community and the larger community. The BLS Home page is located at https://www.brooklaw.edu.

BLS community members are encouraged to notify the security guard on duty at **718-780-7972** of any situation or incident in or around a BLS facility that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation which may pose an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of students and/or employees on campus.

[1] A copy of the Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures is available at BLSConnect

Emergency Evacuation Procedure

In the event of a fire or other emergency, everyone needs to be familiar with the stairwell exits in all of the Law School buildings. Detailed signs showing all available exits and instructions in case of an emergency have been posted near the entrance in each classroom. Faculty members and students are expected to familiarize themselves with these signs in any classroom in which they teach or have class.

All emergency exits should be used during drills as well as emergencies. BLS Community members should not worry about setting off the alarm. If an exit has an alarm bar, push it to unlock the door. Everyone is expected to use the closest stairway to their location to exit to the ground floor. Doors to stairwells must be kept closed unless a person is entering or exiting. To avoid an accident or injury, do not, at any time, wedge or tie the stairwell doors open.

During an emergency or drill, remain calm. Follow the directions of security guards, fire wardens and faculty members. When a fire alarm sounds at 250 Joralemon Street:

- Terminate all telephone conversations, meetings, or classes;
- Do not call the lobby security guard to find out whether there is an actual emergency; the lobby phone must be kept available for phone calls seeking assistance;
- Take all valuables and coats with you, if readily available;
- If already in the process of leaving, do not return for valuables;
- Close all doors behind you and leave the lights on;
- Do not run and do not use the elevators as means to the exit the floor; and
- Proceed to the nearest stairwell and exit the building.

Campus Safety and emergency personnel will direct you out of the building and inform you when it is safe to return. In an emergency, non-compliance with these rules could be fatal to you and others.

Please note that 205 State Street (Feil Hall) is a non-combustible (fireproof) building. In the event of a fire in **Feil Hall**, if the fire is not in your apartment, stay inside your apartment and listen for instructions from firefighters unless conditions become untenable.

Persons in Need of Assistance During an Emergency Evacuation

In the event of any emergency requiring the evacuation of personnel and students, it is important that Law School's security personnel and the Director of Accessibility, Equal Opportunity and Title IX Coordinator are aware of all staff members, faculty, students, and visitors who have any condition or disability that will result in the need for assistance. The Director of Accessibility, Equal Opportunity and Title IX Coordinator, Allison Bowles, can be reached at 718-780-0377 or allison.bowles@brooklaw.edu.

All information will be kept **confidential to the full extent possible; consistent with the ability of the Law School to provide emergency assistance.**

Students, faculty, and staff receive information about evacuation and shelter-in-place procedures during educational sessions that they can participate in throughout the year.

Shelter-in-Place Procedures

If an incident occurs and the buildings or areas around you become unstable, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to seek shelter indoors, or "shelter-in-place." Shelter in place means to utilize the building that you are in as shelter from danger outside.

Basic "Shelter-in-Place" Guidance

If an incident occurs and the building you are in is not damaged, stay inside an interior room until you are told it is safe to exit. If your building is damaged, take your personal belongings (purse, wallet, BLS ID Card, etc.) and follow the evacuation procedures for your building (close your door, proceed to the nearest exit, and use the stairs instead of the elevators). Once you have evacuated, proceed to the pre-designated evacuation point or to a safe location. If police or fire department personnel are on the scene, follow their directions.

How You Will Know to "Shelter-in-Place"

You will receive a shelter-in-place notification from the OnSolve Notification System, which delivers emergency information to students, faculty, and staff via text, phone, and email; the NYPD or the FDNY; or New York City government agencies/officials.

How to "Shelter-in-Place"

No matter where you are housed, the basic steps of shelter-in-place will generally remain the same. When necessary; follow these steps, unless instructed otherwise by local emergency personnel:

1. If you are indoors, stay where you are. Collect any emergency shelter-in-place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of emergency. If you are outdoors, proceed into the closest building quickly or follow instructions from emergency personnel on the scene.
2. Locate a room to shelter inside. It should be:
    a. an interior room;
    b. above ground level;
    c. without windows or with the least number of windows; and
    d. if there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms may be necessary.
3. Shut and lock all windows and close exterior doors.
4. Turn-off air conditioners, heaters, and fans.
5. Close the vents to ventilation systems as you are able.
6. Make a list of the people with you and ask someone to notify the security guard at **718-780-7972.**

7. If possible, turn on a radio or TV and listen for further instructions.
8. Remain calm and make yourself comfortable.

Security and Access to BLS Campus Facilities

Main entrances to BLS buildings have security guards on site to control access. However, unauthorized individuals can gain entrance through side doors if they follow others with access or ask someone to hold a door open. Please be aware of this and refer any unauthorized persons to the security guard at the lobby desk.

The buildings listed below have a security guard on site to monitor access and respond to security issues when necessary.

- **Feil Hall (205 State Street)** has a security guard at the front entrance of the building 24/7. Residents must present their ID card and use the card reader when entering the building. The photo of the card holder is displayed when the card is used at the card reader. Student residents receive a green ID card which distinguishes them from non-residential students. When a guest arrives, a photo ID card is requested, and information is captured on a guest log. The security guard then confirms with the resident that the individual is an authorized guest. Security guards sign in visitors and respond to emergencies, if necessary, 24 hours/day. Feil Hall has a security camera system.

- **250 Joralemon Street** uses turnstiles to control access to the building. The photo of the card holder is displayed when the BLS ID card is used to access the turnstile. Security guards control access and register all visitors and are on site to respond to emergencies, if necessary, 24 hours/day. This building has a security camera system.

- **111 Livingston Street** has a guard situated on the 21st floor entrance of the Building Monday through Friday from 8am to 6pm. Members seeking to gain access must swipe their BLS ID cards to access the space. Security guards control access and register all visitors and are on site to respond to emergencies. The building has a security camera system and door swipe control. This floor has a security camera system.

Maintenance of BLS Campus Facilities

Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. The BLS Facilities Maintenance Staff addresses maintenance issues at all BLS facilities to assess and initiate repairs of malfunctioning lights and other unsafe physical conditions. Other members of the BLS community are helpful when they report equipment problems to the security guards on duty.

Education of Members of the BLS Community

The Director of Campus Safety attends new student orientation to answer questions and provide information pertaining to safety and security information. During this time, students are provided with information related to security-risk assessments, crime prevention, and situational awareness.

The Department of Campus Safety provides information on campus safety and emergency procedures at the start of every fall semester. Individuals are encouraged to take responsibility for their own security/safety and for the security/safety of others on campus. Several crime prevention and security awareness programs are conducted each academic year and during new student orientation. In addition to Department of Campus Safety, and the Title IX Coordinator, outside agencies such as the NYPD, the NYC Office of Emergency Management, WomanKind, and New

York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault also conduct educational programs for students, faculty, and staff throughout the semester.

Bias Crimes

NY Education Law §129A requires BLS to inform incoming students about bias-related crime prevention measures. In addition to programming that may occur in orientation and throughout the academic year, the Law School provides the following information about bias crimes:

Brooklyn Law School defines bias crimes in accordance with the definition of hate crimes under New York law. The definition provides that a person commits a hate crime when he or she commits a specified offense and either:

1. Intentionally selects the person against whom the offense is committed or intended to be committed in whole or in substantial part because of a belief or perception regarding the race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, gender identity or expression, religion, religious practice, age, disability or sexual orientation of a person, regardless of whether the belief or perception is correct, or

2. Intentionally commits the act or acts constituting the offense in whole or in substantial part because of a belief or perception regarding the race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, gender identity or expression, religion, religious practice, age, disability or sexual orientation of a person, regardless of whether the belief or perception is correct.

Reports of bias related crimes to Campus Safety are referred to NYPD for response. In addition, conduct of members of the BLS community that constitutes a bias related crime will be addressed through the appropriate internal disciplinary procedures. (i.e..., for students, such conduct will be addressed through the student disciplinary procedures, and for faculty and employees, such conduct will be addressed in accordance with the terms of the appropriate handbook).

BLS provides support services for those affected by bias related crimes. Students may receive such support by contacting the Dean of Students. Faculty and employees may receive support by contacting the Director of Human Resources. If you believe you have experienced or witnessed a bias related crime, please contact the Director of Campus Safety or the security guard on duty.

Information about campus crime is available in this report. In addition, Campus Safety provides alerts and timely warnings to the community about emergent issues and security protocols.

