Appendix B
General Resources, Services and Information Available to Students About Sexual Assault & Harassment and Dating & Domestic Violence

I. EDUCATION: A fundamental first step in preventing sexual misconduct in the form of sexual and relationship violence/harassment is awareness and knowledge. Accordingly, NYU seeks to provide students with a variety of opportunities to consider/learn such information.

A. Information Resources:

- **Sexual Assault Support Services:** Located in the Student Health Center, the Office of Sexual Assault Support Services can provide information about sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, the nature and significance of consent, strategies to prevent sexual violence, and other valuable resources.

- **The Health Promotion Office:** This Health Promotion Office provides comprehensive wellness information, advocacy and referrals on topics including alcohol and other drugs, mental and sexual health, body image and bystander intervention and other factors related to sexual assault and dating/domestic violence. Such programs include peer education, workshops, health fairs and one-on-one consultations. The Health Promotion Office is located at 726 Broadway, Suite 344, 212-443-1234.

- **The Student Health Center (SHC)** educates students and other members of the NYU Community on matters of sexual assault and prevention through its website at: [http://www.nyu.edu/sexualassault](http://www.nyu.edu/sexualassault).

- **The University’s Title IX website** is maintained by the Office of Equal Opportunity (OEO) at: [http://www.nyu.edu/titleix](http://www.nyu.edu/titleix).


- **The Department of Public Safety Website:** [http://www.nyu.edu/public.safety/](http://www.nyu.edu/public.safety/) offers safety information including: locations of University buildings with 24-hour security, locations of call boxes and 911 telephones, a description of the 24-hour safe haven program for students, and maps showing University buildings. General safety tips on the street, within University buildings, at home, in residence halls, on subways, buses or bikes are outlined for students. More specific safety information on con games, cults and sexual assault is also included within the guide.

B. Programs:

- **During Welcome Week,** each incoming student attends a mandatory orientation session for incoming students, entitled *The Reality Show NYU*. This program addresses issues such as sexual assault, relationship violence, bias and harassment, and general safety. Also being offered multiple times during Welcome Week is a program entitled *Roadmap for Sexual Assault and Prevention at NYU* to educate students on preventative measures, what constitutes consent, etc.
• **Resident Assistants (RA’s)** in University housing offer information/programs for floor residents on the topic of sexual assault and relationship violence. RA’s also are excellent resources for referrals to University offices.

• Special reports on campus safety are included in **NYU Today**, a University newsletter published monthly during the academic year.

• Information about preventing assault, harassment and other sexual misconduct is included in the **Campus Security Report** distributed on-line each year and also distributed to incoming students during Welcome Week.

• **“Safety Alerts”** are distributed as necessary to inform the community about safety-related issues, risk-reducing precautions, and sources of help and additional information.

II. **SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS:** The following support is available to victims of a sexual assault or dating/domestic violence.

A. **Medical Assistance:** Victims of sexual/relationship violence, or attempted violence should receive a comprehensive medical examination as soon as possible after the incident occurs. This is important for two reasons.

• One is to provide an immediate opportunity to treat medical conditions that may arise as a result of the violence. A victim of sexual/relationship violence may also have injuries that are not physically visible.

• The second reason is to help in the collection of evidence.

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

If the victim does not choose to have a forensic examination completed, she/he also has the option to go to the NYU Student Health Center, the health service provider at the Study Abroad site, a local health clinic or their private physician for a general examination, emergency contraception, and sexual transmitted infection treatment and testing. Medical assistance at the SHC is available at Women’s Health, the Men’s Health Program, HIV Testing and Counseling and Primary Care Services.

B. **Emotional Support:** Through the Wellness Exchange, members of the student community can access information and support concerning recent or past incidents of sexual assault, intimate partner violence, stalking and/or sexual harassment. A Crisis Response Coordinator (CRC) can
offer crisis intervention, medical advocacy, legal advocacy and academic interventions. In addition, CRCs can provide links to, and help in using, an extensive network of related services on campus and in the city of New York. CRCs are accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week through the Wellness Exchange 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line at (212) 443-9999. A victim can also call the University Counseling Service (212-998-4780) to set up an appointment. Survivors can also call the Wellness Exchange to talk and they can do so anonymously, if they prefer. Student can write to the Wellness Exchange at wellness.exchange@nyu.edu and a counselor will respond within 24hrs.

