JOAN AND SANFORD I. WEILL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY

2026 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Weill Cornell Medicine

Contents

2026 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT 1

I. Introduction 4

II. Reporting Crimes and Emergencies 5

III. Security and Access to Campus Facilities and Residences 7

IV. Advisory Committee on Campus Security 8

V. Programs to Encourage Crime Prevention and Security 8

VI. Campus Crime Statistics 13

VII. Disclosures to Alleged Victims of Crimes of Violence or Sexual Offenses 13

VIII. Statement on Sexual Assault 13

IX. Resources for Victims 18

X. Reporting on Bias and Hate Related Crimes 19

XI. Missing Person Procedures 20

XII. Hazing 21

XIII. Crime Statistics and Incident Data 2023-2025 23

XIV. Policy on the Use of Drugs and Alcohol 27

2026 ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT 39

Section 1 – Description of each Student Housing Facility Fire Safety System 37

Section 2 – Number of Fire Drills during the previous Calendar Year 38

Section 3 – Policies or Rules on Portable Electrical Appliances, Smoking, and Open Flames in a Student Housing Facility 38

Section 4 – Procedures for Student Housing Evacuation in the Case of a Fire 39

Section 5 – Policies regarding Fire Safety Education and Training Programs provided to the Students and Employees 41

Section 6 – List of the Titles of each Person or Organization to which Students and Employees should Report that a Fire Occurred 43

Section 7 – Plans for Future Improvements in Fire Safety, if determined necessary by the Institution..... 44

Section 8 – Fire Statistics 45

Appendix A –Student Housing Facility Fire Protection System Description..... 46

Appendix B – Campus Fire Log and Fire Statistics..... 47

I. Introduction

Federal laws require the Joan and Sanford I. Weill Medical College and Graduate School of Medical Sciences (jointly referred to as the "Medical College" or "WCM") of Cornell University distribute information annually concerning campus security and crime prevention, and fire safety. The following summary is provided to all students and employees, as well as applicants for admission and employment upon request, so that all members of the WCM community are aware of campus security policies and procedures. The safety and well-being of students, faculty, and staff is a top priority at WCM.

Prior to first of October each year the WCM Annual Security Report ("Security Report") is prepared by the Chair of the WCM Advisory Committee on Campus Safety and Security (the Campus "Security Committee"), in cooperation with the Housing Department, Environmental Health and Safety, the Office of Risk Management, the Department of Facilities and Campus Services, Office of Civil Rights and Investigations, Office of General Counsel, and New York Presbyterian Hospital Security ("NYP Security"), which provides security services to WCM. The Advisory Committee Chair is responsible for preparing and distributing the Annual Security Report. Each member of the college community receives an annual email with a link to the report. A hard copy of the Annual Security Report is provided upon request.

The Security Committee, which includes faculty, administration, and student representatives, meets monthly to review campus crime prevention and related security matters at WCM. The Security Committee also provides guidance in implementing new security procedures and campus awareness. Each member of the WCM community receives an annual email providing a web address to the Security Report, with information that can help make the experiences at the Medical College safer and more enjoyable.

This Security Report includes information on procedures for reporting crimes and emergencies, policies, and procedures for addressing crimes on the WCM campus. Crime statistics and information on procedures for reporting and addressing crimes and emergencies at the Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar ("WCM-Q") are available at https://qatar-weill.cornell.edu/current-students/student-affairs/student-services/reports.

The crime statistics contained in this report are collected from a number of sources and include: (1) crimes reported directly to WCM by way of NYP Security, regardless of whether there has been a criminal adjudication of the matter; (2) crimes provided by local law enforcement with jurisdiction over the college's Clery geography by way of FOIL requests; and (3) incidents reported to campus security authorities (university staff members with significant responsibility for student and campus affairs, including disciplinary matters), regardless of whether the incident has been investigated.

The Annual Fire Safety Report includes statistics for each on-campus and off-campus student housing facility, including fire safety education and training programs, and evacuation drills conducted. The report also includes policies and procedures, rules and guidance concerning fire safety. The report

is published annually along with the Security Report.

II. Reporting Crimes and Emergencies

Incidents of crime and other emergencies occurring on the Medical College campus that require immediate assistance should be reported to the New York City Police Department ("NYPD") by dialing 911 and NYP Security at 212-746-0911. Reports may be made to NYP Security on a confidential basis. All students, employees, and other members of the campus community, whether the victim or a witness, are encouraged to promptly report a crime to NYP Security for the purposes of proper investigation and disclosure in the Annual Security Report.

When you call NYPD or NYP Security, an NYPD (or NYP) operator will ask you some routine questions such as your name, address, call-back number, and the nature of the incident you are reporting. Do not hang up until the operator tells you they have all the essential information. Information you can provide may be crucial to the safety of everyone involved in the call. If you believe you are in a dangerous situation and cannot remain on the call long, tell the operator this at the beginning of your call. The operator can then request the minimum information needed to get you help, and you can get to a safe place. The operator will need to know where you are and what happened so the appropriate help can be sent quickly.

A crime in progress can be reported anonymously by calling **911** and stating that you wish to remain anonymous. However, if you do give your name, or you file a police report, your report becomes part of public records, therefore the report of the crime cannot be held in confidence.

The Medical College encourages its students and employees to call NYP Security in the event of any crime or emergency or non-emergency security related matter. The following emergency telephone numbers listed below may also be used for certain emergencies or non-emergency security related matters.

WCM Emergency Telephone Numbers

Student Health Services	646-962-6942 (24-Hour Coverage)
Employee Assistance Program ("EAP") (counseling for employees)	212-461-1769
Environmental Health & Safety	646-962-7233 or 646-WMC-SAFE (24-Hour Coverage)
Facilities and Campus Services	212-746-2288

WCM Student Mental Health Services

NYP Psychiatry Emergency Department (any mental health emergencies incl. afterhours)	212-746-0711
Student Mental Health, Lisa Sombrotto, M.D.	212-746-3703, studentmentalhealth@med.cornell.edu

Medical Students, also notify Dr. Keith LaScalea	646-962-4940
Graduate Students, also notify Dr. Judith Cukor	212-821-0627
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline	800-273-TALK (8255)
NYS Office of Mental Health Suicide & Crisis Hotline	988 Call / Text / Chat or start an online chat: https://chat.988lifeline.org/

New York Presbyterian Hospital – Weill Cornell Campus

NYP-WCM Security	212-746-0911
NYP-WCM Fire	212-746-3473 or 212-746-FIRE (activate the nearest fire alarm pull station)
NYP-WCM Emergency Medical Care (including Sexual Assault)	212-746-5050
NYP Psychiatry Emergency Department (For Any Mental Health Emergencies incl. after hours)	212-746-0711
Social Work Department	212-746-4320
New York Presbyterian Hospital Switchboard	212-746-5020
New York Presbyterian Hospital Pager	212-746-6700
New York Presbyterian Hospital VIP (Victim Intervention Program)	212-746-9414

Medical College Deans and Administrators

On weekends and in the evenings, the Offices of the Deans have answering machines. Students may also contact these administrators to report a crime or to share a personal concern:

Dr. Joseph Safdieh, Senior Associate Dean for Education	646-967-5026
Dr. Keith LaScalea, Assistant Dean (Student Affairs and Student Life – MD Program)	646-962-4940
Dr. Randi Silver, Associate Dean (Graduate School)	212-746-5006
Dr. Judith Cukor, Assistant Dean (Student Life – Graduate School)	212-821-0627
Kelly Ragusa Porta, Associate Dean of Physician Assistant Studies	646-962-7277

All students should be familiar with the web site: https://emergency.weill.cornell.edu. A link to this site is included as an app on all WCM tagged phones and computers. It contains quick, easy-to-find,

easy-to-read links to medical college policies and resources for students and employees, covering mental health, medical health, sexual assault, etc.

III. Security and Access to Campus Facilities and Residences

All Medical College faculty, staff and students are required to display a Weill Cornell Medical College picture ID badge issued by NYP Security (obtainable at the Annex Building, 523 E. 70th Street) to gain entry to any Medical College or NYP facilities. Display of ID badges at all times is recommended and is a requirement in any patient areas of NYP. Badge checks are conducted at all WCM building entrances staffed with lobby security.