Responsibilities of the BLS Community

Members of the BLS community must assume responsibility for their own personal safety and the security of their personal property. The following precautions provide guidance:

1. Report all suspicious activity to a security guard or NYPD immediately.
2. Never take personal safety for granted.
3. Try to avoid walking alone at night.
4. Limit your alcohol consumption, and leave social functions that get too loud, too crowded, or that have too many people drinking excessively or are engaging in illegal activity. Remember to call the security guard for help at the first sign of trouble.
5. Carry only small amounts of cash.
6. Never leave valuables (wallets, purses, laptops, phones, etc.) unattended.
7. Always carry your keys and ID and do not lend them to anyone.
8. Always lock the door to your apartment and/or office when you are not there.
9. Register your electronic devices with NYPD – free of charge.

Alcohol Policies

For information on the possession, consumption, and sale of alcoholic beverages on the Law School Campus, please see The Brooklyn Law School Alcohol Policy, a copy of which is available via the Policy Index appended to this report as **Attachment A.**

Drug-Free Schools and Communities

In accordance with the federal Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988, the federal Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, and the Brooklyn Law School's Drug-free Workplace Policy, Brooklyn Law School has implemented a Drug and Alcohol Policy which prohibits the unauthorized manufacture, sale, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of alcohol and illicit drugs by students on BLS property or as part of any BLS activity (unless alcohol is served as part of the activity) is prohibited. A copy of the Policy is available via the Policy Index appended to this report as **Attachment A.**

Smoke, Tobacco, and Marijuana-Free Campus

In accordance with New York State and New York City Public Health Laws and Smoking and Tobacco Control laws, smoking and the use of any tobacco products are prohibited in the offices, common areas, restrooms, hallways, stairwells, rooftops, lobbies, and the pedestrian plaza of Brooklyn Law School. Smoking and the use of tobacco products is also prohibited in Feil Hall.

A copy of the Smoke and Tobacco Free Campus Policy is available via the Policy Index appended to this report as **Attachment A.**

In addition, marijuana is not permitted on Law School property or in Law School facilities. While

New York law permits the recreational and medical use of marijuana under certain conditions, Federal law prohibits the use, possession, and distribution of marijuana in higher education institutions. Thus, the Law School cannot allow medical or recreational marijuana in any form (including CBD, edibles, liquids, oils, etc.) on the premises, including in the residences in Feil Hall.

The Housing License that governs residency in Feil Hall expressly prohibits the possession, use, and distribution of marijuana in any form. Violations of this prohibition will be addressed under the terms of the Housing License.

Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, As Amended by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013.

In compliance with the Clery Act, Brooklyn Law School prohibits acts of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and works hard to maintain a safe campus. This section outlines campus programming on these topics as well as the disciplinary procedures used to address this type of misconduct.

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

B. REPORTING SEXUAL HARASSMENT TO THE LAW SCHOOL:

Individuals who believe that they have been the subject of any form of sexual harassment or who are aware of someone who has been subjected to sexual harassment should report the conduct to the Title IX Coordinator**.** Brooklyn Law School requires all employees to notify the Title IX Coordinator if they have information about conduct that may constitute sexual harassment under this Policy. Such employees should also provide complainants or potential complainants with information on how to make a complaint and/or seek supportive measures from the Title IX Coordinator.

C. Institutional Response

Upon receipt of a report of sexual harassment, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Complainant of their right to:

1) Notify campus security, local law enforcement, and/or state police;

2) Have emergency access to the Title IX Coordinator who shall be available to provide information regarding options to proceed, and, where applicable, the importance of preserving evidence and obtaining a sexual assault forensic examination as soon as possible, and detailing that the criminal justice process utilizes different standards of proof and evidence and that any questions about whether a specific incident violated the penal law should be addressed to law enforcement or to the district attorney;

3) Disclose the incident to individuals who may offer confidentiality pursuant to applicable laws and can assist in obtaining services for reporting individuals;6

4) Disclose confidentially the incident and obtain services from the state or local government;7

5) Disclose the incident to BLS representatives who can offer privacy, and can assist in obtaining resources for reporting individuals;

6) File a complaint under this Policy and the right to consult the Title IX Coordinator for information and assistance. The complaint shall be investigated in accordance with this Policy and a reporting individual's identity shall remain private at all times if the reporting individual wishes to maintain privacy;

7) Disclose, if the accused is an employee of BLS, the incident to the Law School's Human Resources Department or the right to request that the Title IX Coordinator assist in reporting to Human Resources;

8) Receive assistance from Campus Safety in obtaining an Order of Protection

9) Withdraw a complaint or involvement from the institution process at any time.

The Title IX Coordinator will also provide the Complainant with the following information:

- Law School employees will maintain the Complainant's privacy to the greatest extent possible, but they cannot guarantee complete confidentiality. The information the Complainant provides to Law School personnel will only be shared as necessary for the Title IX Coordinator to investigate and/or seek a resolution of the complaint.

- In cases where a Complainant reports an incident but does not wish to file a complaint, does not want the institution to initiate an investigation, or expresses concerns about confidentiality, the Title IX Coordinator will weigh the request against the institution's obligation to provide a safe, nondiscriminatory environment for all members of its community. The institution shall assist with academic, housing, transportation, employment, and other reasonable and available accommodations regardless of reporting choices.

- Information obtained through public awareness and advocacy events may be used to inform the Law School's sexual harassment prevention efforts, even if it does not result in a complaint or investigation.

- Reports of sexual harassment that constitute reportable crimes under the Clery Act will be included in the institution's annual security report in an anonymized manner. The Title IX Coordinator will further explain that the Law School is required to issue timely warnings of certain crimes that represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.

- This includes information about anonymous disclosure through confidential hotlines of not-for-profit entities.

The Title IX Coordinator will also provide Complainants with information about available mental health, counseling and medical resources and any fees associated with such resources. The Law School will provide information on sexually transmitted infections, sexual assault forensic examinations, and resources available through the New York state office of victim

services.

The respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged sexual harassment until a determination is made at the conclusion of the applicable disciplinary proceeding, and that prior to the determination, the Parties will have an opportunity to present relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence to a trained, impartial decisionmaker.

Medical Attention and Evidence Gathering after Sexual Assault and Domestic or Dating Violence

After an incident of sexual harassment, if the Complainant is injured, they should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible at an emergency room that is a certified SAFE Center for Excellence. The Title IX Coordinator will help the Complainant seek proper medical care and psychological support. If the Complainant chooses to seek such assistance without the Title IX Coordinator's involvement, the Complainant can locate hospitals with such emergency rooms listed in this Policy or by calling the New York City Police Department at 911.

In New York State, evidence may be collected even if a Complainant chooses not to make a report to law enforcement.7F It is important that survivors of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past ninety-six (96) hours so that evidence which may be necessary to prove criminal activity may be preserved. If sexual assault survivors do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease.

Survivors of sexual harassment are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, that may be useful to Law School investigators, hearing boards, or the police.

It is the survivor's choice to make a report to law enforcement, and survivors have the right to decline involving the police. If a Complainant chooses to file a criminal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will assist the survivor with notifying local police and obtaining a sexual assault forensic examination.

The 84th Precinct, which serves Brooklyn Law School, may also be reached directly by calling (718) 8756811 or appearing in person at 301 Gold Street, Brooklyn, New York. Additional information about the 84th Precinct Police department may be found online at:

https://www.nyc.gov/site/nypd/bureaus/patrol/precincts/84th-precinct.page.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining an order of protection related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, the victim nevertheless should consider speaking with

the Title IX Coordinator, Director of Campus Safety, or local law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event the victim chooses to proceed later.

A. Amnesty for Reports Involving Drug and Alcohol Use

The health and safety of the Brooklyn Law School Community is of utmost importance. The Law School recognizes that Complainants who have been drinking and/or using drugs (whether such use is voluntary or involuntary) at the time that sexual harassment occurs may be hesitant to report incidents due to fear of potential consequences for their own conduct. Brooklyn Law School strongly encourages students and employees who experience sexual harassment to report all incidents to institution officials. A bystander acting in good faith that discloses any incident of sexual harassment to Brooklyn Law School's officials or law enforcement will not be subject to the Law School's disciplinary procedures for violations of alcohol and/or drug use policies occurring at or near the time of the commission of the sexual harassment.

B. Supportive Measures

Complainants who report allegations of sexual harassment have the right to receive supportive measures from Brooklyn Law School regardless of whether they file a complaint. Respondents may also request supportive measures. Supportive measures are non-disciplinary and non-punitive. As appropriate, supportive measures may include without limitation:

- Counseling services
- Extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments
- Modifications of work or class schedules
- Campus escort services, as available
- Changes in class, work, housing, or extracurricular activities
- Leaves of absence
- Increased security and monitoring of certain areas of campus
- Training and education on sexual harassment
- Assistance by the Title IX Coordinator or the Director of Campus safety in obtaining an order of protection
- Restrictions on contact applied to one or more Parties

Supportive measures must not unreasonably burden either Party and must be designed to protect the safety of the Parties and/or the Law School's educational environment or to provide support during an investigation or disciplinary proceeding relating to an allegation of sexual harassment. They are not determinations of guilt when imposed on an accused party. Instead, they ensure that the investigation and adjudication of a complaint proceeds as efficiently and swiftly as possible. The Law School may modify or terminate supportive measures at the conclusion of an investigation, informal resolution, or disciplinary procedure, or continue the measures at its discretion.

