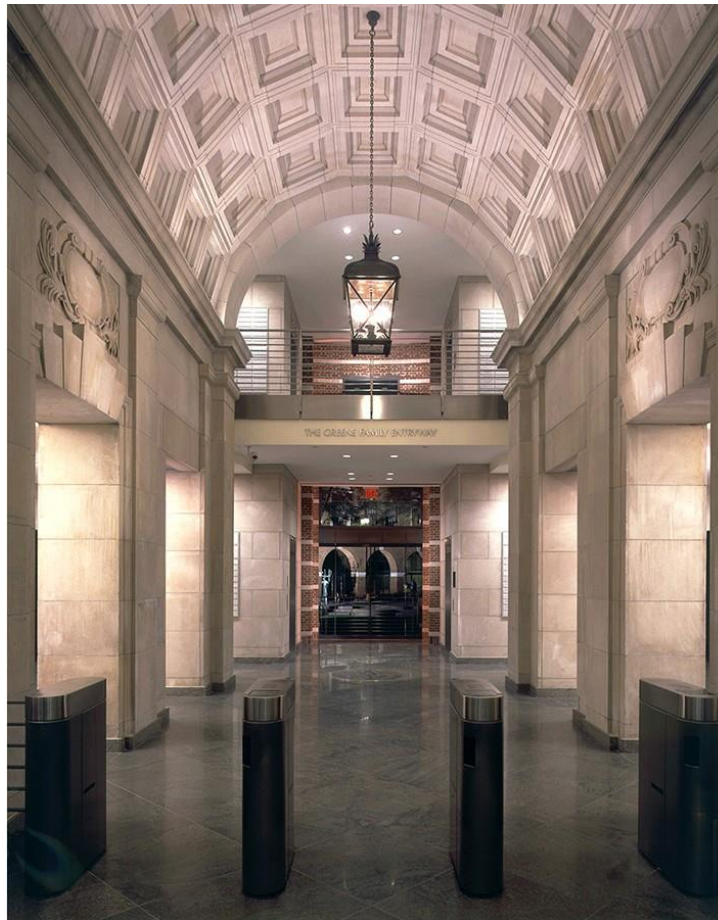




Annual Campus Security & Fire Safety Report 2022

JTS

3080 Broadway New York, NY 10027





Annual Campus Security & Fire Safety Report 2022

Paper copies are available at the Office of Student Life and the Office of Human Resources.

About This Report: The Jewish Theological Seminary (JTS) Security Department and Legal Counsel are pleased to present this Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report. This report contains important information for the JTS Community and is prepared in accordance with the federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), and New York State Education Law Article 129A.



The Clery Act (Campus Security Act)

The Campus Security Act, also known as the Clery Act, requires colleges and universities to publish annual security and fire safety reports. These reports must contain certain security and fire safety policies and procedures as well as campus crime and fire statistics. The campus crime and fire statistics are also reported to the U.S. Department of Education and are available on the Department website. These statistics are compiled by the Office of Public Safety based not only on information reported directly to that Office but also on information provided by local New York City Police precincts and by College “Security Authorities”. College Security Authorities are individuals who “have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including student housing and student discipline.” The Campus Security Act also requires “timely warning” notices of reported crimes that pose an ongoing threat to students and employees, the maintenance of crime and fire logs, and other efforts designed to protect and inform students, faculty and staff.

Campus Crime and Fire Statistics

The Clery Act requires publication of certain crime statistics for the three most recent calendar years. The charts contained within this report reflect those statistics. Fire statistics are reported on page 15. The crimes reported are not necessarily committed against members of the College community. Crimes reported on the campuses of other Morningside Heights institutions (Columbia University, Barnard College, Union Theological Seminary and Teachers College) are not included in the JTS statistics, as those institutions compile their own crime statistics.

The Jewish Theological Seminary College Campus

Jewish Theological Seminary's main campus is located in the Morningside Heights neighborhood of the upper west side of the Borough of Manhattan in New York City. The main campus is bordered by West 123rd Street, Broadway, and West 122nd Street Broadway. There are four buildings on campus; Kripke, Schiff, Unterberg and Brush. Two residential halls are part of the JTS campus: Brush, which address is 3080 Broadway and the New Residence Hall located at 563 West 122nd Street.