In addition to the standard ID badge other access control measures are used within residence hall buildings. Residents of the Medical College's Lasdon House are required to use either an electronic FOB to gain access into the building or their standard ID badge. The Lasdon House lobby is also staffed 24/7 for additional ID verification. Residents of Olin Hall are required to use either an electronic FOB or their standard ID badge to gain access into the building. The Olin Hall lobby is also staffed 24/7 for additional ID verification. Residents of the Medical College's Feil Family and Weill Family Student Residence are required to use their standard ID badge to gain access into the building. The Feil Family and Weill Family Student Residence lobby is also staffed 24/7 for additional ID verification. Residents of Medical College housing located in Southtown, and the House apartments must use an electronic access card to gain entry to the residence. Residents of 442-444 East 77th Street have key control entry. A lobby attendant governs access into the 455 Main Street Condominium. Residents of Stahl Apartments at 414 East 65th Street and 417, 419, 421 and 423 East 64th Street have key control access and building security personnel patrol the perimeter.

Outside contractors and vendors are also issued non-employee ID badges with expiration dates for authorized entry. During certain periods, visitors to the Medical College may be issued passes by NYP Security at public entrances to the Medical College. All personnel and students are requested to report any person not displaying a valid ID badge or applicable visitor pass to the Medical College Housing Department or to NYP Security.

Emergencies may necessitate a reassessment of security concerns at a particular location. Security surveys are conducted on areas that are identified as problematic. Administrators from the Dean's Office, Department of Facilities and Campus Services, the Housing Department and/or other concerned offices review these results. These surveys examine security issues such as landscaping, locks, alarms, lighting, and communications. There are security cameras covering external footage of campus buildings. Additionally, the Security Committee addresses all security considerations in maintaining campus and off-campus facilities that are identified during its monthly meetings.

Campus Law Enforcement

The Medical College and Graduate School of Medical Sciences are freestanding units of Cornell

University and do not maintain a separate campus police force. Special security services for residences and Medical College facilities are provided under contract with NYP Security. NYP Security officers who patrol Medical College residences and the portions of the Medical College annexed to NYP are trained to provide security enforcement and protection. The Medical College Housing Department and NYP Security Department have a working relationship with the local 19th Precinct of the New York City Police Department as well as other local law enforcement officials such as the Manhattan District Attorney's office. While NYP Security personnel do not have authority to arrest suspects or criminals, they are trained to assist law enforcement officials when called by members of the WCM community. Criminal incidents are referred to the NYPD. The Medical College also has a written memorandum of understanding between the Medical College and NYPD to report a violent felony or that a student is missing from the campus.

Community members, students, faculty, staff, and guests are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety related incidents to the NYPD and NYP Security Office in a timely manner. To report a crime or an emergency, first call 911, then call the NYP Security Office at extension 212-746-0911. You may also call the NYP Security Office to report a non-emergency security or public safety-related matter.

Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar (WCM-Q) is part of Cornell University and is located in Education City, Doha, Qatar. Crime and criminal incident/activity in Education City, Doha, Qatar are handled by Qatar Foundation Security. Information on campus crime statistics and security policies at WCM-Q is available at https://qatar-weill.cornell.edu/current-students/student-affairs/student-services/reports.

IV. Advisory Committee on Campus Security

As mandated by Article 129-A of NYS Education Law §6431 (Regulation of Conduct on Campus and Other College Property Used for Educational Purposes), the Medical College has an Advisory Committee on Campus Safety and Security. The Security Committee meets approximately once per month from September through June during the academic year. The Security Committee has representation from the faculty, administration, security, and students. The Security Committee's tasks include: preparing the Annual Security Report, assisting with compliance of obligations under the Clery Act and Articles 129 A & B of the NYS Education Law, identifying and addressing security concerns from students, faculty, or staff, addressing any other ongoing security concerns that have been raised, obtaining monthly reports from all constituencies related to security, participating in preparation of timely warning notices, and distributing security updates as needed. The Security Committee is proactive in addressing safety and security issues facing the Medical College community. The Campus Security committee could be reached at CampusSecurity@med.cornell.edu for general inquiries.

V. Programs to Encourage Crime Prevention and Security

The Medical College will, in a manner that is timely and that will aid in the prevention of crimes, inform the campus community of crimes, including hate crimes that are reported to institutional personnel, NYP Security, campus security authorities, or local police agencies that are considered by the institution to represent a threat to students and/or employees. The Housing Department maintains written records of incident reports affecting Medical College housing, which may be available for inspection upon request during regular business hours. Facilities and Campus Services and Risk Management also maintains written records of incidents affecting the campus for areas patrolled by NYP Security.

Information concerning campus security procedures and practices is included as part of student orientation sessions. Annual safety and security awareness reminders with relevant informational links are sent to the college employee and student community through broadcast email. Periodic updates as well as recurring or unusual security breaches are addressed at the Campus Security Committee meetings, which include student representatives. Security alerts are posted in affected areas and are distributed by broadcast e-mail. Additionally, a phone app (icon shown on page 12) and magnets with emergency contact information are made available to students and employees. These programs are designed to encourage faculty, staff, and students to observe security precautions for their own security, and the security of others. A common theme of all awareness and crime prevention programs is to encourage students and employees to be aware of their responsibility for their own security and the security of others.

The Medical College community is encouraged to promptly report crimes. If a crime occurs on or around campus, or in off-campus facilities, report it immediately to NYPD by calling 911 or contact NYP Security at 212-746-0911.

Do not attempt to stop a crime in progress or get involved in any way. If you are safe, stay where you are until NYP Security, or the NYPD arrive. If you are not safe, move to a safe location.

When you report the crime to NYP Security provide the following information:

- Type of crime
- Location of crime
- Description of person(s) involved (height, weight, sex, clothing)
- Type of weapons, if any, involved
- Your location and phone number
- Other helpful information

Safety Tips

- Do advise NYPD or NYP Security immediately of any suspicious person or circumstance on campus or in the residences.
- Do stay alert and aware of your surroundings while walking on and off campus.
- Do avoid distractions such as your phone while walking.
- Do keep only small sums of cash in your room or office with you.
- Do wear your ID badge at all times while on campus.

- Do participate in ITS' tag device program.
- Do use the WCMC Emergency App for emergency tools, updates, and information.
- Don't leave books, laptops, backpacks, or other personal items of value unattended anywhere on campus.
- Don't leave your unoccupied resident or office unlocked—and don't prop exterior doors open. Lock your door even if you will be gone only briefly.
- Don't lend your keys, your ID, or your credit cards to anyone, including a friend or roommate.
- Don't bring irreplaceable property or heirlooms to the campus.

Prevention and Awareness Education - Sexual Violence

Weill Cornell Medical College is also committed to providing sexual violence, domestic/intimate partner violence, and stalking prevention and awareness education to graduate/professional students, staff, and faculty in order to foster a positive, respectful, and safe climate for all members of our community.

All students who matriculated in 2025 were required to participate in an orientation program during their Fall Orientation that addressed the Violence Against Women Act, the Campus Save Act, Enough is Enough legislation and the requirements under Title IX to refrain from acts of sexual discrimination, harassment, and violence. The session outlined how to report such incidents to the appropriate Title IX Coordinators, get help, and prevent recurrences. Important information about resources and support services were reviewed. Similar educational programs are being rolled out for all currently enrolled students. Important information about the Medical College resources, support services, policies and prevention messages are provided in the Student Handbook, electronically on the Student Affairs webpage, and at the student services offices.

Emergency Notification

Pursuant to the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, the Weill Cornell Medical College (WCM) provides notification to the WCM community in the form of Crime Alerts and Emergency Mass Notifications (voice, text, email) when a significant criminal incident occurs on campus or in an area surrounding campus that represents a continuing public safety threat.

Decisions to disseminate a communication will be decided on a case-by-case basis in light of all the facts surrounding the crime and the continuing danger to the campus community. The purpose of the notification is to aid in the prevention of similar crimes by alerting the community about the incident and providing information on what actions people can take to diminish their chances of being victimized.

Timely Warnings

In the event that a situation arises, which in the judgement of the WCM Administrator in Charge constitutes a serious or continuing threat to students, faculty, and staff or the greater institution community, a campus wide "timely warning" will be issued. The warning will be sent as a Crime Alert using the institution's broadcast email system. It will also be posted after the initial mailing on the WCM emergency web site https://emergency.weill.cornell.edu and emergency information hotline (212-746-WCMC).

These Crime Alerts contain a brief description of the incident; the date, time, and location of the incident; and precautions to take. They will not provide details of an incident as might be found in a press release or news article. The amount and type of information presented in the warning will vary depending on the circumstances of the crime. A warning that could jeopardize a criminal investigation will not be distributed. Significant criminal incidents that might elicit a timely warning include, but are not limited to, crimes of violence or patterns of property crimes. Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to the NYP Security (212-746-0911).

The broadcast email system is used on a daily basis. Malfunctions are quickly identified and resolved by the Information Technologies & Services department.