For more information about supportive measures, please see the Policy Prohibiting Title IX Sexual Harassment Involving Students.

Interim Measures

In addition to the measures outlined above, pending the investigation of a complaint, the Law School will take appropriate steps to prevent contact between a Complainant, an accused party, and anyone involved in the investigation to ensure safety, prevent retaliation, and address an ongoing hostile environment.

This may include:

1. Issuing a "no contact order" to one or more parties whereby intentional contact shall be a violation subject to disciplinary procedures; or
2. Removing a Respondent from all or part of the Law School's educational program or activity on an emergency basis where the school has undertaken an individualized safety and risk analysis and has determined that an imminent and serious threat to the health or safety of the Complainant or any other persons exists which justifies such removal.
3. Placing a non-student employee Respondent on administrative leave during an investigation.

INFORMAL RESOLUTION

The Parties may choose to resolve the complaint informally. The purpose of an informal resolution is to allow the parties the opportunity to reach a fair and workable solution. Parties who participate may agree upon a variety of resolutions including, but not limited to participation in training, workplace modifications, a written apology, or some other form of resolution.

If the Parties wish to resolve a complaint through an informal resolution, the Law School will provide them with its informal resolution process, which is included in the Policy Prohibiting Title IX Sexual Harassment Involving Students.

Either party may withdraw from the informal resolution process at any time before agreeing to a proposed resolution. If the parties agree to a resolution at the end of the Informal resolution process, they cannot compel further investigation of the Complaint. Parties may negotiate an informal resolution before or after an investigation has commenced.

Informal resolutions are subject to the approval of the Dean of Students who, in consultation with the Office of General Counsel, will consider the nature of the complaint in determining whether the proposed resolution is appropriate. Informal resolutions require the consent of all parties and negotiation of such resolutions suspends the complaint process. Informal resolutions must be memorialized in writing and signed by the parties. Informal resolution is not appropriate where an employee is alleged to have engaged in misconduct prohibited by this Policy against a student. If the Parties are unable to reach an informal resolution, the Complainant may request that the Law School commence or continue investigation of the Complaint.

THE INVESTIGATION AND DISPOSITION OF A COMPLAINT

1. Investigator

Investigations are generally conducted by the Title IX Coordinator ("investigator"), unless there is a conflict of interest, in which case other arrangements will be made.

2. Consent to Investigate

The investigator will seek consent from a Complainant prior to commencing an investigation. Declining to consent will be honored unless the Law School determines in good faith that the failure to investigate does not adequately mitigate a potential risk of harm to the reporting

individual or other members of the Law School community.

3. Notification of an Investigation

   The investigator will notify the Complainant and Respondent that a prompt, thorough, and impartial investigation of an alleged violation of this Policy has commenced as soon as practicable. Simultaneous notification shall be made by email to the Complainant and respondent's Law School email accounts.

   If the Law School has reasonable concerns about the safety of any person based on its issuance of the written notice of allegations, the investigator may delay the issuance of the notice to appropriately address the safety concerns. Reasonable concerns must be based on the individualized safety and risk assessment and not mere speculation and stereotypes.

4. Advisors

   Each party may have an advisor of their choice accompany them to any meeting with the investigator. An advisor may, but is not required to be, an attorney. Advisors may attend investigatory meetings and interviews, but they are not permitted to speak on behalf of the Complainant or Respondent.9 Parties who seek guidance from their advisors during a meeting or interview will be afforded reasonable opportunities to confer with their advisors.

5. Evidence Gathering

   The investigator will initiate the investigation promptly after issuing the Notification of Investigation as described above. The investigator, and not the Parties, is responsible for conducting the investigation and determining whether sexual harassment has occurred. The investigator will interview the Parties, and any other witnesses identified. The investigator will ask the parties and witnesses for any documentary, electronic, or other evidence related to the complaint that they may want to offer. The investigator may also independently gather available evidence as part of the investigation.

   The investigator will question the parties and witnesses to adequately assess each party or witness' credibility to the extent that credibility is both in dispute and relevant to evaluating one or more allegations of sexual harassment. The investigator will ask relevant (and not otherwise impermissible) questions to challenge credibility in individual investigatory meetings.

   All individuals who are interviewed shall be advised to maintain the confidentiality of the investigation process and not to disclose any information related to the complaint unless necessary during the complaint process. Maintaining confidentiality is important to preserve the integrity of the investigation, protect student and witness privacy, and deter retaliation. These steps will not restrict the ability of the Parties to obtain and present evidence, including by speaking to witnesses; consult with their family members, confidential resources, or advisors; or otherwise prepare for or participate in the investigation process. The Parties cannot engage in retaliation, including against witnesses.

   The Standard Applied to Investigations

   The investigator shall determine whether a violation of this Policy occurred under the preponderance of the evidence standard. Under this standard, it must be more likely than not that a violation occurred. The investigator will evaluate relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence for its persuasiveness in making this determination.

   The Outcome of the Investigation

   Prior to the completion of the investigation, the investigator will provide both parties an equal

opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the complaint so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation. The parties must have at least 10 days to submit a written response to the evidence, which the investigator will consider prior to completion of the investigative report.

Investigation Report

Once the investigation is complete, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Parties simultaneously in writing of the outcome of the investigation through a written report.

Dismissal of the Complaint

The Law School may dismiss a Complaint after an Investigation10 for any of the following reasons:

a) It is unable to identify the Respondent after taking reasonable steps to do so;
b) The Respondent is not a student, faculty member, senior administrator, staff member, paid and unpaid intern, or covered third party, or is not participating in the educational program or activity;
c) The conduct did not occur against a person in the United States;
d) The Complainant voluntarily withdraws any or all of the allegations in the Complaint and the Law School determines that without the withdrawn allegations the conduct would not constitute a violation of the Policy;
e) The Law School determines that the conduct alleged in the Complaint, even if proven, would not constitute a violation of the Policy.

Upon dismissal, the Law School will notify both Parties in writing simultaneously of the dismissal, the basis for the dismissal, and the opportunity to appeal, except if the dismissal occurs before the respondent has been notified of the allegations, in which case the Law School must provide such written notice only to the Complainant. The Law School must obtain the Complainant's withdrawal in writing. The Law School will notify the Complainant of the basis for the dismissal and the opportunity to appeal.

Dismissals may be appealed within 10 days of the dismissal, and only on the following grounds:

a) New evidence that would change the outcome and was not reasonably available with the dismissal was made;
b) Procedural irregularity that would change the outcome;
c) The investigator had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally, or the individual Complainant or Respondent at issue that would change the outcome of the matter.

A panel of three faculty members, as appointed by the Dean and President with the assistance of the Vice Dean, will decide the appeal. The decision of this panel will be final and cannot be appealed.

False Accusations

If the results of an investigation show that the Complainant knowingly filed false accusations under this Policy, or that a witness knowingly gave false statements, such individuals will be referred to the appropriate disciplinary process for prompt action.

4. Hearing

If through the investigation the Title IX Coordinator determines that a violation has occurred, the matter shall proceed to a hearing. The hearing must occur at least 10 days after the issuance of an Investigation Report.

Faculty Hearing Process

Where the respondent is a member of the faculty, the matter will be addressed under Article III of the Faculty Regulations.

Employee Hearing Process

Where the respondent is an employee, the question of whether charges should be sustained will be addressed by a hearing panel through the process outlined in the Student Code of Conduct and Disciplinary Procedures, amended as follows:

- Each party must have an advisor.
- The Hearing Committee must permit each party's advisor to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility.
- Such cross-examination must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by counsel and never by a party personally.

Members of the Hearing Committee shall receive training

Where charges are sustained, sanctions will be determined by the Law School in accordance with the terms of the Employee Handbook. The employee will receive one written notification outlining both the outcome of the hearing and, where sanctions are issued, the terms of such sanctions.

Student Hearing Process

Where the respondent is a student, the matter of responsibility will be addressed through the hearing process outlined in the Student Code of Conduct and Disciplinary Procedures, amended as follows:

- Each party must have an advisor.
- The Hearing Committee must permit each party's advisor to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility.
- Such cross-examination must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by counsel and never by a party personally.

5. Transcript Notations

For sexual harassment that is defined as a Clery crime of violence, and that has resulted in a sanction of suspension or expulsion, the Law School shall make a notation on the transcript of the charged student that the student was "Suspended after a finding of responsibility for a code of conduct violation," or "Expelled after a finding of responsibility for a code of conduct violation." For a charged student who withdraws from the Law School while charges are pending and declines to complete the disciplinary process, the Law School shall make a notation on the student's transcript that the student "withdrew with conduct charges pending." If a finding of responsibility is vacated for any reason, the transcript notation shall be removed.