Safety and Security

Emergency Telephone Numbers

JTS Emergency..... (212) 678-8888, x8888 from within JTS

Columbia Security(212) 854-2796
Barnard Security..... (212) 854-3362
Facilities and Maintenance(212) 678-8095
563 Residence..... (212)280- 6180
JTS Security..... (212) 678-8087
NYPD, 26th Precinct(212) 678-1311
St. Luke's Emergency Room (212) 523-3336
Residence Life (212) 678-8035

JTS Security

JTS's Security Department, at the main entrance of 3080 Broadway, is on duty twenty-four hours a day. Security guards are JTS employees. The Security Office may be reached from any JTS telephone.

JTS has two sites in New York City: 3080 Broadway, and 563 West 122nd Street. Security is on duty in each building twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. The guards do rounds between buildings and have the ability to communicate building-to-building and between other security safety departments in the area. All of our guards have access to the 26th Precinct police station. Guests At 563 West 122nd Street must sign in before entry to the residence hall is permitted.

Should a problem occur, report it immediately to the resident adviser or the guard on duty. A report, either by JTS or the victim, is conveyed immediately to the precinct, unless otherwise requested by the victim.

Morningside Heights Area Alliance Patrol: (212) 280-4524

Uniformed staff from this community organization patrols the area by car.

New York Police Department (NYPD), 26th Precinct: (212) 678-1311

The NYPD is located on 126th Street near Broadway. JTS maintains a strong working relationship with the 26th Precinct.



In the Residence Hall

Keep your room and suite doors locked at all times, even if you are away for just a few minutes. Keep your keys with you. Do not, however, put your name or address on your key ring. Draw curtains and blinds after dark. If you return to your room and suspect it has been entered illegally, call Security or the RA.

On the Street

Stay in well-lit areas. Whenever possible, walk with somebody or stay near people. Do not walk/jog in any park after dark or early in the morning. The Columbia University Gym is available to JTS students. If you carry a purse or a backpack, keep it across your shoulder and close to your body. If your purse is snatched, don't fight! Give it up rather than risk personal injury. If you use a bank card, try to use it in daylight hours or in access centers where other people are present.

Obscene Telephone Calls and Telephone Abuse

In an effort to prevent telephone abuse, it is recommended that you do not record your full name or telephone number on your voice mail or answering machine. This will

prevent an obscene caller from addressing you by name.

If the caller's voice is unfamiliar, ask the caller to identify himself or herself.

If the caller asks "Who is this?", do not identify yourself. Ask instead, "What number are you dialing?" or "To whom do you wish to speak?"

If the caller does not provide adequate identification, says nothing, or begins using abusive language, hang up immediately.

Reportable Crimes - Definitions

The Clery Act uses the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting, National Incident-Based Reporting System Crime Definitions. The following definitions are from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, National Incident-Based Reporting System Edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and the U.S. Department of Education's Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting, Washington D.C. (2011).

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter:

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Manslaughter by Negligence:

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Robbery:

The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault:

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

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.

Burglary:

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft:

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Incidents are classified as motor vehicle theft in all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned including joyriding.)

Drug Abuse Violations:

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

Liquor Law Violations:

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.

Weapon Law Violations:

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. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

Sex Offenses

Sexual Assault: as defined in 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f)(6)(A)(v), means an offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”). These offenses are defined⁴ as follows:

Sex Offenses: include any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

o Rape (except statutory rape) [NIBRS Definition – to be used only when the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program Summary Reporting System (“SRS”) is retired]: the carnal knowledge of a person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

o Sodomy: oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

o Sexual Assault with an Object: to use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. An “object” or “instrument” is anything used by the offender other than the offender’s genitalia, e.g., a finger, bottle, handgun, stick.

o 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 their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

• Sex Offenses: are also unlawful sexual intercourse:

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

o Statutory Rape: sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. There is no force or coercion used in Statutory Rape; the act is not an attack.

Bias or Hate Crime

A hate crime is a criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on a protected class.

For Clery purposes, hate crimes are those in which the victim is intentionally selected because of actual or perceived race, gender, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity, or disability. Reported hate crimes include bias-motivated

murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft and arson (as defined above) and :

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

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, severe 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.*

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism: *To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.*

Future reports will also include hate crimes required to be reported under the 2013 reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act: domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, defined as follows:

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 a 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.*

Domestic violence. *Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, 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.*

Stalking. *A course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to --*

(A) Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or

(B) Suffer substantial emotional distress

Reportable Geographic Locations of Crimes - Definitions

On-Campus: (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and

(2) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (1), that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or retail vendor).