Emergency Mass Notifications

In the event that a situation arises, either on or off campus, that, in the professional judgment of a WCM Administrator in Charge or appointed Incident Manager, constitutes a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of the WCM community, an Emergency Mass Notification (EMN) is written and distributed to the WCM community using one or many of the campus EMN systems such as Weill Cornell Alert. The WCM Administrator in Charge or appointed Incident Manager would confirm significant emergencies and affected campus segment in partnership with representatives from the Emergency Management Committee, NYP Security, and other relevant college departments. An emergency mass notification would not be distributed only if it could compromise efforts to contain the emergency.

Notification will be sent via Weill Cornell Alert (WCA), which can send Voice, SMS (text) messaging, and/or Email to all students, faculty, and staff. All messages will contain a brief description of the incident and precautions to take. Following the immediate notification from the above systems, the WCM community is advised to go to a safe location and monitor 212-746-WCMC and https://emergency.weill.cornell.edu/ for additional information and instructions.

Comprehensive tests are conducted quarterly for the Weill Cornell Alert system. An analysis is completed immediately after the test. Any gaps requiring action are identified and remedied immediately. Additional testing may be required after fixes are completed. Documentation of the usage and tests are retained by the Environmental Health and Safety office. The tests completed for 2025 were successful.

Emergency App and Desktop Shortcut

All WCM supported student, faculty and staff smartphones and desktop computers are installed with the "WCMC Emergency App" (icon shown to right). The WCMC Emergency App provides direct access to the WCM campus emergency status, contacts, procedures and other information readily available on https://emergency.weill.cornell.edu website.

Weill Cornell Alert

Students, Faculty and Staff: All student, faculty and staff are entered into Weill Cornell Alert (WCA). Updates are sent from the medical college's Enterprise Directly daily. For more information, including enrollment verification and emergency contact updates, go to https://emergency.weill.cornell.edu. Additionally, individual's emergency contact information should be kept current and updated by logging into the Enterprise Directory at https://directory.weill.cornell.edu/.

Crime Prevention Tips

WCM also includes crime prevention tips in the student orientations and Security and Safety communication reminders. Some of the tips include:

- Keep yourself, your residence, your office, and your car safe by incorporating safe behavior in your daily routine.
- When you leave your room or office, even for a moment, always keep your doors and windows locked.
- Never leave your purse, wallet, backpack, laptop, or other property unattended, even for a moment.
- Be careful when people stop you for directions or money. Always reply from a distance; never get too close to the car or the person. If you feel uncomfortable about someone near you, head for a populated area and call the police or NYP Security.
- If you are out after dark, use only well-lit routes and travel in groups when possible. Although it seems courteous to open doors for others, especially persons carrying groceries or packages, do not open any doors for strangers.

IT Security

The ITS Security team is responsible for maintaining a secure computing environment at WCM.

ITS uses proactive and reactive technologies and best-practice processes to ensure a safe computing environment for all faculty, staff, students, and guests of WCM. Security and privacy compliance training provides instruction on how departments can best meet the requirements of state and/or federal regulations (e.g., HIPAA) that have an IT component to the regulation.

Your center-wide ID ("CWID") and user-maintained password are targets for criminals attempting to gain access to your personal information and Medical College resources. Be on the lookout for attempts to trick you into giving up your password.

Learn More About IT Security at: https://its.weill.cornell.edu/security-and-privacy.

VI. Campus Crime Statistics

Federal regulations require that the Medical College collect and publish statistics concerning the occurrence of certain violent crimes and arrests for liquor law, drug abuse and weapons violations. The definitions of reportable crimes under the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act can be found at: https://publicsafety.cornell.edu/clery/clery-crime-definitions/. Included in this report is a table showing incidence of violent crimes and other offenses at various campus and non-campus locations.

VII. Disclosures to Alleged Victims of Crimes of Violence or Sexual Offenses

The Medical College will, upon request, disclose in person or in writing to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the Medical College against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, the Medical College will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

VIII. Statement on Sexual Assault

Cornell University encourages compliance with institutional policies to prevent sexual assault, harassment, sexual abuse, rape, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual coercion, or other forms of sexual violence on campus and in the workplace, and with applicable procedures to follow when a sex offense occurs. Cornell University Policy 6.4, Prohibited Bias, Discrimination, Harassment and Sexual and Related Misconduct prohibits all members of the university community from engaging in sexual misconduct, sexual assault/violence. The Medical College is committed to providing a safe, inclusive, and respectful learning, living, and working environment. To this end, the Medical College has Procedures for Resolution of Reports Against Employees Under Cornell University Policy 6.4, and Procedures for Resolution of Reports Against Students Under Cornell University Policy 6.4 for addressing complaints of discrimination, sexual misconduct and sexual assault/violence. The Medical

College will not tolerate sexual and related misconduct.

Sexual Assault is (1) sexual intercourse or (2) sexual contact (3) without affirmative consent.

(1) ***Sexual intercourse*** means any penetration, however slight, with any object or body part, as follows: (a) penetration of the vulva by a penis, object, tongue, or finger; (b) anal penetration by a penis, object, tongue, or finger; and (c) any contact, no matter how slight, between the mouth of one person and the genitalia of another person.

(2) ***Sexual contact*** means intentional sexual touching, however slight, with any object or body part, whether directly or through clothing, as follows: (a) intentional touching of the lips, breasts, buttocks, groin, genitals, inner thigh, or anus or intentionally touching another with any of these body parts; (b) making another touch anyone or themselves with or on any of these body parts; and (c) intentional touching of another's body part for the purpose of sexual gratification, arousal, humiliation, or degradation.

(3) ***Affirmative consent*** is a knowing, voluntary, and mutual decision among all participants to engage in sexual activity. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create clear permission regarding willingness to engage in the sexual activity. Silence or lack of resistance, in and of itself, does not demonstrate consent. The definition of consent does not vary based upon a participant's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.

Domestic and Dating Violence is any intentional act or threatened act of violence against the complainant committed by (1) a current or former spouse or intimate partner; (2) a person with whom the complainant shares a child; (3) a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the complainant; or (4) anyone who is protected from the respondent's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of New York. Domestic and dating violence also includes behavior that seeks to establish power and control over the complainant by causing the complainant to fear violence to themselves or another person. Domestic and dating violence may take the form of harassment, property damage, intimidation, and violence or a threat of violence to oneself (i.e., the respondent) or a third party. It may involve one act or an ongoing pattern of behavior.

Stalking is engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (a) fear for their safety or the safety of others (b) or suffer substantial emotional distress.

Sexual Violence is sexual contact perpetrated against an individual's will, without valid consent, or when an individual is incapable of giving consent. Examples of sexual violence include sexual assault, dating violence, or domestic violence.

New York State Law

"Sexual offenses," "family offenses," and "stalking" are crimes in New York State. New York State ("NYS") does not specifically define sexual assault. However, sexual offenses (including rape and sexual abuse) are criminal offenses under NYS law. Under NYS penal code, lack of consent to a sex act

result from (a) forcible compulsion, (b) incapacity to consent, (c) no express or implied acquiescence, where the offense charged is sexual abuse or forcible touching, or (d) clear expression of non-consent, where the offense charged is rape. NYS law states that a person is incapable of giving consent when he or she is (a) under the age of 17, (b) mentally disabled, (c) mentally incapacitated, (d) physically helpless, or (e) committed to the care of the state. NYS does not specifically define domestic violence or dating violence. However, in NYS, "family offenses" are certain violations of the penal code, including, but not limited to harassment, sexual abuse, stalking, and menacing, committed by a family member or intimate partner that have created a substantial risk of physical or emotional harm to a person or a person's child. Under NYS penal code, stalking is an intentional course of conduct directed at a specific person who causes harm to the mental or emotional distress of that person, fear for their health, safety or property, or the health, safety or property of their family or acquaintances, or fear that their employment, business, or career is threatened.

Reporting an Incident

If you are a victim of sexual assault at this institution, your first priority should be to get to a place of safety. You should then obtain necessary medical treatment at a local hospital or NYP. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. Evidence can be collected and stored by a hospital without filing a police report. If you wish to report a sexual assault, you can contact the NYPD directly by calling 911. You can also obtain assistance with reporting to law enforcement from hospital personnel. If an individual is considering criminal action related to an assault, they are advised to seek medical care at a hospital as soon as possible. Bathing, showering, douching, or even changing clothes is not advised, as it may lead to inadvertently removing evidence.

For all crimes (not just those involving physical assault), complainants are advised to keep evidence such as emails, texts, voicemails, letters, notes, etc. They are advised to photograph anything that the accused damages and any injuries they cause. Victims are also encouraged to ask witnesses to document what they see. Every piece of information could help make the decision whether to move forward with a criminal action and may be helpful in obtaining an order of protection.