A charged student may seek to remove a transcript notation for a suspension by submitting a written appeal to the Dean and President. A copy of the request shall be provided to the Complainant, who shall have an opportunity to respond within ten (10) business days of receipt. The Dean and President's decision, which is final, shall be issued simultaneously to the charged student and the Complainant, in writing, within thirty (30) business days of the date of the request, by email to the students' Law School email accounts, unless additional deliberation time is warranted.

Transcript notations for expulsions shall not be removed.

6. Time Frame

Typically, the Law School will:

- Evaluate a complaint filed pursuant to the Policy within **five (5) days** of its receipt;
- Investigate the complaint beginning **five (5) days** after it has been determined that the complaint addresses a possible violation of this Policy; and
- will complete its investigation within **sixty (60) days**.

If either or both Parties appeal the dismissal of a complaint by the investigator, the Law School will decide the outcome of the appeal within **thirty (30) days** of the notice of appeal.

If the Respondent is a student and the matter proceeds to a disciplinary hearing, the time frame to complete such a hearing will generally not exceed **sixty (60) days**.

The Law School reserves the right to exceed the time frames noted above in light of the facts and circumstances of the case and upon written notice to the parties.

7. Appeals

Appeals of a finding of a violation shall be pursued through the appeal process set forth in the faculty regulations (where a faculty member is the respondent) or the student disciplinary procedures (where a student or employee is the respondent).

1. CONFIDENTIALITY:

Confidentiality refers to the ability of a resource not to report crimes and violations to law enforcement or to college officials without permission, except in extreme circumstances such as health or safety emergencies or child abuse. Licensed counselors, health care providers, and

clergy serving in pastoral counseling roles are confidential resources. At Brooklyn Law School, TimelyMD is the confidential resource available to Brooklyn Law School students by the Law School. Employees can access confidential resources through the Employee Assistance Program. In addition, students and employees who do not wish to disclose to the Law School a complaint of sexual harassment may utilize health, religious, and counseling services in the community where their confidentiality may be protected. For a list of off-campus resources, see **Appendix C** of this Policy.

If a Complainant asks that the Law School decline to investigate a complaint, the Law School will evaluate the request in the context of its responsibility to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all persons. There may be instances where an investigation may have to be pursued against the Complainant's wishes if doing so fulfills the Law School's responsibility to protect the Law School community. In those cases, the Law School will undertake all efforts to safeguard the privacy of the Complainant that is consistent with law.

Privacy means that information will only be relayed as necessary to investigate and/or seek a resolution of a Complaint or to notify the Title IX Coordinator, who is responsible for tracking patterns and spotting systemic issues. Although the Law School cannot guarantee confidentiality apart from the provision of confidential resources, it will limit disclosure of information relating to a Complaint as much as practicable in all cases.

If a Complainant insists that identifiable information not be disclosed to the accused individual, the Law School's ability to respond effectively to a Complaint may be limited. The Law School will take all reasonable steps to investigate and respond to the complaint consistent with the request, as long as doing so does not prevent the Law School from responding effectively to the sexual harassment and protecting others from sexual harassment. In such situations where confidentiality cannot be guaranteed, privacy will be maintained to the greatest extent possible, and information will be relayed only to the extent necessary for the Title IX Coordinator to investigate and seek a resolution.

2. RETALIATION:

Retaliation is unlawful and prohibited by this Policy. Therefore, the Law School will take every step necessary to protect the parties and any witnesses against retaliation for filing a complaint under this Policy or for participating in the investigation of a complaint. Retaliation should be reported to the Title IX Coordinator immediately so that it may be addressed through the appropriate disciplinary procedures.

3. TRAINING:

In accordance with New York State and New York City law, all Law School employees (faculty, administrators, and staff), student leaders, and incoming first year and transfer students must complete sexual harassment training. Student training is delivered live, and employee training is offered online. Employees must complete their training annually.

The scope of the training will include the following:

Student and Student-Leader Training – educates students about domestic violence, dating

violence, stalking and sexual assault in compliance with state and federal law.

Employee training covers the obligation to address sexual harassment and other forms of sexual discrimination in the Law School's education program and activities, the scope of conduct that constitutes sexual discrimination under Title IX (including sexual harassment as defined by this Policy) and applicable notification requirements.

Investigator and Hearing Panel training includes all training required for employees as well as training on the obligations under this Policy and student disciplinary procedures; information on how to serve impartially, avoiding prejudgment, conflicts of interest, and bias; and the meaning an application of "relevant" in relation to questions and evidence, including impermissible types of evidence.

Training for Facilitators of the Informal Resolution Process includes all training required for employees; training on the rules of the informal resolution process; and information on how to serve impartially, avoiding conflicts of interest and bias.

Title IX Coordinator Training includes training required for employees, investigators, and facilitators of the informal resolution process, and includes training on the recordkeeping system requirements.

Failure to complete mandatory training will result in consequences as noted in the annual training notifications. For employees, such consequences may include the loss of indemnification, ineligibility for hybrid work opportunities, and imposition of progressive discipline. For students, consequences may include withholding of exam numbers.

4. RECORD KEEPING:

Crime Reporting

Non-identifying information may be shared with the Director of Campus Safety to comply with statutory crime reporting requirements.

Record Retention

All records related to reports of sexual harassment shall be retained in a secure and confidential manner for six (6) years plus the current year after the employee or student separates from the Law School, unless the documents must be preserved beyond the retention period for litigation purposes. Disciplinary records shall become part of the respondent student's permanent education record and the respondent employee's personnel record. For students, disciplinary charges and the disposition of those charges shall be reported on bar admission applications that request such information. For employees, disciplinary dispositions may be reported to potential employers who request such information during background checks, such as in law enforcement.

Disclosure of Records

Student Records - All records arising from the administration of this Policy and relating to

students are protected from disclosure by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 ("FERPA") and will not be disclosed absent the student's written consent or an order from a court, law enforcement, or other government agency. Permitted disclosures may only include the final disposition of the disciplinary proceeding conducted by the Law School with respect to the alleged crime or offense, regardless of whether there was a finding of responsibility.

Employee Records - All records arising from the administration of this Policy and relating to employees will not be disclosed unless compelled by a court or a law enforcement or other government agency, or where such disclosure is otherwise permissible under applicable privacy laws.

5. REPORTING SEXUAL HARASSMENT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

Individuals who are subjected to sexual harassment in violation of this Policy, are encouraged to report potential crimes of sexual harassment to law enforcement. Upon request, the Title IX Coordinator will assist Complainants in:

- Filing a complaint against the accused,
- Ensuring access to a sexual assault forensic examination,
- Obtaining an Order of Protection from Family Court or Criminal Court, or if the accused resides outside of New York State, the equivalent of a protective or restraining order, and
- Contacting and assisting local law enforcement when an order of Protection is violated.

6. Orders of Protection

In New York State, legal orders of protection can be issued by Criminal Court, Family Court and Supreme Court. Provisions that might be contained in an order of protection include: (1) directing the abuser to stop the abusive behavior toward the victim, the victim's children, and others; (2) directing the abuser to cease contact (phone calls, e-mail, letters, etc.) with the victim; (3) limiting where an abuser can go (such as near a school); and (4) directing the abuser to stop disseminating or publishing intimate images.

If the Law School receives an order of protection, it will provide a copy to the Complainant and answer questions the Complainant may have about the order, including questions about the accused's responsibility to stay away from the Complainant and potential consequences of noncompliance. The Director of Campus Safety will coordinate with local law enforcement to effect an arrest if an individual is found to violate an order of protection.

7. Mandatory Reporting and Investigation

The Law School must report all violent felonies or missing person situations involving students who reside in Law School-owned or operated housing to local law enforcement within twenty-four (24) hours of the incident.

C. Concurrent Criminal and Administrative Investigations

Brooklyn Law School has an obligation to evaluate all Complaints of sexual harassment, regardless of whether a concurrent criminal complaint is pending. (Please refer to **Appendix B** on the distinctions between the criminal and Law School processes). The Law School will not wait for the completion of a criminal investigation to respond to allegations of sexual harassment; however, it will cooperate with law enforcement agencies and may temporarily delay proceedings to allow law enforcement time to gather evidence. Temporary delays shall not last longer than ten (10) days, except when law enforcement specifically requests and justifies a longer delay.