On-Campus Student Housing: Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility.

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

Responses to Allegations of Sexual Violence or Sexual Harassment

Reporting/Investigation of Sexual Crimes

To file a complaint alleging sexual assault, an individual (“Complainant”) should contact the Title IX Coordinator at JTS. A Complainant may also file a criminal report with the NYPD and may simultaneously pursue criminal and JTS disciplinary processes. JTS will ordinarily not delay its investigation if criminal charges are filed. At the request of law enforcement authorities, however, JTS may postpone their investigation and proceedings while the authorities gather evidence. (For a full description of JTS’s policies pertaining to how it responds to allegations of sexual violence or sexual harassment, please review the Non-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy (the “Policy”) at www.jtsa.edu/policies.)

Investigation Procedures and Reporting for Allegations of Sexual Assault

Upon receipt of a complaint alleging an incident of sexual assault, the Title IX Coordinator will follow the investigations procedures outlined in the Policy. This may result in the Title IX Coordinator investigating the complaint or appointing a trained investigator (the “Investigator”) to conduct such an investigation. For allegations that constitute a violation of Title IX, investigations generally include interviews with those directly involved with the proceeding (the “Party” or “Parties”) and witnesses, as well as follow up interviews, if necessary. The Parties will have an equal opportunity to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, such as documents, communications, photographs, and other evidence. Parties and witnesses are expected to provide all available relevant evidence to the Investigator during the investigation. The Parties will have the ability to discuss the allegations under investigation and gather and present relevant evidence. The Parties will have an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in a formal complaint.

Unless the Investigator obtains a Party’s voluntary, written consent, the Investigator will not access, consider, disclose or otherwise use a Party’s records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting or assisting in such capacity, and which are made or maintained in the connection with the provision of treatment to the Party. In addition, JTS will not require, allow, rely upon, or otherwise use questions or evidence that constitute, or seek disclosure of, information protected under a legally recognizable privilege, unless the person holding such privilege has waived the privilege. At the conclusion of the investigation, the Investigator will prepare a case file, which will include all collected evidence that is directly related to the allegations raised in the formal complaint, including the evidence upon which JTS does not intend to rely in reaching a determination of responsibility and any inculpatory or exculpatory evidence, whether obtained from a Party or other source as part of the investigation. The Investigator will also prepare an investigative report that fairly summarizes the investigation and all relevant evidence. Prior to completion of the investigative report, the Investigator will send to each Party and Party’s advisor, if any, the case file, subject to review in an electronic format or hard copy. The Parties will have 10 business days to submit a written response. The Investigator will consider the written responses before completing the investigative report.

The Investigator will finalize the investigative report that summarizes relevant evidence and, at least 10 business days prior to the hearing, send the investigative report to each Party and the Party’s advisor, if any, in an electronic format or hard copy, for their review and written response. The Parties and their advisors, if any, will be provided with

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the other Party's written response to the investigative report, if any, in electronic format or hard copy prior to the hearing.

For allegations that do not constitute a Title IX violation, either the Complainant may file a complaint or the Title IX Coordinator may sign a complaint alleging prohibited conduct by a Respondent and requesting that JTS investigate the allegation(s). If a Complainant files or the Title IX Coordinator signs a complaint, JTS will initiate its complaint process, including investigation into the Complainant's allegations. A complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail, by using the contact information in Section I of Part I. The complaint must contain the Complainant's physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicate that the Complainant is the person filing the complaint. The Title IX Coordinator does not become the Complainant if they sign the complaint. Upon the filing of a complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly contact the Complainant and provide the Complainant a general understanding of this Policy, as well as identify the Complainant's rights and any available supportive measures, if the Title IX Coordinator had not already done so. The Title IX Coordinator will also seek to determine how the Complainant wishes to proceed.

JTS will seek the Complainant's consent prior to initiating an investigation and the Complainant's decline to consent will be honored unless JTS determines in good faith that failure to investigate does not adequately mitigate a potential risk of harm to the Complainant or other members of the JTS community.

If the Complainant wishes to proceed with either a formal or informal grievance process, or JTS believes it is otherwise necessary, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Respondent that a complaint has been filed and provide the date, time, location, and factual allegations concerning the alleged violation, a reference to the specific Policy provisions that have been violated, JTS's retaliation prohibition, and possible disciplinary sanctions. The Title IX Coordinator will provide the Respondent with a general understanding of this Policy, identify any available supportive measures, and inform the Respondent that they may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney.