C. Restricted/No Contact Requests: A victim of sexual/relationship violence may request assistance in creating a safe distance between him/herself and the accused individual. There are different forms of restricted contact directives that may be sought and/or imposed.

1. Legal Order of Protection - An Order of Protection is a document issued by the public court which restricts a person from engaging in specified behaviors. For example, an Order of Protection can forbid a person from having any sort of contact with the victim or their family or can require the person to stay away from the victim’s home, place of employment, or school. An Order of Protection can also require an individual not to assault, threaten, harass, or stalk a victim. In New York, an Order of Protection can be requested in one of two venues: Criminal Court and Civil/Family Court.

a. Family/Civil Court: Can issue an Order of Protection if you and the individual against whom the order is directed are:

   - legally married;
   - divorced;
   - related by blood;
   - have a child in common;
   - or have been in an intimate relationship *

   (* An intimate relationship does not necessarily mean a sexual relationship, but is more than just a casual acquaintance. This can include people who are or have been dating, or living together, including those who have been or are in a same-sex relationship.)

b. Criminal Court: Can issue an Order of Protection regardless of the relationship between you and the person from whom you want protection. In order to obtain an Order of Protection in Criminal Court, the person must be arrested and there must be a Criminal Court case pending against him. The District Attorney’s Office will request an Order of Protection from the court on your behalf.

University Assistance: The University Department of Public Safety can assist a student in requesting an Order of Protection but the University cannot request an Order of Protection on behalf of a victim. Furthermore, since an Order of Protection is issued by the public courts, the University is not responsible for enforcement. It is important to understand that while an Order of Protection places the other person on notice that he/she is not to engage in certain behaviors under the penalty of law, it is not a foolproof guarantee of a victim’s safety. If the individual against whom the Order of Protection has been issued violates the Order, you should immediately call 911 and report it to the police. That person may be subject to additional criminal charges for violating the order.
Transferability: Most Orders of Protection are afforded “Full Faith and Credit” in other states, which means that your Order may be enforced wherever you go. States typically require that you register your order in the new state to enact it in that jurisdiction.

Study Away Sites: The availability of, and process for obtaining, an Order of Protection varies by nation. Please contact the Site Administrator for information and assistance.

2. Institutional No-Contact Directive – The University may, upon request or by its own initiative, issue a directive to both students involved in an allegation of sexual assault to refrain from engaging in any form of contact with one another. The purpose of such a directive is to prevent one student from harassing another in person, in writing, by phone, by email, by texts or other electronic messaging, through social media, or through a third-party. The secondary benefit of a No-Contact Directive is to help prevent “flare-ups” that often occur when two students engaged in an inter-personal dispute encounter one another.

3. Persona Non Grata Directive: The University may issue a directive to one or both students involved in an allegation of sexual assault which prevents that student from entering or participating in a designated University building, program, or activity. The purpose of such a directive is to provide each student with a degree of “safe space” and to prevent incident encounters that may give rise to conflicts or feelings of being unsafe.

D. Contact Information for New York City On-Campus Support Services

The Wellness Exchange Hotline (212) 443-9999 *
NYU Student Health Center - General Number (212) 443-1000
  • Health Promotion (212) 443-1234
  • Women’s Health (212) 443-1166
  • Men’s Health (212) 443-1122
  • HIV Testing and Counseling (212) 443-1122
  • Counseling & Behavioral Health Services (212) 998-4780
Title IX Coordinator – Office of Equal Opportunity (212)-998-2352
Department of Public Safety (212) 998-2222 *
Office of Residence Life (212) 998-4311
  • Associate Director for Residential Wellness (212) 988-4885
Student Resource Center Helpline (212) 998-4411
NYU Community Standards and Compliance (212) 998-4403

2. New York City Local Support Services: In addition or as alternatives to NYU support services, students may seek help from a number of community agencies. The following are other helpful numbers:

Police emergency 911 *
NYPD Sex Crimes Hotline (212) 267-7273 *
NYC Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project (212) 714-1141 *
Safe Horizons: Rape and Sexual Assault Hotline (212) 227-3000 *
Safe Horizons: NYC Domestic Violence Hotline (800) 621-4673 *
NYC Alliance Against Sexual Assault (212) 229-0345
NYS Victim Information and Notification Everyday (888) VINE-4NY
NYS Crime Victim’s Board (718) 923-4325
Manhattan DA’s Office (212) 335-9000
Brooklyn DA’s Office (718) 250-2000
August 2015

Bronx DA’s Office  (718) 590-2000
Queens DA’s Office  (718) 286-6000

**Rape Crisis Centers (affiliated with hospitals)**

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

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

**Bronx**
North Central Bronx Hospital  (718) 519-5722

**Queens**
Elmhurst Hospital Center  (718) 736-1288

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

*indicates 24-hour number

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E. **Contact Information for Global Academic Center/Campus Support Services:** New York University students studying at a NYU Global Academic Center can access services offered by the Wellness Exchange, Student Health Center and Counseling and Behavioral Health Service via phone or email. Additional services are available at each of the sites. For information about other services on or near your campus site, call the Site Wellness Coordinator/Student Life Administrator listed below:

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<tr>
<th>CAMPUS</th>
<th>WELLNESS CONTACT INFORMATION</th>
<th>SITE ADMINISTRATOR CONTACT INFORMATION</th>
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</table>
| NYU Abu Dhabi     | Jessica Lee  
Wellness Counselor  
+971-2-628-4118                                                   | Dean of Students  
Office number: +971 2 6284427 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
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<tr>
<td>NYU Accra</td>
<td><a href="mailto:j.lee@nyu.edu">j.lee@nyu.edu</a></td>
<td>NYU Wellness Exchange: +971 2-628-5555 Office location: Saadiyat A3 (West Administration Building)-E019 Email: <a href="mailto:dt57@nyu.edu">dt57@nyu.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYU Berlin</td>
<td>Marian Ansa-Otu</td>
<td>Student Life Coordinator <a href="mailto:Mao9@nyu.edu">Mao9@nyu.edu</a> T: 233-302-761528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYU Buenos Aires</td>
<td>Linn Friedrichs</td>
<td>Student Life Coordinator <a href="mailto:linn.friedrichs@nyu.edu">linn.friedrichs@nyu.edu</a> T: 49-30-290-291-002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYU Florence</td>
<td>Paula DiMarzo</td>
<td>Assistant Director, Student Life <a href="mailto:paula.dimarzo@nyu.edu">paula.dimarzo@nyu.edu</a> T: 54-11-4828-5205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYU London</td>
<td>Nigel Freeman</td>
<td>Assistant Director, Student Life <a href="mailto:Nigel.freemna@nyu.edu">Nigel.freemna@nyu.edu</a> Office: +44(0)2079073222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYU Madrid</td>
<td>Rodrigo Urbina</td>
<td>Manager, Student Life and Housing <a href="mailto:rodrigo.urbina@nyu.edu">rodrigo.urbina@nyu.edu</a> T: 34-91-590-2922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYU Paris</td>
<td>Gabriella Ricciardi</td>
<td>Assistant Director, Student Life <a href="mailto:gabriella.ricciardi@nyu.edu">gabriella.ricciardi@nyu.edu</a> T: 33 1 53 73 28 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>NYU Prague</td>
<td>Martina Faltova</td>
<td>Assistant Director, Student Life <a href="mailto:martina@nyu.edu">martina@nyu.edu</a> T: 420-224-226-658</td>
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III. STRATEGIES FOR MINIMIZING THE RISK:

A. Sexual Assault: The following is a list of measures one can take to minimize the risk of being a victim of sexual assault.