D. State and Local Criminal Penalties

The New York State Penal Law provides the following maximum penalties for the various classifications of sexual and domestic assault offenses, including stalking and the unlawful dissemination and publication of intimate images, depending on the offense:

Class B Felony	**Imprisonment for 5 to 25 years**
Class C Felony	Imprisonment for 3 1/2 to 15 years
Class D Felony	Imprisonment for 2 to 7 years
Class E Felony	Imprisonment for 1 1/2 to 4 years
Class A Misdemeanor	Imprisonment for up to 1 year
Class B Misdemeanor	Imprisonment for up to 3 months

For more information about how sex offenses are classified in the State of New York, visit https://ag.ny.gov/rape-and-sexual-offenses-state-statutes. For more information about how domestic offenses are classified in the State of New York, visit https://ag.ny.gov/victims-domestic-violence-state-statutes.

Local ordinances in the City of New York are administrative law, not criminal, and allow for

the protection of a person's civil rights. Local ordinances, including Title 8, may be accessed here: https://www.nyc.gov/site/law/public-resources/laws-of-the-city-of-new- york.page.

6. REPORTING OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT TO ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES:

Sexual harassment is not only prohibited by Brooklyn Law School, is prohibited by state, federal, and New York City law. Aside from the internal process set forth herein, individuals may also choose to pursue legal remedies with the following governmental entities:

U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights

The US Department of Education Office for Civil Rights enforces Federal laws that protect the civil rights of students.

Lyndon B. Johnson Department of Education
Building 400
Maryland Ave, SW
Washington, DC 2020 – 1100
Tel: 1-800-421-3481
ocr@ed.gov

New York Enforcement Office
32 Old Slip, 26th Floor
New York, NY 10005-250
Tel: (646) 428-3800
OCR.NewYork@ed.gov

New York State Division of Human Rights (DHR)

The New York State Division of Human Rights

The New York State Division of Human Rights enforces the New York State Human Rights Law which protects the civil rights of employees and students.

NYS Division of Human Rights
One Fordham Plaza, Fourth Floor
Bronx, New York 10458
Tel. (718) 741-8400
www.dhr.ny.gov.

New York City Commission on Human Rights

The New York City Commission on Human Rights enforces the New York City Human Rights Law which prohibits discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations.

New York City Commission on Human Rights
22 Reade Street
New York, NY 10007
212-306-7450
https://www.nyc.gov/site/cchr/about/report-discrimination.page

United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)

The EEOC enforces federal laws which prohibit employment discrimination.

The EEOC has district, area, and field offices where complaints can be filed. Contact the EEOC by calling 1-800-669-4000 (1-800-669-6820 (TTY)), visiting their website at www.eeoc.gov or via email at info@eeoc.gov.

Jurisdictional Definitions of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking

Sexual Assault

Under the New York State Penal Law, any of the following acts, if perpetrated against a victim without the victim's consent is a sexual assault crime.

- **Rape and Attempted Rape**: engaging or attempting to engage in sexual contact with another person either: (1) without the person's consent; (2) where a person is incapable of consent due to a mental disability, mental incapacitation, or physically helpless; or (3) the person is less than seventeen (17) years old. Sexual intercourse is any penetration of the penis into the vagina, however slight. There is no requirement of physical injury, ejaculation, or orgasm.
- **Criminal sexual acts (oral or anal sexual conduct)** occur upon contact between penis and mouth, penis and anus (rectum), mouth and anus, or mouth and vaginal area. No penetration is required.
- **Sexual contact** is any touching of the sexual or intimate parts of the body, whether over or under clothing, done for the purpose of gratifying the sexual desire of the perpetrator. Sexual contact includes both: (i) the touching of the victim's sexual or intimate parts by the perpetrator; and (ii) the touching of the perpetrator's sexual or intimate parts by the victim.
- **Sexual abuse** is subjecting a person to sexual contact without that person's consent.
- **Forcible touching** is the intentional and forcible touching of another, done for the purpose of: (i) degrading or abusing such person, or (ii) for the purpose of gratifying the actor's sexual desire.

Sexual Exploitation

Sexual Exploitation occurs when: (1) a person takes advantage of another sexually without the individual's consent for the initiator's own advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the one being exploited; and (2) that behavior does not otherwise constitute one of the other sex-based harassment offenses.

Unlawful Dissemination or Publication of Intimate Images

Unlawful Dissemination or Publication of Intimate Images occurs when a person: (1) disseminates or publishes images of another person who is unclothed, whose intimate parts are exposed, or who is engaged in sexual conduct, with the intent to cause harm to that person's emotional, financial, or physical welfare; (2) the person is identifiable from the image or from information displayed in connection with the image; (3) the person had a reasonable expectation that the image would remain private; and (4) the actor knew or reasonably should have known that the person intended for the image to remain private.

Domestic Violence and Dating Violence

The crime of domestic violence includes the following acts by one person against an adult intimate partner, with the goal of establishing and maintaining power and control over the victim: (1) actual physical abuse; (2) an attempt to harm another; (3) placing another in fear of imminent, serious, physical harm, like violating a protective order; or (4) causing another to engage in sexual relations by

force, threat of force, or duress.

Dating violence is prosecuted under domestic violence laws.

Stalking

A person is guilty of stalking when intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, the person engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and knows or reasonably should know that such conduct:

- is likely to cause reasonable fear of material harm to the physical health, safety or property of such person, a member of such person's immediate family or a third-party with whom such person is acquainted;
- causes material harm to the mental or emotional health of such person, where such conduct consists of following, telephoning, or initiating communication or contact with such person, a member of such person's immediate family or a third-party with whom such person is acquainted, and the perpetrator was previously clearly informed to cease that conduct; or
- is likely to cause such person to reasonably fear a threat to employment, business or career, where such conduct consists of appearing, telephoning or initiating communication or contact at such person's place of employment or business, and the perpetrator was previously clearly informed to cease that conduct.

In some circumstances, two instances of such behavior(s) may be sufficient to constitute stalking.

How to Be an Active Bystander

Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are "individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it." [2] This is to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. Bystanders may not always know what to do even if we want to help. Below is a list[3] of some ways to be an active bystander. Further information regarding bystander intervention may be found at https://www.rainn.org/articles/your-role-preventing-sexual-assault. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

1. Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.

[2] Burn, S.M. (2009). A situational model of sexual assault prevention through bystander intervention. *Sex Roles, 60,* 779-792.

[3] Bystander intervention strategies adapted from Stanford University's Office of Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse

2. Confront people who seclude, hit on, try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
3. Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
4. Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.
5. Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

Risk Reduction

Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence. With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment (taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org).

1. **Be aware** of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
2. Try to **avoid isolated areas.** It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
3. **Walk with purpose.** Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
4. **Trust your instincts.** If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
5. **Try not to load yourself down** with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
6. **Make sure your cell phone is with you** and charged and that you have cab money or have access to a ride-sharing service such as Uber or Lyft.
7. **Don't allow yourself to be isolated** with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
8. **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
9. **When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends.** Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
10. **Trust your instincts.** If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).
11. **Don't leave your drink unattended** while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.
12. **Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust.** If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
13. **Watch out for your friends, and vice versa.** If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the alcohol they have consumed, or is acting out of character, get the friend to a safe place immediately.

14. **If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).** Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
15. If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:
    a. **Remember that being in this situation is not your fault.** You did not do anything wrong; it is the person who is making you uncomfortable, that is to blame.
    b. **Be true to yourself.** Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
    c. **Have a code word with your friends or family** so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
    d. **Lie.** If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings, it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use include needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
16. **Try to think of an escape route.** How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
17. **If you and/or the other person have been drinking,** you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

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

The Law School engages in programming and initiatives intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking that:

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

Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and employees that includes the following:

A. A statement that the institution prohibits the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (as defined by the Clery Act).
B. The definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking according to any applicable jurisdictional definitions of these terms; What behavior and actions constitute consent, in reference to sexual activity, in the State of New

York;

C. The Law School's definition of consent AND the purposes for which that definition is used.
D. A description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention. Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene;

E. Information on risk reduction. Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

F. Information regarding:
   a. procedures victims should follow if a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking occurs (as described in "Procedures Victims Should Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Occurs" on page # of this document)
   b. how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties (as described in "Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options" on page # of this document);
   c. existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community (as described in "Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options" on page # of this document); and
   d. options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures (as described in "Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options" on page # of this document);
   e. procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking (as described in "Adjudication of Violations" on page # of this document);

Primary prevention programs means programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.

Awareness programs mean community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

The Director of Campus Safety and the Director of Accessibility, Equal Opportunity and Title IX Coordinator provide information to new students during orientation to cover the following topics: the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, how to contact the Department of Campus Safety, access control at BLS, emergency services provided, crime prevention information and information on what to do if they become a victim of a crime. In addition, information is provided on Title IX, the definition of consent, Bystander Intervention, and information on resources on and off campus. These programs include presentations made to new students, student leaders, and distribution of pertinent materials at the Community Fair. Students are notified of the training schedules on a yearly basis.

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns means programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution. The schedule for ongoing prevention and awareness programs hosted at the Law School is publicized throughout the academic year.