Once the decision to commence a grievance process is made and the Parties have received notice, the Title IX Coordinator or designee may determine that they will conduct the investigation or utilize trained personnel who are external to JTS to conduct the interviews and/or investigation (collectively, the "Investigator"). A Party wishing to challenge the selection of the Investigator must notify the Title IX Coordinator, in writing, within 3 business days of receipt of the name and contact information of the Investigator, stating the specific reason(s) for the Party's objection. The Title IX Coordinator will determine whether the challenge has merit, and reserves discretion to

make changes to the individual assigned as the Investigator at any time. If the Investigator is the Title IX Coordinator, the Party may contact Keath Blatt at keblatt@JTSA.EDU.

Complaints of prohibited conduct will be investigated promptly, thoroughly, and impartially by the Investigator, normally within 30 business days of filing a complaint with the Title IX Coordinator. JTS will make a good faith effort to complete investigations as promptly as possible and will communicate regularly with the Parties to update them on progress, the timing of the investigation and delay for good cause, if necessary.

The Investigator will conduct interviews of the Complainant, Respondent, and, when appropriate, third-party witnesses. The Investigator will also collect any other available evidence, such as relevant documents, including text messages, emails, social media posts, etc. If a student-Respondent chooses not to participate or does not make themselves available to meet with the Investigator within a reasonable time, the Investigator shall be authorized to proceed with this process based on the evidence provided by other Parties. The Investigator will not make an adverse inference against the student-Respondent for choosing not to participate in the investigation, but the Investigator will make a determination based only on the evidence available. Employee-Respondents must participate in the investigation process; failure to do so will result in disciplinary action, which may include termination of employment.

The Parties will have the opportunity to provide evidence to the Investigator and/or recommend witnesses. The Investigator will have sole discretion to determine which witnesses to interview. The Parties shall have the right to exclude evidence relating to their own prior sexual history with persons other than the other Party. The Parties shall also have the right to exclude evidence relating to their own mental health diagnosis and/or treatment.

The Investigator evaluates the information received and, using a standard of preponderance of evidence, writes an investigative report or summary. The Complainant and Respondent will have an opportunity to review the investigative report, as well as review available evidence in the case file, or otherwise in possession or control of JTS, and relevant to the case. If all Parties accept the recommended resolution, the Title IX Coordinator shall be responsible for ensuring implementation of and compliance with the provisions of the grievance process and shall retain a copy of the resolution, along with written evidence of the Parties' acceptance, for an appropriate period.

If the Complainant or the Respondent is unsatisfied with the investigative report or resolution proposed by the investigator, such Party may, within 10 business days of

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being given the opportunity to review the investigative report and recommended resolution, submit a written request to the Investigator that the complaint be referred for a hearing.

The Hearing

For allegations that constitute a Title IX violation, the Title IX Coordinator will assign the matter to be heard by the Hearing Officer(s) from a group of specially trained JTS personnel after the investigative report is shared with the Parties. The Title IX Coordinator may determine that a Hearing Officer(s) external to JTS will be assigned. The assigned Hearing Officer(s) will not participate in the process until this stage of the proceeding.

A live hearing is required as part of this process. The hearing cannot take place less than 10 business days from the conclusion of the investigation, which is when the final investigative report is provided to the Parties. The Title IX Coordinator will provide written notice of the hearing to the Parties at least 5 business days before the hearing date. The written notice will include:

- The date, time, and place of the hearing;
- The participants in the hearing (including but not limited to the Parties, witnesses, etc.);
- The purpose of the hearing; and
- The name and contact information of the Hearing Officer(s). A Party wishing to challenge the participation of the Hearing Officer(s) must notify the Title IX Coordinator, in writing, within 3 business days of receipt of the notice of hearing, stating the specific reason(s) for the Party's objection. The Title IX Coordinator will determine whether the challenge has merit, and reserves discretion to make changes to the Hearing Officer(s) at any time

The hearing will take place on the date and time specified in the notice of hearing. If circumstances arise that require a change in the hearing date or time, JTS will provide the Parties with written notice explaining the reason for such change. JTS will create an audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of all live hearings under this Policy and will make it available to the Parties for inspection and review.