You have the right to make a report to NYP Security, NYPD, local law enforcement and/or state police or choose not to report. You also have the right to report the incident to WCM, to be protected by WCM from retaliation for reporting an incident, and to receive assistance and resources from WCM. If you report an incident, you may choose whether to file a complaint.

It is also strongly recommended that an assault be reported to the Medical College Student Health Service or The Office of Civil Rights and Investigations. All reports will be taken seriously. Procedures for reporting incidents of sexual misconduct, harassment, and violence can be found at: https://medicaleducation.weill.cornell.edu/student-resources/sexual-misconduct-campus-security
Anyone who believes that they have been affected by sexual misconduct, sexual assault/violence, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking may report the matter to the Title IX coordinator: Shaunesha Crawford, shc4038@med.cornell.edu, 917-623-4280. The Title IX Coordinator can assist you in

notifying or filing a complaint with local law enforcement if you choose to do so. In New York, Family Courts, Criminal Courts, and Supreme Courts can issue orders of protection. The Title IX Coordinator and NYP Security can assist you in filing a criminal complaint and obtaining and enforcing a court order of protection. The Medical College will comply with and enforce an order of protection, or similar lawful order issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

The Title IX Coordinator will provide information on resources for assistance and options to address concerns, including filing a complaint under applicable WCM policy and addressing your needs for safety, counseling, housing, and educational accommodations even if you are unsure about whether to file a complaint. Those options will vary depending on the nature of the complaint, whether the complainant is a student, faculty, or staff member, whether the complainant wishes to proceed informally or formally, and the wishes of the complainant regarding confidentiality. The Medical College strongly supports a complainant's interest in confidentiality in cases involving sexual misconduct and will make every attempt to honor a complainant's request for confidentiality if doing so does not impact the Medical College's ability to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all students, including the complainant. The Medical College will provide immediate supportive measures to stop prohibited conduct or prevent such conduct from reoccurring. These measures may include no-contact orders, security escorts, change of housing or place of employment or schedule, change of class schedule, change of supervision, temporary suspension (where there is a formal complaint), information about visa/immigration related issues, or otherwise.

The sooner a complaint is filed the more likely all information and evidence about the circumstances and facts around the allegations can be obtained. All who may be involved in a complaint are warned against retaliation during the investigation. The Medical College will not accept or tolerate retaliation. The Title IX Coordinator's primary responsibility is to process prohibited sexual misconduct complaints. If you so request, the Medical College will promptly initiate a formal complaint process under Cornell University Policy 6.4. The formal complaint procedure is comprised of an investigation, a hearing (or review), and an appeal and are set forth in WCM's Procedures for Resolution of Reports Against Students Under Cornell University Policy 6.4 where a student is accused and WCM's Procedures for Resolution of Reports Against Employees Under Cornell University Policy 6.4 where a faculty or a staff member is accused.

The Medical College's response to sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, or stalking, will be prompt, fair, and impartial from the initial response to the final resolution of a formal complaint. Appropriately trained individuals will conduct sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, and stalking proceedings. The standard of evidence under Cornell University Policy 6.4 is a preponderance of the evidence (i.e., it is more likely than not that the conduct has occurred).

Once the matter is referred to a trained Civil Rights Investigator, the investigator will keep the parties informed on the investigation's progress, as appropriate. The Civil Rights & Title IX Investigator will gather information from the parties and other individuals who have relevant information, and gather relevant available evidentiary materials, including physical evidence, documents, communications

between the parties, and other electronic records and media as appropriate. The parties will be interviewed separately and will not appear in the same room during the investigation. Complainants and respondents are entitled to have an advisor present during the investigation, however, but the advisors may not respond to questions or otherwise interfere with the proceedings. All individuals involved in the investigation will be treated with sensitivity and respect and the investigation will be completed as expeditiously as possible.

Findings of responsibility and determinations for formal complaints filed for sexual assault, domestic and dating violence, stalking, and sexual violence are made through a hearing process. A Hearing Panel will be trained in the adjudication of these sexual misconduct claims.

The Hearing Panel will conduct a hearing and apply a preponderance of the evidence standard in making their determinations. The Hearing Panel may issue a written decision that Cornell University Policy 6.4 has been violated or nor violated. To find the accused ("Respondent") responsible for the prohibited conduct, a majority of the Hearing Panel must be satisfied, based upon the hearing record, that it is more likely than not that the respondent committed all of the elements of the alleged prohibited conduct. The Hearing Panel's decision will be issued simultaneously to the complainant and the respondent. Disciplinary sanctions may be imposed if the Hearing Panel determines that a violation of Cornell University Policy 6.4 has occurred, including warning/reprimand, disciplinary probation or suspension, dismissal, removal from housing, change of academic schedule and restricting access to Medical College facilities.

Both parties may appeal the Hearing Panel's decision, recommended sanctions, or remedial measures (or lack thereof) within ten (10) business days of the decision. The appeal is not a new fact-finding process. It is a written appeal on the record only and will be decided by an Appeals Panel consisting of three (3) members. Members of the Hearing Panel will not serve on the Appeals Panel. If there is no appeal, or at the conclusion of the appeal, the Panel's determination becomes final and will not be subject to further appeal.

Representatives of the Human Resources Department (**646-962-3734**), Student Affairs and Student Life (**646-962-4940 for medical students and 212-821-0627 for graduate students**), and NYP Security Department (**212-746-0911**) are also available to provide assistance and/or referrals to professionals in dealing with important issues such as preserving evidence for the proof of a criminal offense and reporting the alleged offense. Information can also be provided concerning a student's option to notify proper law enforcement authorities. Institutional personnel will assist a student in handling notification to such authorities if requested. The choice of whether or not to file a complaint under Medical College procedures or report to law enforcement is yours.

Prohibited Staff/Faculty Conduct Under Policy 6.4

Where the accused is a staff or faculty member, the applicable procedures are outlined in the WCM Procedures for Resolution of Reports Against Employees Under Cornell University Policy 6.4. Cornell

University Policy 6.4 prohibits staff and faculty from engaging in prohibited discrimination and harassment, including sexual violence, and retaliation.

IX. Resources for Victims

The college through its Office of Civil Rights and Investigations or Human Resources Department will provide students and employees in writing about options for available assistance and resources. Victims of sexual offenses and assault may also obtain assistance through the Victim Intervention Program (VIP), at New York Presbyterian Hospital, which provides crimes victims (age 12 and older) with crisis intervention services. The NYS Office of Victim Services provides claims assistance, help navigating the criminal justice system, advocacy and information and referral. Short term counseling services as well as follow-up telephone counseling services are provided by licensed professional social workers as well as Employee Assistance Program Consortium. In the hospital Emergency Department, free twenty-four-hour services to survivors of rape and sexual assault is available. Sexual Assault Forensic examiners provide compassionate care to adult and adolescent survivors of rape and sexual assault by obtaining medical histories, collecting forensic evidence, and offering preventative medications. Trained volunteer advocates are also available in the Emergency Department to provide support, crisis-counseling, advocacy, and information. The VIP program can be reached at (**212-746-9414**). Emergency care is available at the NYP Emergency Department (**212-746-5050**). Cornell's Victim Advocacy Program is available at (**607-255-1212**).

In addition to the VIP program, the Medical College Student Health Service (**646-962-6942**) and Student Mental Health Service (**212-746-3703**) can provide assistance to students who are victims of sex offenses as well as information concerning off-campus services that may also be available.

The Medical College will change a victim's academic or living situation after an alleged sexual offense if requested by a student and reasonably available. Disciplinary action in the case of an alleged sexual misconduct/offense may be available under various policies and procedures including the Medical College's Procedures for the Resolution of Complaints (Against Students and/or Employees) Under Cornell University Policy 6.4, student code of conduct, and the employee and academic grievance procedures. The complainant and the respondent will each be permitted the same opportunities to have others present during a disciplinary proceeding. Additionally, both the complainant and the respondent will be informed of any outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding involving a sexual misconduct/offense. **Privacy and Confidentiality**: All Medical College offices and employees, including the Title IX Coordinator, will maintain privacy to the greatest extent possible. The Title IX Coordinator will maintain as private any accommodations or supportive measures provided to the parties. The Title IX Coordinator may disclose to an appropriate Medical College official only information that is necessary to provide the accommodations or supportive measures in a timely manner. The Medical College recognizes that there are legal mandates that govern disclosure and afford participants certain rights to disclose information related to matters under Cornell University Policy 6.4. We encourage

parties not to reveal any information they learn in the course of their participation in processes set forth in the procedures, other than for the purpose of consulting with advisors and attorneys, and incidental to seeking support and advice from family, clergy, health professionals and others playing a similar role. Parties may choose whether to disclose or discuss with others the outcome of a Cornell University Policy 6.4 complaint. The college will complete publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without inclusion of personally identifying information about the victim.