Assistance for Victims: Rights & Options

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the Law School will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options. A copy of this explanation is included in the Sexual Harassment Policy included in the Policy Index in **Attachment A.**

A Victim's Rights Under New York Law

In New York, victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking have the following rights:

1. The right to receive emergency social and medical services as soon as possible

2. The right to receive information about the availability of crime victim compensation, the availability of appropriate public and private programs that provide counseling, treatment, or support for crime victims (such as rape crisis centers, domestic violence shelters, and victim/witness support programs); the role of the victims in the criminal justice process, including what they can expect from the system as well as what the system expects from them; and stages in the criminal justice process of significance to a crime victim, and the way information about such stages can be obtained.

3. Notification as to steps that law enforcement officers or district attorneys can take to protect victims and witnesses from intimidation.

Resources – On and Off Campus

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, Brooklyn Law School will provide written notification to students and employees about existing assistance with and/or information about obtaining resources and services including counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement. The Law School does not have a health or counseling center, chapel, or ministry, so certain on-campus resources are unavailable.

SAFE Centers of Excellence

Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE) services are considered the most victim- centered approach to acute health care for sexual assault patients. The New York State Department of Health certifies Emergency Departments as SAFE Centers of Excellence. SAFE Centers provide sexual assault patients with:

- Sensitive, victim-centered, medical and forensic health care performed by a specially trained Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE) – a SAFE is a healthcare provider such as a doctor, nurse, physician's assistant, or nurse practitioner;
- Care that is timely, compassionate, and patient-centered, in a designated and appropriately equipped private room;
- Assurance about the quality of collection, documentation, preservation and custody of physical evidence by utilizing a trained and New York State Department of Health-certified sexual assault forensic examiner to perform exams. These examiners are available to provide expert testimony if patients choose to report crimes to law enforcement;
- Psycho-social and legal support by a specially trained Rape Crisis Advocate or Counselor; and
- Reliable referrals to mental and physical health care and follow-up services. **Hospitals and Organizations in Brooklyn with SAFE Centers:**

  Kings County Hospital Center
  451 Clarkson Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11203
  Woodhull Medical and Mental Health Center (HHC) 760 Broadway, Brooklyn, NY 11203
  Wyckoff Heights Medical Center
  374 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn, NY 11237
  Safe Horizon Counseling Center

  50 Court Street, Brooklyn, NY 11201

  Need to call 347-328-8110 to make appointments, no walk-in's

On-Campus Resources

RESOURCE	EMAIL ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER

Title IX Coordinator	TitleIX@brooklaw.edu	718-780-0377
Director of Campus Safety	Campussafety@brooklaw.edu	718-780-7506
Dean of Students	DeanofStudents@brooklaw.edu	718-780-0679
Human Resources	HumanResources@brooklaw.edu	718-780-0656

In addition, all Brooklyn Law School students have access to Timely MD. Timely MD provides unlimited, 24/7 on-demand urgent care for both physical and mental health issues. Students also have access to 12 free scheduled counseling appointments each year. These services are confidential. Students can download the app here: https://app.timelycare.com/auth/login.

Off-Campus Resources

For a comprehensive list of off-campus resources, please refer to the New York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault's Resource Guide: https://svfreenyc.org/resource-guide/.

Confidential Resources

The New York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault includes confidential resources in its Sexual Violence Survivor Resource Guide: https://svfreenyc.org/resource-guide/
The New York State Office from the Prevention of Domestic Violence Hotlines: www.opdv.ny.gov/help/dvhotlines.html
Legal Momentum: https://www.legalmomentum.org/

NYSCADV: http://www.nyscadv.org

Safe Horizons: http://www.safehorizon.org

In New York State, evidence may be collected even if you chose not to make a report to law enforcement.

Hospitals and Organizations in NYC with SAFE Centers:

Manhattan

- Bellevue Hospital
  462 First Avenue, New York, NY 10016
- Harlem Hospital Center
  506 Lenox Avenue, New York, NY 10037
- Lenox Health Greenwich Village
  30 7th Ave, New York, NY 10011
- Metropolitan Health Center
  1901 1st Ave, New York, NY 10029
- Mount Sinai Hospital
  One Gustave L. Levy Place, New York, NY 10029
- Mount Sinai Beth Israel
  281 1st Ave, New York, NY 10003
- Mount Sinai Morningside
  1111Amsterdam Avenue, New York, NY 10025
- NYC Family Justice Center, Manhattan
  80 Centre Street, 5th Floor, New York, NY 10013
- New York Presbyterian/Columbia University Medical Center
  622 W 168th Street, New York, NY 10032
- New York Presbyterian/Weill Cornell Medical Center
  525 E 68th Street, New York, NY 10065

Brooklyn

- **Coney Island Hospital**
  2601 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, NY 11235
- Kings County Hospital Center
  451 Clarkson Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11203
- Woodhull Medical and Mental Health Center (HHC)
  760 Broadway, Brooklyn, NY 11203
- Safe Horizon Counseling Center
  50 Court Street, Brooklyn, NY 11201
  Need to call 347-328-8110 to make appointments, no walk-in's

Bronx

Bronx Family Justice Center198 East 161st Street, 2nd Floor, Bronx, NY 10451

- Jacobi medical Center

1400 Pelham Parkway, South Bronx, NY 10467

- Lincoln Hospital
  234 E. 149th Street, Bronx, NY 10451
- North Central Bronx Hospital
  3424 Kossuth Avenue, Bronx, NY 10467
- Safe Horizon – Bronx Community Program Office
  384 East 149th Street, 6th Floor, Bronx, NY 10451

Queens

- Elmhurst Hospital Center
  79-01 Broadway, Queens, NY 11373
- NYC Family Justice Center, Queens
  126-02 82nd Avenue, Kew Gardens, NY 11415
- Queens District Attorney's Crime Victims Advocate Program
  125-01 Queens Blvd., Kew Gardens, NY 11415
- Queens Hospital Center (HHC)
  82-68 164th Street, Jamaica, NY 11432
- Safe Horizon – Queens Community Program office
  63-49 Alderton Street, 2nd Floor, Rego Park, NY 11374

Staten Island

- Richmond University Medical Center
  355 Bard Ave., Staten Island, NY 10310
- Safe Horizon – Staten Island Community Program Office
  30 Bay Street, 5th Floor, Staten Island, NY 10301
- Staten Island District Attorney's Crime Victim and Witness Assistance Program
  130 Stuyvesant Place, 7th Floor, Staten Island, NY 10301
- Staten Island Family Justice Center
  126 Stuyvesant Place, Staten Island, NY 10301

For free, confidential help 24/7, contact the National Sexual Assault Hotlines 800-656-HOPE (4673) or online.rainn.org.

On-Campus Resources

RESOURCE	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
Director of Accessibility, Equal Opportunity and Title IX Coordinator	**250 Joralemon Street**	**718-780-0377**
Security	**250 Joralemon Street, Front Desk**	**718-780-0972**
Dean of Students	**250 Joralemon Street**	**718-780-7552**
Human Resources	**250 Joralemon Street, 8th Floor**	**718-780-0625**

Off-Campus Resources

NYC Police Emergency Number	**911**
NYPD Sex Crimes Hotline	**212-267-RAPE (7273)**
Brooklyn DA's Special Victims Bureau	**718-250-3820**
Local Precinct (84th) 301 Gold Street	**718-875-6811**
NYC Family Justice Center	**718-250-5113**
New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, http://www.avp.org/ 24 -hour bilingual Crime Victims Hotline	**212-714-1141 1-866-604-5350 (TDD)**
NYU Langone Cobble Hill, 83 Amity Street, Brooklyn, NY	**646-754-7900**
Safe Horizon, www.safehorizon.org	**800-621-4673**
24 Hour Crime Victims Hotline	**866-689-4357**
24 Domestic Violence Hotline	**800-621-4673**
Rape Crisis and Sexual Assault Hotline	**212-227-3000**
Counseling Centers Services by Appointment	**347-328-8110**
Safe Horizon Alternatives to Violence Program	**718-834-7471**
Crime Victims Treatment Center	**212-523-4728**
National Domestic Violence Hotline	**800-799-7233 800-787-3244 (TDD)**

SurvJustice: https://survjustice.org/services/legal/

Legal Momentum: https://www.legalmomentum.org/

NYSCASA: http://nyscasa.org/ or **NYSCADV:** https://www.nyscadv.org/

Pandora's Project: https://pandys.org/

RAINN: https://www.rainn.org/

Brooklyn Batterer Intervention Program: https://eac-network.org/brooklyn-batterer-intervention-program/

Please note that these Hotlines are for crisis intervention, resources, and referrals. They are not reporting mechanisms; therefore, these Hotlines do not provide information to the Law School regarding an incident. The Law School's Title IX Coordinator should be contacted to report an incident.