The Hearing Officer(s) may consider all evidence that they determine is relevant. The Hearing Officer(s) is responsible for maintaining an orderly, fair, and respectful hearing and will have broad authority to respond to disruptive or harassing behaviors, including adjourning the hearing or excluding the offending individual, including a Party, witness, or advisor. During the hearing, the Parties may: speak on their own behalf, including

providing an opening and closing statement; be accompanied by an advisor, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney; have an advisor cross-examine the other Party and any witnesses; and the opportunity to attend the entire hearing, except for the deliberation phase. The Hearing Officer(s) will determine the order of Parties and witnesses and answer any procedural questions. During any hearing, JTS will make all directly related evidence available for the Parties' inspection and review to give each Party an equal opportunity to refer to the evidence during the hearing.

Live hearings may be conducted with all Parties physically present in the same geographic location, or under the discretion of JTS, any or all Parties, witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually, with technology enabling participants to simultaneously see and hear each other. The Parties may request that the live hearing occur in this manner.

For allegations that do not constitute a Title IX violation, those complaints that are not resolved at the investigation stage and are not addressed by an applicable procedure in a collective bargaining agreement shall be directed to a review by a Hearing Officer(s) from a group of specially trained JTS personnel. The Title IX Coordinator may determine that a Hearing Officer(s) external to JTS will be assigned. The assigned Hearing Officer(s) will not participate in the process until this stage of the proceeding.

The Parties shall be promptly advised when the Hearing Officer(s) has been selected. If either Party has reason to believe that the Hearing Officer(s) has a conflict of interest, the Party must raise that concern to the Title IX Coordinator, in writing, and within 3 business days from receipt of notice of the Hearing Officer's identity. If the Title IX Coordinator determines that a conflict exists, the Hearing Officer(s) will be replaced.

The hearing will be conducted within 10 business days from the conclusion of the investigation. The Hearing Officer(s) will review the Investigator's report. The Hearing Officer(s) is not bound by the Investigator's report and should objectively evaluate relevant evidence. The Hearing Officer(s) will hold a hearing to include interviews with both Parties, and may, if deemed necessary, communicate with witnesses as part of the hearing process.

Both Parties may be present at the hearing and may be accompanied by their respective advisors, but neither Party (nor their respective advisors) will be permitted to cross-examine the other or any third-party witness at any time during the hearing process. If one or both of the Parties request, arrangements will be made to allow one or both Parties to participate in the hearing remotely or to have the Parties attend the hearing separately in different rooms where the Parties can see and hear one another.

The Hearing Officer(s) also may, but is not required to, collect additional evidence and/or call additional witnesses after reviewing the Investigator's report and

considering the Complainant's and Respondent's statements. The Parties will have access to any additional evidence the Hearing Officer(s) may consider prior to the issuance of any decision.

The Hearing Officer(s) has sole discretion to determine whether to call additional witnesses. The Parties have the right to exclude evidence relating to their own prior sexual history with persons other than the other Party in the judicial or conduct process or their own mental health diagnosis and/or treatment from admittance in the hearing. The Parties also have the right to exclude evidence relating to their own mental health diagnosis and/or treatment. The Hearing Officer(s) will not consider prior allegations or findings of violations of this Policy, except in determining appropriate disciplinary sanctions where a violation is found.

Further Actions by Title IX Coordinator

To the extent permitted by law and JTS policies, at any point before, during or after any investigation of sexual assault or sexual harassment and regardless of the Panel's final decision, the Title IX Coordinator, or his/her designee, may determine that interim or remedial measures (not including suspension or expulsion) directed at the parties, witnesses or broader JTS population are necessary and appropriate to prevent and/or respond to sexual harassment or sexual violence. Depending on the specific nature of the allegation, such measures may include but are not limited to:

- Notifying the complainant of his or her options to avoid contact with the alleged perpetrator
- Allowing students to change academic or living situations as appropriate (e.g. the school may prohibit the respondent from having any contact with the complainant pending the results of the school's investigation)
- Minimizing the burden on the complainant
- Informing the complainant of his/her Title IX rights and any available resources (counseling, health services, etc.)
- Letting complainants know how to report any subsequent problems
- Implementing remedies for the complainant, which may include, but are not limited to:
 - Providing an escort to ensure the complainant can move safely between classes and activities
 - Ensuring the complainant and respondent do not attend the same class

- Moving the complainant or respondent to a different dormitory
- Providing counseling
- Providing medical services
- Providing academic support services
- Arranging for a complainant to re-take a course or withdraw from a class without penalty
- Reviewing any disciplinary actions taken against the complainant to see if there is a causal connection between the harassment and the misconduct that may have resulted in the complainant being disciplined

Investigation of Missing Resident Students

For purposes of this policy, the term “Missing Student” shall refer to any student of JTS who resides in a JTS residence hall (Brush and 563 West 122nd), and who has not been seen by friends or associates for a reasonable length of time (but in no event longer than 24 hours), whose whereabouts have been questioned, and whose absence has been brought to the attention of any member of the residence hall staff or a staff member in the Office of Residence Life. JTS will initiate the following procedure once advised that a student is reported missing, with no reasonable explanation for his/her absence.