In accordance with the "Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act" of 2000, which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the Jeanne *Clery Act* and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, the Medical College is providing a link to the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Sex Offender Registry. This Act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice to each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries a vocation, or is a student. In New York State, convicted sex offenders must register with the Sex Offender Registry maintained by the Department of State Division of Criminal Justice. The state makes this information available at www.criminaljustice.ny.gov. Additional information about the Sex Offender Registry may be obtained by visiting: http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/SomsSUBDirectory/search_index.jsp.

X. Reporting on Bias and Hate Related Crimes

A hate crime is defined by NYS Penal Law Section 485, as any designated criminal offense or attempted criminal offense in which the perpetrator intentionally selects the person against whom the offense is committed or intended to be committed in whole or in substantial part because of the belief or perception regarding the race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability, or sexual orientation of a person, regardless of whether the belief or perception is correct. A bias incident/action – as defined by Cornell University Policy 6.4: Prohibited Bias, Discrimination, Harassment, and Sexual and Related Misconduct – is an action taken against a person or group of individuals that one could reasonably and prudently conclude is motivated, in whole or in part, by the perpetrator's bias or attitude against an individual victim or group based on perceived or actual personal characteristics, such as their age, color, race, creed, religion, religious practice, ancestry or ethnicity, gender, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, disability, immigration of citizenship status, socioeconomic status, height, weight, veteran status, marital status, national origin or other protected category. Campus Security Advisory Committee reviews bias related incidents and makes recommendations as necessary for remediation and corrective action.

Bias-related behavior includes any action that discriminates against, ridicules, humiliates, or otherwise creates a hostile environment for an individual (female or male), or group protected under this law or this policy.

Penalties for Hate/Bias-Related Crime

Penalties for bias-related crimes are very serious and range from fines to imprisonment for lengthy periods, depending on the nature of the underlying criminal offense, the use of violence or previous convictions of the offender. Hate/bias crime incidents that rise to a felony level are reported to the district attorney. Non-felony hate/bias crime incidents may be adjudicated through the Standards of Conduct stated in the Student Handbook. Sanctions imposed by the College may include suspension, expulsion or other measures depending on the severity of the crime.

Reporting a Hate/Bias-Related Crime

An individual who believes that they have been a target of a hate/bias-related crime is encouraged to immediately report an incident to the NYPD, NYP Security, the Assistant Dean for Students Affairs, or to the Senior Associate Dean for Education, or the Executive Director, Office of Civil Rights and Investigations. The incident will be reviewed and investigated, and a determination will be made as to how the allegation will be handled.

Availability of Counseling and Other Support Services

Counseling and personal support is available to victims of hate/bias-related crime through Student Affairs Office at 110 Olin Hall, the Weill Cornell Student Mental Health Program atstudentmentalhealth@med.cornell.edu, the Weill Cornell Employee Assistance Program Consortium at **212-461-1769**, or the NYP/WCM Victim Intervention Program at 525 East 68th Street. Another resource is the Victims Assistance Center located at 100 Centre Street, Room 231. The Center is open Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., and Saturdays and Sundays, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The staff can be reached at **212-335-9040**.

XI. Missing Person Procedures

Cornell University provides the campus community members with the opportunity to confidentially provide emergency contact information of the person who should be notified in the event that member is officially reported as missing. Only authorized campus officials and law enforcement officers in furtherance of a missing person investigation may have access to this information.

NYP Security (212-746-0911) and either the Dean of Students for each of the Medical College and the Graduate School must be notified immediately if a student is reported missing. They will accept any report, including a telephone report, of a missing Cornell student.

If NYP Security and the Deans of Student Affairs of the appropriate school determine that a student for whom a missing person report has been filed has been missing for more than 24 hours, then within the next 24 hours the department will:

- Notify the individual identified by the student to be contacted in such circumstances.
- If the student is under 18 years old, notify a parent or guardian provided one has been identified.
- Notify appropriate local law enforcement officials.

Nothing herein precludes implementing these procedures in less than 24 hours if the circumstances so warrant.

XII. Hazing

Hazing encompasses a range of practices and can take many forms but often involves physical risks or mental distress through humiliating, intimidating, or demeaning treatment of individuals joining or continuing membership in a group, team, or organization. The impact of hazing on individuals can be severe, long-lasting, and even fatal.

Definitions
The University defines hazing as follows:

Hazing is any act that, as an explicit or implicit condition of recruitment, admission, or initiation into, affiliation with, or new or continued membership status within a group, team, organization, living group, or academic group or cohort, does one or more of the following:

1. Causes, encourages, or compels another person to engage in any activity that could reasonably be perceived as likely to create a risk of mental, physical, or emotional distress or harm; examples include but are not limited to:
   - Undertake acts of servitude or menial tasks;
   - Undergo undue financial expenditures;
   - Engage in acts relevant to those of the group (for example practice or training activities), but in a manner that a reasonable person would consider excessive or dangerous;
   - Abuse, humiliate, degrade, or taunt another person or persons.

2. Involves any of the following:
   - Consumption of alcohol or drugs;
   - Consumption of unpalatable substances, or palatable substances to excess;
   - Damage to or theft of property, or any other illegal act;
   - Violation of any University policy.

3. Subjects any other person (including an existing member or cohort of existing members of the group) to any of the above activities.

Hazing can occur on or off campus, and in person or in virtual settings. The individual subjected to hazing does not need to regard or identify the act as hazing. The fact that an individual does not object to and/or appears willing to participate in the activity, does not signify the conduct is not hazing.

New York State hazing definitions are described in detail below.

According to New York State Penal Law:
120.16: Hazing in the first degree | Hazing in the first degree is a class A misdemeanor.
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.

120.17: Hazing in the second degree | Hazing in the second degree is a violation.
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.

Education and Prevention

Explore this list of special resources for group leaders, parents and families, and anyone seeking to examine hazing within student groups and organizations. Discover effective strategies to prevent or interrupt hazing and learn about real-life hazing stories.

The websites listed on this page provide additional resources and information that may be helpful to the Weill Cornell community.

- Cornell University Hazing Website
- Hazingprevention.org is a leading national organization dedicated to providing current information related to hazing and hazing prevention to individuals and organizations. Resources offered on their website include, information about what you can do, links to videos, personal stories, newsletters, and National Hazing Prevention Week initiatives.
- StopHazing.org provides accurate, up-to-date hazing information for students, parents, and educators and a list of hazing laws by state. It includes informative articles on hazing in various contexts, including high schools, the military, athletic teams, and fraternities and sororities. The website also provides information about the National Study of Student Hazing and the Hazing Prevention Consortium, a multi-year research-to-practice initiative led by StopHazing to build an evidence base for hazing prevention on college campuses in the U.S. and beyond.
- Inside Hazing: Understanding Hazardous Hazing provides practical information on all aspects of hazing as well as the theoretical perspective of Susan Lipkins, PhD, author of "Preventing Hazing: How Parents, Teachers, and Coaches Can Stop the Violence, Harassment, and Humiliation."

Reporting Options

Individuals who have been hazed have the right to make a report to the University and/or to local or state law enforcement. If a member of the Weill Cornell community has been hazed, has witnessed hazing, or suspects someone they know has been hazed, confidential and anonymous reports can be made to the University online, in-person, or by phone, they are encouraged to:

- Submit an anonymous or confidential online report through the Weill Cornell Medicine

Hazing site or by going directly to cornell.guardianconduct.com/incident-reporting and select 'hazing' as the report type.

- Contacting a University staff member:
  - Weill Cornell Medicine Dean of Student Affairs:
    Medical Students: Keith LaScalea M.D. | 646-962-4940
    Graduate Students: Judith Cukor M.D. | 212-821-0627
  - Weill Cornell Medicine Student Ombudsperson:
    Henry Murray, M.D., 212-746-6330 | hwmurray@med.cornell.edu
  - NYP Security Command Center: 212-746-0911
  - Weill Cornell Medicine Office of Civil Right and Investigations: Report an Incident

Weill Cornell's ability to investigate reports and enforce the university policy depends on the accuracy and specificity of the information provided. You are encouraged to provide as much specific detail as possible so that appropriate action can be taken to address the reported behavior.

Resources for People Who Have Been Hazed
Individuals who have experienced hazing deserve support.

Members of the Weill Cornell community may seek assistance from:

- Student Health Services (medical and mental health care for students): 646-962-6942
- Student Mental Health Program: 212-746-3703, studentmentalhealth@med.cornell.edu
- Employee Assistance Program: 212-461-1769, EAPC@med.cornell.edu

Supportive Measures: Regardless of whether the student conduct process is initiated, the university offers a range of resources, support services, and measures to protect the safety and well-being of the reporter(s) or complainant(s), the respondent(s), and the community and to promote an accessible educational environment.