Legal Assistance

National Crime Victims Bar Association	**202-467-8716**
NYS Office of Victim Services	**800-247-8035**
LawHelp.org	
Connect, Inc. (provides legal information for domestic violence survivors	**212-683-0605**

Sex Offender Registration

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted on October 28, 2000, requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. Information regarding sexual offenders is available through the New York State Offender Registry at http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/nsor/ or 1-800- 262-3257.

Committee on Campus Security

In accordance with its obligations under New York Education Law Article129 -A, BLS has a committee on campus security that reviews campus security policies and procedures and makes recommendations for their improvement. The committee reviews the following on an annual basis after which is submits a written report of its recommendations to the President and Dean:

a. educating the campus community, including security personnel and those persons who advise or supervise students, about sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking offenses;
b. educating the campus community about personal safety and crime prevention;
c. reporting sexual assaults, domestic violence and stalking incidents and assisting victims during investigations;
d. referring complaints to appropriate authorities;
e. counseling victims; and
f. responding to inquiries from concerned persons.

Stop Campus Hazing Act

Brooklyn Law School is committed to maintaining an educational environment where all students can participate in its programs and activities without compromising their health, safety, or welfare. To that end, the Law School has adopted a Policy Prohibiting Hazing in compliance with The Stop Campus Hazing Act of 2024.

1. Hazing is defined as any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons, regardless of their willingness to participate, that:

a. is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and

b. causes or creates a risk of physical harm or psychological injury above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the student organization.

Student Organization is defined as any group of students in which two or more members are enrolled at Brooklyn Law School, regardless of whether they are established or officially recognized by Brooklyn Law School.

2. The Policy strictly prohibits hazing in all forms**.** Examples of hazing include, but are not limited to:

- whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
- causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements,

confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;

- causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
- causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
- any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
- any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law;
- and any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

Hazing is also a crime under Sections 120.16 and 120.17 of the New York Penal Law. [2]

Upon request, the Law School will provide research-informed prevention programming to faculty, staff, and students which addresses:

- the definition of hazing under this Policy and New York Law,
- how to report hazing at the Law School, information about the Law School's investigation and response, and
- primary prevention strategies including bystander intervention, ethical leadership, and strategies for building group cohesion without hazing.

Requests for training can be made to the Director of Student Life, the Director of Campus Safety, or the Dean of Students. Annual training on these topics is provided to student leaders and Campus Security Authorities.

PROCEDURES: Compliance with the policy prohibiting hazing requires prompt reporting and consistent enforcement. All individuals who believe they have been subjected to, witnessed, or have knowledge of incidents of hazing as defined in this policy, should report the behavior through the Law School's online reporting system.

1. Reporting

   The report should identify the parties involved; describe the hazing; state when and where it occurred; and identify by name or description any witnesses to the alleged behavior. All incidents should be reported promptly so that appropriate action may be taken in a timely manner. However, the late reporting of an incident will not prevent the commencement of an investigation or taking appropriate remedial action. Anonymous reports will be accepted; however, they may limit the ability of the Law School to thoroughly investigate the matter.

2. Investigation

   Brooklyn Law School investigates reported incidents of hazing. Investigations will be conducted by the Director of Accessibility, Equal Opportunity, and Title IX Coordinator or the Director of Campus Safety, unless there is a conflict, in which case other arrangements will be made.

   The investigator will notify the complainant and respondent that a prompt, thorough, and impartial investigation of an alleged violation of this policy has commenced.

Simultaneous notification shall be made by email to the complainant and respondent's Law School email accounts.
The Notice shall contain:
(1) the date, approximate time, and location of the alleged policy violation;
(2) a description of the factual allegations;
(3) a summary of potential sanctions associated with the alleged violation;
(4) a statement prohibiting retaliation; and
(5) a statement explaining that parties are entitled to an equal opportunity to access the relevant evidence or an accurate description thereof.
If, during an investigation, Brooklyn Law School decides to investigate additional allegations of discrimination or harassment by the Respondent towards the Complainant, the Law School will notify the parties of the additional allegations in a subsequent notice.

The investigator will interview the parties to the complaint, as well as any witnesses who have been identified. The investigator will ask the parties and witnesses for any documentary, electronic, or other evidence related to the complaint that they may want to offer. The investigator may also independently gather available evidence as part of the investigation. All individuals interviewed shall be advised to maintain confidentiality of the investigation process and not to disclose any information related to the complaint, unless necessary during the complaint process. Maintaining confidentiality is important to preserve the integrity of the investigation, protect student and witness privacy, and deter retaliation.

The investigator shall determine whether a violation of this policy occurred under the preponderance of the evidence standard. Under this standard, it must be more likely than not that a violation of the policy occurred.

3. Interim Measures

The Law School may take appropriate interim measures during the pendency of the investigation, as necessary. Such measures may include separate or "no contact" orders, interim suspension, housing reassignments, academic schedule modifications, and counseling for emotional support. Interim measures are not disciplinary and shall not unreasonably burden either party. The purpose of the interim measures is to restore a student's access to the Law School's educational program during an investigation.

4. Disability Accommodations

Parties may request reasonable disability accommodations from the investigator at any point to allow them to participate in the investigation. Accommodations may not fundamentally alter the investigation. Those who receive accommodations related to their education at the Law School will not automatically receive them in connection with the investigation; they must request them from the investigator.

5. Amnesty

In order to encourage reporting, Brooklyn Law School will not pursue disciplinary action against a student who, in reporting hazing, also discloses personal use of alcohol or other drugs in violation of Law School policy.

6. No Retaliation

Retaliation is unlawful and is prohibited by this Policy. If you believe that you are the subject of retaliation in violation of this Policy for reporting a violation or assisting in an investigation, please notify the investigator assigned to the matter.

3. SANCTIONS:

Violations of the policy prohibiting hazing may result in disciplinary action under the Student Code of Conduct and Disciplinary Procedures.

For purposes of the Law School's Campus Hazing Transparency Report, findings concerning student organizations will only include a student group, association, club, team or society that has met the requirements of official recognition at Brooklyn Law School for the current academic year pursuant to the Student Bar Association Constitution and the Law Review, Journal of International Law, Journal of Law and Policy, Journal of Corporate, Financial and Commercial Law, Moot Court, ADR, and *pro bono* groups.

New York Penal Law § 120.16 Hazing in the first degree. the Law School's online reporting system

A person is guilty of hazing in the first degree when, in the course of another person's initiation into or affiliation with any organization, he intentionally or recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of physical injury to such other person or a third person and thereby causes such injury.

Hazing in the first degree is a class A misdemeanor.

New York Penal Law § 120.17 Hazing in the second degree.

A person is guilty of hazing in the second degree when, in the course of another person's initiation or affiliation with any organization, he intentionally or recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of physical injury to such other person or a third person.

https://brooklynlawschool.sharepoint.com/sites/Administrative/SitePages/Incident-Report.aspx

Procedures for Preparing the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

In compliance with the Clery Act, the Department of Campus Safety compiles reports from the Law School community and local law enforcement agencies and publishes crime statistics in an Annual Security Report. This report explains campus safety and security policies in effect at BLS. It summarizes crime reporting procedures, crime prevention programs, and other services available to the campus community. Crime statistics for the prior three calendar years are provided, including information regarding number of arrests made and types of criminal offenses that occurred in or adjacent to buildings owned or controlled by BLS.

Crime Definitions

For purposes of crime statistics reporting, the Department of Campus Safety uses the following definitions, as proscribed by federal law:

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.

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

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

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

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

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 by putting the victim in fear.

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

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes, this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or 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. (Classified as motor vehicle theft are all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned - including joy riding).

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

Domestic Violence: Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the

domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person –

(A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and

(B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the following factors: (i) the length of the relationship; (ii) the type of relationship; (iii) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

(C) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

(D) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct (two or more acts, including but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property), directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person (a person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim) to (A) fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Weapons Law Violation: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

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

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

Hate Crimes: A Hate Crime is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. Although there are many possible categories of bias, under the Clery Act, only the following eight categories are reported: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Ethnicity, National Origin, and Disability.

Hazing: Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that is committed in the course

of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization, of physical or psychological injury.

The following Offenses are reported only if they are committed in connection with a Hate Crime:

Larceny-Theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property: To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or 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 aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, sever laceration or loss of consciousness.

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

Reportable Geography:

Under the Clery Act, BLS is required to report crimes depending on where they occur in relation to campus. Reportable crimes can occur on campus, on a non-campus building or property, or on public property. These are defined as follows:

On-Campus: includes any building or property owned or controlled by BLS within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by BLS in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the Law School's educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to a building or property owned or controlled by BLS, which is owned by the institution but controlled by another person and is frequently used by students and supports BLS purposes (such as a food or other 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, which are within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The BLS crime statistics do not include crimes that occur in privately owned homes or businesses around BLS facilities.