All reports of suspected missing resident students are to be made to the Director of Residence Life or, in his/her absence or unavailability, the Dean of Student Life, who will contact a member of the residence hall staff, including residence advisors. Counsel and the student's dean are to be apprised as soon as possible.

The Director of Residence Life or the Dean of Student Life, or a member of their staff, will immediately make inquiries of roommates/suite mates, other residents of the dormitory, and any other known associates. These inquiries shall include a review to ascertain if the student is attending classes. The Chief of security will be contacted in order for security personnel to conduct a search of the JTS premises, including the Library. The student's dean, or, in his/her absence or unavailability, the Director of Residence Life or the Dean of Student Life, after consulting with counsel and the Chief of Security, will then promptly contact the resident student's emergency contact.¹ This

¹ Each student living in an on-campus student housing facility must register a confidential contact person to be notified in the event that a student is determined to be missing. Only authorized campus officials and law enforcement officers in furtherance of a missing person investigation may have access to this information.

individual will be apprised of the situation, and asked whether he or she has any knowledge of the individual's whereabouts. If they do not, the Chief of Security will then promptly contact the New York City Police Department, who will initiate an investigation and search based upon their departmental policy and procedures. JTS will cooperate fully with the investigation and will assist the authorities in identifying parties needed for questioning. The student's dean or his/her designee will stay in contact with the student's emergency contact. If the student is less than 18 years of age, the parent or guardian will be notified if the parent or guardian is not the emergency contact.

If foul play is suspected, at any time, in connection with the whereabouts of the suspected missing resident student, counsel or the director of Security will notify the New York City Police Department immediately, to begin an investigation in accordance with their policy and procedures. The procedures similar to those to be followed in the event of a missing student will be followed in this instance, as well.

The New York City Police Department has a standard operating procedure in place to respond to missing persons. The local precinct Commander has agreed that the New York City Police Department will address such a situation promptly, and in accordance with the New York City Police Department Patrol Guide.

Fire Safety

All fires should be reported to the JTS Security Department on the emergency line at (212) 678-8888 or by calling 911.

Fire alarm boxes are located on every floor in each of the buildings that comprise JTS. Upon discovery of a fire, ring the nearest fire alarm box. The fire department will automatically be signaled to come out once the alarm system is activated. Fire alarms and extinguishers are regularly tested in the residence halls.

Every person in the building must exit the building and cross the street as soon as the alarm sounds. Failure to do so is a violation of New York City law and may result in monetary fines. Regular fire drills are conducted by JTS to ensure that all members of the JTS community know how to respond in the event of a fire and are conducted at least once a semester in each of the buildings.

Sounding a false alarm is a violation of New York City law and will result in disciplinary action and a monetary fine.

When the fire alarm rings:

1. Turn off all electrical appliances.
2. Close all windows.

3. Close but do not lock the door.
4. Leave the building by the fire exit stairs. Do NOT use the elevators.

Combustible materials, electrical appliances, and cooking are potential fire safety hazards. These matters are covered, in detail, in the Residence Hall Occupancy Agreement, a copy of which is given to each resident of the Residence Halls and is included below.

Description of the fire alarm system:

Siemens FireFinder XLS fire alarm control panel connected to a central station dialer panel that automatically signals the fire department when the alarm panels are activated. Addressable heat detectors, smoke detectors, manual pull stations, water flow/tamper interface modules, strobe and horn devices, and air system smoke dampers throughout the building all tied into the main panel. Wet sprinklers and standpipe located throughout the building.