After receiving a report or pending resolution of a formal complaint, University offices can assist in establishing appropriate and reasonably available supportive measures, which are non-disciplinary and non-punitive. Supportive measures include assistance in changes to academic, living, transportation and working situations, no-contact orders, security escorts, facilitated agreements to delete consensually obtained sensitive images, or restrictive orders.

XIII. Crime Statistics and Incident Data 2023-2025

Federal regulations require that the Medical College collect and publish statistics covering the last three calendar years for incidents occurring on- and off-campus and at contiguous, neighboring and public locations of violent crimes (homicide, sex offenses, robbery, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, etc.) and hate crimes; and of arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for liquor, drug and weapons law violations.

Sources and Explanation of Statistical Table

The following provides overall totals by crime or incident for the calendar years 2023-2025 for on-campus locations including the Medical College Residential and Non-Residential (Medical Center) Buildings and non-campus properties.

The crime statistics contained in this report are collected from a number of sources and include: (1) crimes reported directly to WCM by way of NYP Security, regardless of whether there has been a criminal adjudication of the matter; (2) crimes provided by local law enforcement with jurisdiction over the college's Clery geography; and (3) incidents reported to campus security authorities (university staff members with significant responsibility for student and campus affairs, including disciplinary matters), regardless of whether the incident has been investigated.

The following locations comprise On-Campus, On-Campus (Residential), and Non-Campus Buildings.:

On-Campus (Non-Residential)

A-E, LC	A, B, C, D, LC, E Buildings	1300 York Avenue
GR	Griffis Faculty Club	1300 York Avenue
S/SI	S Building & Imaging Center	515 East 71st Street 516 East 72nd Street
WH	Whitney Pavilion	1300 York Avenue
Y	Weill Greenberg Center	1305 York Avenue
BRB	Belfer Research	413 East 69th Street
ME	Midtown Education PA Program	570 Lexington Avenue

On-Campus (Residential)

LH	Lasdon House	420 East 70th Street
OH	Olin Hall	445 East 69th Street

Non-Campus Buildings

FP	PO and Central Administration	575 Lexington Avenue
PE	Student Health Services	230 East 69th Street
RR	Feil Research	407 East 61st Street
MSK	MSKCC Research	Zuckerman Bldg.
RI	Roosevelt Island Residence	465 Main Street Roosevelt Island
ST	Southtown Residence	455 Main Street Roosevelt Island
RU	Rockefeller University	1230 York Ave
MSK	MSKCC Housing	306-318 E 66th Street 303 E 71st Street 504 E 81st Street
Stahl	Stahl Apartments	414 East 65th Street 417,419,421 & 423 East 64th Street
442-444	442-444 Apartments	442-444 East 77th Street
SR	Feil Weill Residence Hall	1393 York Avenue

WCM obtains crime data for non-campus locations and public property from building management offices and the NYPD. Prior to the published date of this security report, formal requests for data were made to NYP Security, campus security authorities, the NYPD citywide Legal Bureau, and the Roosevelt Island Public Safety Department. At the time of completing this report, an acknowledgement receipt letter was received by the NYPD Legal Bureau for the CY2025 crime statistics

request, however there had not yet been a response with crime data or stats. Additionally, despite the requests specifically identifying the WCM addresses and associated clery geography, the NYPD response for CY2024 crime statistics and Roosevelt Island Public Safety Department for CY2025 were only provided as full sector or precinct wide data.

Referrals for Disciplinary Action:

Data regarding referrals for disciplinary action arising from violations of drug, liquor and weapons laws by Medical College employees and Medical College and Graduate School students were collected from applicable institutional offices.

Weill Cornell Medicine

Campus Security Report: On-Campus, Non-Campus, and Public Property

Reported in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act for calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025.

	On-Campus: w/ On Campus Residence Halls			On-Campus Residence Halls			Non-Campus Total[1]			Public Property		
CRIME CLASSIFICATION	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery[3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3[4]	0	1
Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arrests												
➢ Weapons Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
➢ Drug Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
➢ Alcohol Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals for University Disciplinary Action												
➢ Weapons Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
➢ Drug Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
➢ Alcohol Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	1[2]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses												
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stop Campus Hazing Act Offense												
Hazing[5]	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
***There were no unfounded crimes for the years 2023-2025.												

[1] Global overseas sites are being reported separately at https://qatar-weill.cornell.edu/current-students/student-affairs/student-handbook.

[2] Hate Crimes 2023: One (1) on campus intimidation characterized by race.

[3] Robbery is the taking of anything of value from the care, custody, or control of another person by force or threat of force. Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.
[4]An NYPD FOIL request showed two (2) robberies affiliated with the 570 Lexington Avenue and one (1) with the 465 Main Street, Roosevelt Island addresses with no additional information or specifics. Out of an abundance of caution we included them within this report.
[5] Effective January 1, 2025 the Stop Campus Hazing Act required institutions of higher education to begin collecting reports of hazing.

Definitions of all reportable offenses and Clery Act geography can be found at https://publicsafety.cornell.edu/clery/clery-crime-definitions/.

XIV. Policy on the Use of Drugs and Alcohol

Overview

The Use of Drugs and Alcohol policy outlines Weill Cornell Medical College's policy concerning the use of drugs and alcohol. The Medical College and members of the institution, including faculty, staff, students, and volunteers are subject to federal, state, and local laws regarding the use of alcohol and controlled substances (illicit drugs). These laws prohibit the illegal possession, use, and distribution of alcohol and controlled substances, as explained further below. They also impose certain obligations on institutions that received public support, like the Medical College. This policy is intended to ensure the Medical College's compliance with applicable laws concerning alcohol and controlled substances and to foster a safe, healthy, and collegial environment.

Purpose of the Policy, and to Whom It Applies

This policy applies to all Weill Cornell Medicine Workforce Members and Students, as defined in this policy.

The Medical College recognizes and complies with federal, state, and local laws to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs by all workforce members and students on the Medical College's premises and as part of any of its activities and events. All employees, students, volunteers, and visitors must adhere to this policy. The Medical College recognizes that substance abuse is detrimental to an individual's health and may jeopardize an individual's health and safety.

General Guidelines

- The deans of the graduate and medical schools have the responsibility of enforcing and implementing this policy within each school. Department chairs, department heads, Chief Administrative Officers (CAO), and Department Administrators (DAs) have the responsibility of enforcing and implementing this policy with regard to employees.
- The policy sets forth requirements and regulations regarding the possession, consumption, use, and distribution of alcohol beverages and illegal controlled substances.
- The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance by any member of the Weill Cornell Medical College community, including employees, faculty members, students, volunteers, and visitors, is prohibited at all workplaces and facilities of the Medical College (including residences), and at all of its activities and events.

- The Medical College will not condone criminal conduct on its premises or at its activities or events and will take appropriate action whenever such conduct is discovered to enforce this policy and laws on drug and alcohol use.
- Violators of federal and state laws may also be referred to authorities for possible prosecution.

Federal law requires the Medical College, as a federal grant recipient and contractor, to certify that it will provide a drug-free workplace by, among other actions, publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violations of the prohibition, and by requiring that each person engaged in a federal grant or contract (including personnel and consultants) be given a copy of such a statement.

- Every employee of Weill Cornell Medical College who is engaged in work funded in whole or part by a federal grant, such as a grant by the National Institutes of Health ("NIH") to fund research activities, must abide by this policy and should obtain a copy of this policy from Human Resources.

While certain provisions of laws concerning the use of alcohol and controlled substances are summarized in this policy, it is the responsibility of each member of the Medical College's community to familiarize themselves with laws on drug use and alcohol abuse and ensure compliance with the law.

- Appropriate action including suspension, termination, and/or dismissal will be taken for actions that violate this policy or laws concerning drugs and alcohol.
- Notably, because there are professionalism requirements outlined in the student handbooks, repeated occurrences of violation of this policy will warrant conduct review under the appropriate student standards of conduct procedures.
- Students, faculty and staff are expected to adhere to principles of professional and personal responsibility. Informed choices must be made around alcohol and drug use, and students, faculty and staff must educate themselves about the health risks, social and psychological consequences of excessive drinking and drug use.

Health Risks of Alcohol Abuse and Drug Use

Alcohol abuse and the use of illegal drugs and substances do not only implicate criminal laws. They also pose a threat to health and safety of the user or abuser and others. The following list illustrates some of the potential health risks:

- *Opiates (heroin, morphine, etc.):* Impaired driving, drowsiness, sedation, dizziness, increased heart rate, blood pressure, tremors, seizures, and in high doses possible death. The use of opiates during pregnancy can harm the developing fetus and cause a higher risk of premature birth, miscarriage, stillbirth, intellectual disability, impaired coordination, infection, and severe infant

withdrawal symptoms.