Brooklyn Law School reports the crimes required by the Clery Act that occurred on or

within an institution's Clery Geography that were reported to a Campus Security Authority.

At BLS, Campus Security Authorities include (i) campus safety personnel; (ii) individuals with security-related responsibilities; and (iii) any law school official who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings.

2025 Crime Statistics

Offense	Year	On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*	Unfounded Crimes**
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2025	0	0	0	0	0	
Robbery	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations - Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations - Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Arrests	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0

Weapons Law Violations - Referred for Disciplinary Action	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations - Referred for Disciplinary Action	2025	3	0	0	3	3	0
Liquor Law Violations - Referred for Disciplinary Action	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0

***Residential Facilities Crime Statistics** are a subset of the On-Campus Category, i.e., incidents are counted in both categories.

****Unfounded Crimes** - A crime is considered unfounded for Clery Act purposes only if sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel make a formal determination that the report is false or baseless. No unfounded crimes were reported in 2025, 2024, and 2023.

The Stop Campus Hazing Act requires institutions to include hazing statistics beginning in 2025.

HATE CRIME REPORTING

In 2025 there was a total of (1) Hate crimes reported ,one, (religious) based intimidation, on -campus residential Property.

2024 Crime Statistics

Offense	Year	On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*	Unfounded Crimes**
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2024	0	0	1	1	0	0
Incest	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2024	2	2	0	4	0	0
Weapons Law Violations - Arrests	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations - Arrests	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Arrests	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations - Referred for Disciplinary Action	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations - Referred for Disciplinary Action	2024	2	0	0	2	2	0
Liquor Law Violations - Referred for Disciplinary Action	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0

***Residential Facilities Crime Statistics** are a subset of the On-Campus Category, i.e., incidents are counted in both categories.

****Unfounded Crimes** - A crime is considered unfounded for Clery Act purposes only if sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel make a formal determination that the report is false or baseless.

HATE CRIME REPORTING

There were no hate crimes, as defined by applicable law, reported for 2024.

2023 Crime Statistics

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2023	1	0	0	1	1	0
Incest	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations - Referred for Disciplinary Action	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations - Referred for Disciplinary Action	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Referred for Disciplinary Action	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0

***Residential Facilities Crime Statistics** are a subset of the On-Campus Category, i.e., incidents are counted in both categories.

****Unfounded Crimes** - A crime is considered unfounded for Clery Act purposes only if sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel make a formal determination that the report is false or baseless.

HATE CRIME REPORTING

There were no hate crimes, as defined by applicable law, reported for 2023.

Fire Safety Report

This report contains information related to fire safety in campus housing at Brooklyn Law School, in accordance with the requirements of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008. Brooklyn Law School creates this report annually, relying on information provided by collaborative partners.

The Department of Campus Safety maintains the Daily Crime and Fire Log at the lobby of the Law School's main building at 250 Joralemon Street.

Fire Safety Systems

Feil Hall (205 State Street) has the following fire safety systems:

- The fire safety system is monitored by Monitor Central station, with IRL Systems Inc
- There are sprinklers throughout the building.
- The building has smoke detectors in each apartment.
- The building has fire extinguishers on each floor.

Procedures for Evacuation of Campus Housing in Case of a Fire

Please note that Feil Hall is a non-combustible (fireproof) building.

The FDNY has provided guidance to Brooklyn Law School regarding fires. The following information has been posted in every apartment.

In the event of a fire, stay calm. Notify the Fire Department and follow the directions of the Fire Department personnel. If you must take immediate action, use your judgment as to the safest course of action, guided by the following information:

Evacuation Instructions If the Fire Is in Your Apartment:

- Close the door to the room where the fire is and leave the apartment.
- Make sure everyone leaves the apartment with you.
- Take your keys (and ID).
- Close, but do not lock, the apartment door.
- Alert people on your floor by knocking on their doors on the way to the exit.
- Use the nearest stairwell to leave the building.
- **Do NOT use the elevator.**
- Call 911 once you reach a safe location. Do not assume the fire has been reported unless firefighters are on the scene.
- Meet the members of your household at a pre-determined location outside the building. Notify the firefighters if anyone is unaccounted for.

Evacuation Instructions If the Fire Is Not in Your Apartment

(FEIL HALL) is Non-Combustible or Fireproof Buildings:

- If the fire is not in your apartment, stay inside your apartment and listen for instructions from firefighters unless conditions become dangerous.
- If you must exit your apartment, first feel the apartment door and doorknob for heat. If they are not hot, open the door slightly and check the hallway for smoke, heat, or fire.
- If you cannot safely exit your apartment or building, call 911 and tell them your address, floor, apartment number and the number of people in your apartment.
- Seal the doors to your apartment with wet towels or sheets and seal the air ducts or other openings where smoke may enter.
- Open windows a few inches at top and bottom unless flames and smoke are coming from below.
- Do not break any windows
- If conditions in the apartment appear life threatening, open a window and wave a towel or sheet to attract the attention of firefighters.
- If smoke conditions worsen before help arrives, get down on the floor and take short breaths through your nose. If possible, retreat to a balcony or terrace away from the source of the smoke, heat, or fire.

Procedures for Evacuation of Academic Buildings in Case of a Fire (250 Joralemon Street) and 111 Livingston, 21st Floor)

In the event of a fire or other situation requiring evacuation and notification of emergency services personnel, please follow these directions:

- Sound the fire alarm by activating the nearest manual pull station.
- Move swiftly to the nearest emergency exit
- Call 911 to report the fire.
- DO NOT re-enter the building for any reason until given clearance by emergency responders on the scene.

In the event of a fire or other emergency, everyone needs to be familiar with the stairwell exits in all Law School buildings. Detailed signs showing all available exits and instructions in case of an emergency have been posted near the entrance in each classroom. Faculty members and students are expected to familiarize themselves with these signs in any classroom in which they teach or have class. Building Evacuation Procedures can be found on BLS Connect.

All emergency exits should be used during drills as well as emergencies. Do not worry about making the alarm go off. If an exit has an alarm bar, push it to unlock the door. Everyone is expected to use the closest stairway to their location to exit to the ground floor. Doors to stairwells must be kept closed unless a person is entering or exiting. To avoid an accident or injury, do not, at any time, wedge or tie the stairwell doors open.

Policies on Portable Electrical Appliances, Smoking, and Open Flames in Campus Housing

The Feil Hall Housing License prohibits the use of certain portable electrical appliances, and open flames. For example, no candles, incense, or other open flame items are permitted. Barbeque grills are not permitted, including on terraces. Free standing halogen torchiere pole lamps or halogen desk lamps, and tubular halogen bulbs are prohibited. Evergreen trees or other flammable decorations are not permitted. Smoking is not permitted in any student apartment, including on terraces, or in the common areas of any building, and no firearms, explosives, fireworks, or weapons of any kind, are allowed on the premises.

Please consult your residential license for the full terms and conditions relating to the use of apartments in Feil Hall.

Fire Safety Education and Training Programs

All BLS Campus safety staff members are trained according to the fire safety plans established by Brooklyn Law School. All BLS staff members are trained based upon standard school protocols for fire safety. Additional information is posted in residence hall rooms for occupants to review. Please visit the BLS Connect Security page for more information regarding building evacuation procedures.

Reporting of Fire Safety Information

All fire safety concerns should immediately be reported to a Campus security guard at 718-780-7972 or one of the other lobby security guards at the numbers provided earlier in this report. If a member of the BLS community finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished, and the person is not sure whether Security has already responded, the community member should immediately notify Security to investigate and document the incident.

FIRE STATISTICS

2025

Residential Facility Name and Address	Total # Fires	Fire #	Cause of Fire	# Injuries	# Deaths	Value of Property Damage
Feil Hall 205 State Street	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2024

Residential Facility Name and Address	Total # Fires	Fire #	Cause of Fire	# Injuries	# Deaths	Value of Property Damage
Feil Hall 205 State Street	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2023

Residential Facility Name and Address	Total # Fires	Fire #	Cause of Fire	# Injuries	# Deaths	Value of Property Damage
Feil Hall 205 State Street	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

Attachment A

Brooklyn Law School Policy Index

Brooklyn Law School Policy on Missing Students

Brooklyn Law School Alcoholic Beverages Policy

Brooklyn Law School Policy on Drugs and Alcohol

Brooklyn Law School Smoke and Tobacco Free Campus Policy

Brooklyn Law School Policy Prohibiting Title IX Sexual Harassment Involving Students

Brooklyn Law School Student Disciplinary Procedures

Brooklyn Law School Employee Handbook

Brooklyn Law School Faculty Regulations

Brooklyn Law School Policy Prohibiting Hazing