Fire Safety & Policy

A supplement to these procedures will be distributed from time to time. All students and their guests are required to comply with fire safety measures including but not limited to:

- The residence halls are smoke-free, including bedrooms and common areas in Brush and the 563 residence
- Evacuation during fire alarms and fire drills is mandatory
- Clear pathways to modes of egress in private spaces and common areas, including the storage of items in hallways, unassigned rooms, common spaces of suites, rooms or apartments
- Ceilings free from any decoration with an 8 inch border down room walls
- Radiators, heat risers, stoves, ovens, personal appliances and other heating elements are kept away from flammable materials
- Personal appliances and electrical wiring must be labeled UL listed
- Cooking is permitted only in designated kitchens and areas and is forbidden in student rooms and suites, as is leaving cooking items unattended on stove tops or in ovens
- Flammable, corrosive, and/or explosive liquids, solids or compounds of any kind are not permitted to be used or stored in residence halls
- Tampering with fire safety equipment of any kind is forbidden and subject to fines and serious disciplinary action

Residents who intentionally or negligently set off a local or building alarm will be fined \$150 per incident and may face additional disciplinary sanctions.

Forbidden Items

- The following items are forbidden under any and all circumstances in JTS residence halls and may be confiscated if discovered:
- Candles except those used for Shabbat/Havdalah/Yom Tov
- Dart boards that use metal tipped darts (soft rubber are acceptable)
- Full-size refrigerators unless provided by JTS in a common or shared kitchen
- Halogen lamps
- Incense
- Large personal furniture that is too large for the living space or common area
- Microwaves except in common/apartment kitchens
- Open coil heating or cooking appliances including toaster ovens
- Pets
- Weapons, firecrackers, explosives, ammunition
- Students found with these items will be asked to remove them from the residence halls. These items are subject to confiscation, fines and/or other disciplinary sanctions.

Crime and Fire Statistics

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, known as the Clery Act, requires The Jewish Theological Seminary to report the number of alleged crimes and/or arrests and fires reported to JTS or law enforcement officials for the calendar years 2018-2020. The definitions of the offenses used for compiling these statistics, by law, must be those of the Federal Bureau of investigation Uniform Crime Reporting system.

The campus crime statistics are filed annually with the U.S. Department of Education and may be accessed on their website at <http://ope.ed.gov/security>. Any questions about these statistics should be directed to the Office of General Counsel at (212) 678-8804.

Alleged Crimes and/or Arrests	2021	2020	2019
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Murder	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Forcible Sexual Offenses	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sexual Offenses	0	0	0
Non-Arrest Campus Referrals of Disciplinary Actions for Alcohol and Drugs			
Alcohol Violations	0	0	0
Drug Use Violations	1	0	1
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Fire Statistics	2020	2019	2018
3080 Broadway	0	0	0
Goldsmith Hall (537 W 121 st Street)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Matilda Schechter Residence Hall (415 W 120 th Street)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Confidentiality

Confidential Reporting Procedures – If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the college or the criminal justice system, you still may want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, JTS can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of the confidential report is to be responsive to your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, Campus Security can keep accurate records of the number of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports made confidentially are counted and disclosed in the annual crimes statistics for the college. Also, any student can receive free and completely confidential

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assistance from state licensed counselors by calling the Counseling Center at JTS at 212-280-6161 and requesting an appointment.

However, disclosure of information regarding sex offenses requires a balancing of privacy interests of the complainant and the accused, as well as JTS's legal responsibilities to other students and employees. The Jewish Theological Seminary is required by State and Federal laws to ensure a safe and non-discriminatory environment for every person on campus; therefore, JTS cannot make an absolute guarantee that all information provided regarding a possible sex offense will remain completely confidential.

Emergency Medical Treatment for Sexual Assault/Rape Victims:

St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital 411 West 114th St.

Crime Victims Treatment Center – (212) 523-4728

Beth Israel Medical Center 1st Ave. at 16th St.

Rape Crisis Center – (212) 420-4516

Harlem Hospital 506 Lenox Ave. and 135th St.

Rape Crisis Program – (212) 939-4613

Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center 180 Ft. Washington Ave. (Harkness Pavilion 2)

Rape Crisis Intervention Program – (212) 305-9060

Mt. Sinai Medical Center 40 East 98th St.

Sexual Assault & Violence Intervention Program – (212) 423-2140

Bellevue Hospital Center 27th St. and 1st Ave.

Rape Crisis & Victims Intervention Program – (212) 562-3755

New York City Police Department

Rape Hotline – (212) 267-7273

Crime Victim Hotline – (212) 577-7777

Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project Hotline

Main – (212) 714-1184

Hotline – (212) 714-1141