- *Stimulants (cocaine, methamphetamine or meth, etc.):* Cocaine and its derivative Crack are addictive drugs of abuse. S t i m u l a n t s c a u s e increased pulse rate, blood pressure, and body temperature; insomnia; agitation; convulsion, and in high doses possible death. The use of stimulants during pregnancy can cause damage to the developing fetus, including abnormalities of the brain, eyes, palate, heart, urogenital organs, and liver.
- *Marijuana/Cannabis:* Disorientated behavior, fatigue, paranoia, possible psychosis. The effects of marijuana use in pregnancy are not fully known. Animal studies suggest a higher risk for miscarriage, premature birth, lower weight, and birth defects.
- *Club Drugs:* (Ecstasy, Rohypnol, GHB and Ketamine): Drugs used in nightclubs, bars, and party scenes that seemingly increases stamina and gives intoxicating highs. Critical parts of the brain from use of these drugs change and in high doses most of these drugs cause a sharp increase in body temperature, leading to muscle breakdown and kidney and cardiovascular system failure.
- *Depressants:* Common names: blues (amobarbital); yellow jackets (pentobarbital); purple hearts (phenobarbital); reds (secobarbital); rainbows (secobarbital-amobarbital combinations), and Central Nervous System depressants can be divided into two groups: baribituates (identified above) and benzodiazepines (such as such as diazepam (Valium), chlordiazepoxide HCl (Librium), alprazolam (Xanax), triazolam (Halcion), and estazolam (ProSom)). The short-term effects of these drugs are depressed central nervous system, with impaired coordination, impaired judgment and short-term memory, impaired driving, reduced anxiety, and lethargy. These drugs can control seizures, and high doses can cause irregular breathing, impaired reflexes, coma, and death. The long-term effects include disturbed sleep, chronic fatigue, anxiety, restlessness, depression, slower reflexes, impaired coordination, reduced sex drive, impotence, menstrual irregularities, hostility, mood swings and cross-tolerance to other depressants. The effects when used during pregnancy can harm the developing fetus causing physical dependence at birth, possible birth defects, such as cleft lip and palate, growth deficiencies, and heart defects. Importantly, these drugs can cause both physical and psychological dependency.
- *Alcohol:* The short-term effects of alcohol use may include impeded attention and memory; impaired judgment, vision, and other senses and coordination; irregular or poor sleep; and impaired driving, and in high doses alcohol use can result in unconsciousness and possible death. The long-term effects of heavy alcohol use may include damage to the liver, heart, and pancreas; irritation of the gastrointestinal system; high blood pressure; oral cancer or other cancers; malnutrition and nutritional deficiencies; and a lowered resistance to disease. Pregnant women who drink alcohol during pregnancy risk giving birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome (permanent organ damage, intellectual disability, heart defects, behavioral problems, facial and/or limb irregularities, etc.).

While it is difficult to predict for any one individual how many drinks are too much after two, three, or four drinks and with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.05 to 0.08 percent, a person's senses and judgment can become impaired. This impairment may affect their coordination, balance, and reaction

time. BAC is determined by four factors:

1. Quantity of alcohol consumed
2. Body weight
3. How quickly alcoholic drinks are consumed
4. Food eaten

There is just as much alcohol in an average beer as there is in the average drink of whiskey or wine.

- *1.5 ounces of 86 proof liquor = 12 ounces of beer = 5 ounces of wine (12%)*

Legal Sanctions - Possession and Use of Alcohol and Illegal Drugs

The Medical College prohibits the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages by those under the age of 21. New York State Law and this Medical College policy prohibit the sale, giving and serving of alcoholic beverages to any person under the age of 21. Under the Medical College policy, this prohibition also extends to guests of persons under the age of 21, even if the guest is over the age of 21, or to anyone who is visibly intoxicated. Alcohol may be purchased, possessed, or consumed only by individuals who have attained the age of 21.

It is illegal, and prohibited by the Medical College, for any physician, physician's assistant, nurse practitioner or other healthcare provider to practice medicine when impaired by alcohol or drugs, or for any physician, physician's assistant, nurse practitioner or other healthcare provider practicing medicine to be a habitual alcohol abuser or drug abuser.

It is illegal, and prohibited by the Medical College, for an individual to manufacture, possess, use, dispense, sell, or distribute controlled substances or other illegal drugs (as defined by state and federal law).

A federal statute and federal regulations explain what drugs are considered "controlled substances." "Controlled substances" includes, among other things, opiates such as heroin and fentanyl, hallucinogens, cocaine, barbituric acid, anabolic steroids, and narcotic drugs.

Although personal marijuana use is now permitted under New York State law for both medical and recreational uses, and federal policies or practices may make it unlikely that the possession of marijuana for personal use in states where it is legal will be prosecuted under federal law, the possession or distribution of marijuana remains illegal under federal law and there are no exceptions for medical or recreational use. The use or possession of marijuana is prohibited on the Medical College's premises.

Student consumption of alcoholic beverages in common areas on Medical College campus is prohibited (lounges, lobbies, classrooms, laboratories, etc.) regardless of age, except in the context of an approved or Medical College-sponsored events or in locations where alcohol possession and use is specifically permitted.

False Identification

It is illegal, and prohibited by the Medical College, for an individual to present any identification or evidence of age that is false, fraudulent, or not actually his or her own, for any purpose including that of obtaining or attempting to obtain an alcoholic beverage or controlled substance. Also prohibited is the presentation of such evidence for the purposes of being served an alcoholic beverage on campus or at any other Medical College event.

Definitions

Student: An individual actively enrolled in courses at WCM, and/or any individual who maintains an active status and is registered with a program or course for whom the institution retains educational records.

Workforce Members: Specific to this policy, Workforce Members is defined as Faculty; Staff; Volunteers; Trainees (Postdocs and Fellows); others whose conduct in the performance of work for WCM, is under its direction and control, regardless of whether or not they are paid by WCM.

Use of Alcohol at Events

Weill Cornell Medical College expects those who plan to use alcohol as part of their activities will do so responsibly and lawfully. While there are separate guidelines for Students and Employees (including Faculty), there are also events where both groups are present. In such mixed settings, the rules governing [students] shall apply to all those present.

Griffis Faculty Club is the exclusive catering provider for all campus events where alcohol will be served. Where food at a campus event is not exclusively catered by Griffis Faculty Club and alcohol will be served, a bartender from Griffis Faculty Club must be present to track and monitor alcohol consumption of attendees.

Event organizers must fully understand [or acknowledge?] the Medical College alcohol policy and applicable laws and manage their events accordingly. They also are expected to keep the safety and well-being of participants at the forefront of their planning and management of events. All student organizations wishing to have alcohol beverages served at an on-campus event must use Griffis Faculty Club's catering services.

New York Law prohibits bring-your-own alcohol in any public establishment which does not possess a valid liquor license. Further, Griffis Faculty Club does not allow "BYOB", also known as bring-your-own-bottle/alcohol.

General Procedures

- Application for approval of events where alcohol is served must be made by an appropriately authorized representative of the sponsoring department (i.e., chair, department head, CAO, or

DA) or student group (i.e., designated representative from medical school or graduate school). See form here: https://eventservices.weill.cornell.edu/services .

- When alcohol is served, alcohol-free drinks, as well as foods and snacks that contain protein and fat must be available. Salty foods and snacks should be avoided as they encourage more drinking. Food, snacks and non-alcoholic beverages must be provided in sufficient quantity, variety, and abundance commensurate with the availability of alcoholic beverages.
- Consumption of alcohol may not be the sole focus of any event.
- Alcohol may not be consumed outdoors on Medical College property except at a registered and approved event.
- There may be no games of chance, drinking games, contests, "happy hours," or other activities that induce, encourage, or result in the consumption of alcohol.
- Only one drink at a time may be dispensed to each person. Only one drink per hour may be consumed at student events.
- Kegs or other bulk containers of alcoholic beverages are permitted only in connection with registered and approved events, and all such containers must be closed or untapped at the conclusion of the event and removed from the premises as soon as is practicable. The possession, use, or storage of such containers is otherwise prohibited.
- Those who serve alcohol and those who check proof of age for any event may not consume alcohol during that event. Prior to the event, the sponsoring organization must designate an additional non-drinking individual who will be present during the event to assist in its management.
- If someone drinks too much, the host/sponsor must ensure that person is removed from the event and takes reasonable measures to ensure their safety.