- Communicate your sexual desires and limits clearly. If you feel uncomfortable about a behavior, someone is crossing your boundaries. Verbal cues are the most direct way to let someone know your limits.
- Be assertive and direct. Forget about being nice if you feel threatened. You have the right to protect yourself. Say what you are thinking, what you really want.
- Be an active partner in relationships and share decisions about what to do, where to meet and when to be intimate.
- Never take silence as consent. If you feel you are getting double messages, speak up and ask for clarification.
- Accept a person’s decision. Respect the word “no”.
- Do not assume you know what your partner wants.
- Trust your instincts. If you feel uncomfortable or think you may be at risk, leave the situation immediately and go to a safe place.
- Exercise caution when dating. Have first dates in public places. Let someone know where you are going and when you will return. Try to provide your own transportation.
- Avoid anyone who puts you down, is physically violent or does not respect you or your decisions.
- Do not assume that a person wants to have sex just because they are drinking heavily, dressed in a particular manner, or agrees to go home with you. Do not assume that if a person agrees to kissing or other sexual intimacies, that they are also willing to have sexual intercourse.
- Know your own limits when using alcohol or other drugs.
- Never go to a bar, party or social event alone. Use the buddy system.
- Watch your drink being poured and never leave it unattended—even take it to the bathroom with you.
• Don’t share drinks with another person.
• Don’t leave a party with someone you just met.
• If you have a strange reaction to a drink, get help.

B. Relationship Violence: The following is a list of warning signs that a relationship partner is, or may become, violent. If you are experiencing these behaviors in a relationship - or if you find yourself engaging in these behaviors – you are encouraged to seek help:

• Extreme jealousy
• Constant put-downs, in person or online
• Making fun of you in front of friends or online
• Demanding that you do what they want
• Explosive temper
• Verbal threats in person or via email or text message
• Extreme Possessiveness
• Preventing you from doing what he or she wants to do
• Severe and sudden mood swings
• Making false accusations about you, including others with whom you spend time with in real life and online
• Acts of violence – hitting, kicking, slapping, pushing, etc.
• Attempts to isolate you from family and friends, both in real life and online
• Encouraging you to “block” friends and family from “buddy” and “friends” lists online
• Seeking financial control over you
• Calling/emailing/texting you every few minutes or at unreasonable hours to “check up” on your whereabouts, and becoming angry if you do not immediately respond
• Checking your cell phone/computer to see with whom you have been communicating (missed calls, emails, voicemail, and text messages)
• Deleting messages, “friends”, photos and other items on your social networks
• Altering your online profiles without consent
• Demanding and/or using your passwords to access social media and other websites
• Nasty status changes on social media

C. FRIEND AND BYSTANDER INTERVENTION: Experts agree that friends and other bystanders can be very effective on helping someone avoid becoming a victim as well as in helping someone who has been a victim of sexual or relationship violence:

• Intervene: If you see someone engaging in inappropriate behavior or being subjected to such behavior, don’t be afraid to speak up. Report it to the appropriate authorities.
• Support. The support and understanding of a friend, partner, family member, and loved one can be very helpful for a sexual assault victim.
• Listen and allow the victim to speak at her/his own pace. Sexual and relationship violence are about power and control, not sex or love. It is important to return the control that was taken away from the victim by allowing her/him to reveal information and make decisions when she/he feels comfortable.
• Believe unconditionally. Only 2% of reported rapes are false reports. This is no different from any other crime. It is important to assure your friend or loved one that you support her/him.
• Don’t question actions. THE VICTIM IS NOT TO BLAME. A victim’s behavior does not
cause sexual assault or other forms of relationship violence. No one asks to be assaulted. Be
careful of asking blaming questions such as “Why didn’t you scream?” or “Why did you go
home with that person?” or “Why didn’t you break up with them?”
• Encourage the victim to seek help. She/he may need medical attention or additional support
services. Encourage the victim to contact the Wellness Exchange at (212) 443-9999 to speak
with an advocate about options and for support.
• Don’t ignore your own need to discuss your feelings. You can contact the Sexual Assault
Support Services or the Wellness Exchange for information and support.
• If you attempt to intervene and are subjected to harassment or retaliation, contact the NYU
Department of Public Safety and the Office of Community Standards. Action will be taken to
protect both you and the victim you were seeking to assist.
• The University “Good Samaritan” protocol allows students to come forward to help a friend
who may have been drinking too much or using illegal drugs. In such cases, you need not
worry that in helping the victim, either you or the victim will be in trouble with the
University because you sought help!