Alcohol in WCM Housing

- Consumption of alcohol in WCM Housing is additionally limited by these requirements:
    - o No registered student events involving alcohol can be permitted in the common areas of any campus housing.
    - o Alcohol may be consumed in WCM Housing in the contractually assigned private room, in the common area(s) within a contractually assigned suite or at a registered and approved event.
    - o While the individual student or host has primary responsibility for abiding by this policy and New York State law, a Griffis bartender must be in attendance.

Alcohol on Premise in Departments

- To reduce liability, it is recommended that departments do not maintain or store alcohol in their department refrigerators for indiscriminate use by members of their department. Events with alcohol hosted within a department must be approved by the department or unit head and the department head or unit head must consult with Griffis Faculty Club to comply with requirements for events with alcohol on-campus, when there will be a substantial number of

attendees, i.e., more than 25 attendees.

Events Offsite

For students: the deans of the graduate and medical schools must approve any student-sponsored offsite event where alcohol will be served.

For employees: the department chairs, department heads, Chief Administrative Officers (CAO), and Department Administrators (DAs) must approve any offsite event where alcohol will be served.

All off-campus events involving alcohol must submit an offsite event form https://eventservices.weill.cornell.edu/services at least two weeks prior to the event.

If alcohol will be served at a campus-sponsored event offsite, the location or vendor must comply with the Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC) laws as set forth on the New York State Liquor Authority website https://sla.ny.gov/. The location or vendor selected must also comply with the terms and conditions of the offsite event approval, which are currently as follows:

1. No person shall sell, deliver, or give away or cause or permit or procure to be sold, delivered, or given away any alcoholic beverages to any person, actually or apparently under the age of twenty-one years.
2. No child, actually or apparently under the age of 16 years will be admitted to the premises at which event is held unless accompanied by their parent or guardian or by an adult person authorized by its parent or guardian.
3. The sponsoring department or group must designate at least two event managers, who are required to monitor attendees and ensure that excessive drinking does not occur.
4. There shall be no bar-hopping event sponsored by any authorized WCM official.
5. The deans of the graduate or medical schools, department chairs, department heads, CAOs or DAs may approve or deny all requests for offsite events. Factors to be considered will include the:
    - Type of establishment
    - Timing of event
    - Historical data
    - Intended audience
    - Designation of event managers

Advertisements and Promotion

No Medical College event shall advertise any function as a drinking event. Marketing or advertisement of alcohol or alcohol-related activities on campus or in any Medical College publication is prohibited without express approval by the department chair or department head and Dean of the graduate school or Senior Associate Dean of Medical Education where students will be in attendance.

All publicity planned to be distributed for student-sponsored events involving the service of alcohol must be approved in advance by the authorized designee and Director of Risk Management. Please see attached form [here].

Pre-Employment Drug Toxicology Screen

All newly hired Weill Cornell Medical College employees are subject to a medical examination as a condition of employment. Individuals who have been offered a position with the Medical College that requires contact with patients or who are physically located in New York Presbyterian Hospital space subject to Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations (JCAHO) audit must take and pass a pre-employment drug toxicology screen prior to starting work at the Medical College. The drug screen will test for use of "drugs of abuse." Drugs of abuse are considered to be illegal drugs or the inappropriate use of legal drugs. These drugs include but are not limited to:

- Amphetamines
- Barbiturates
- Benzodiazepines
- Cannabinol (marijuana)
- Cocaine
- Opiates
- Phencyclidine (pcp)
- Methadone
- Propoxyphone (Darvon)

During the pre-employment physical conducted by medical staff of NYP Workforce Health and Safety (WHS), the new employee will be required to give a urine sample that will be screened for the presence of drugs of abuse. Failure to complete the drug screen in the manner prescribed by OHS will result in the individual not being permitted to continue the employment process.

Employees who test positive for a drug of abuse according to OHS toxicology screening practices will not be permitted to continue the employment process.

It will be the responsibility of the department administrator or department chair/head to designate to the Department of Human Resources which positions have patient contact or will be physically located in New York Presbyterian Hospital space subject to JCAHO audit, necessitating the employment drug screen. The designation shall be made on the employment requisition form for all new hires, including temporary employees on the Medical College payroll.

Drug Screening Procedures for Medical Students

Some clinical sites require drug testing. Sites may conduct their own tests or ask students to arrange testing. WCM has a vendor for required screenings. Students must contact Student Health Services for a referral. Cost is covered by the Student Health fee (unless more than once/year). Substances Tested:

- Amphetamines
- Barbiturates
- Benzodiazepines
- Cocaine
- Marijuana (THC)
- Methadone
- Methaqualone
- Opiates
- PCP
- Propoxyphene

All positive results will be reviewed by a Medical Review Officer (MRO) provided by the vendor.

- If the positive result is medically justified, the student is cleared. Negative results may go to Academic Affairs or the Registrar for student processing.
- If the positive result is not medically justified, the positive result is treated as a positive result. It is then sent to the Director of Student Health and the Office of Student Affairs for a mandatory consultation with a mental health physician.

Legal Sanctions Under Federal, State, or Local Laws:

Those who violate laws concerning drugs and alcohol may be subject to criminal penalties such as fines, fees, and/or imprisonment. The severity of the penalty may vary depending upon the nature of the criminal act and the type and amount of the drug involved. Examples of such penalties include the following:

- LSD, Other Hallucinogens – The possession or sale of LSD or other hallucinogens is illegal under state and federal law and violators may be subject to fines and jail time, up to a maximum of life in prison. Possession of any amount of LSD can result in a prison sentence. Penalties increase with the amount of LSD possessed or sold. For example, possession of 25 mg of LSD can result in a prison sentence of eight years four months under New York law.
- Marijuana – Although personal marijuana use is now permitted under New York State law for both medical and recreational uses, and federal policies or practices may make it unlikely that the possession of marijuana for personal use in states where it is legal will be prosecuted under federal law, the possession or distribution of marijuana remains illegal under federal law and there are no exceptions for medical or recreational use. Simple possession with no intent to distribute is a misdemeanor, punishable by up to one year in prison and a fine of up to $1,000. The sale of marijuana of under 50 kg can result in a prison sentence of up to 5 years and up to $250,000 in fines. Subsequent offenses may result in greater penalties, and penalties may increase with the amount possessed or sold.
- Cocaine – The possession or sale of cocaine is illegal under state and federal law. Possession of any amount of cocaine can result in a prison sentence. For example, possession of 500 mg can result in a prison sentence of seven years under New York law.

- Alcohol – Those who violate laws concerning alcohol use by minors or alcohol abuse may be subject to various penalties.
  - It is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess alcohol with the intent to consume. A first violation can result in up to a $50 fine, an order to complete an alcohol awareness program, and/or up to 30 hours of community service. Penalties increase with additional violations.
  - It is illegal for anyone to give or sell alcohol to anyone under the age of 21, to anyone who is already intoxicated, or to anyone who is habitually intoxicated. A violation can result in up to a $1,000 fine and/or up to one year in jail.
  - It is illegal to practice medicine when impaired by alcohol, drugs, physical disability, or mental disability, or for a licensed physician to be a habitual alcohol abuser or drug abuser. A violation can mean loss of professional license and up to a $10,000 fine.
  - It is illegal to drive with one's ability impaired by alcohol or while intoxicated. Driving while intoxicated or impaired can result in fines, a jail sentence, and driver's license revocation or suspension, among potentially other penalties.

This information is based on a review of current law. Laws concerning drugs and alcohol are subject to change.

Disclosure of Conviction for Violation of Criminal Drug Statute Occurring in Workplace

Each member of Weill Cornell Medical College, including members of the administration, faculty members, staff, and students, must notify his or her supervisor, department chair, or dean of any criminal drug statute conviction (including acceptance of a guilty plea by a judicial authority) for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five (5) days after such conviction. Every supervisor, department chair, or dean is required to notify Human Resources immediately upon the receipt of notice from an employee or student of any criminal drug statute conviction. A representative from Human Resources will promptly, within thirty (30) days after receipt of notice, take appropriate action, in coordination with appropriate department leadership, against such person up to and including termination or dismissal, and/or require such person to satisfactorily complete an approved drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program. Human Resources will ensure reporting of drug-related, criminal convictions that occurred in the workplace of individuals paid from federal funds/grants in accordance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act.

Counseling and Treatment

Cornell and Weill Cornell Medical College provide various awareness and education programs for faculty members, staff, and students about the dangers of illegal drugs and the abuse of alcohol. Confidential support services are available for those with abuse problems who individually pursue treatment and counseling.

A Drug-Free and Alcohol Abuse Awareness Program has been established at the Medical College

to inform faculty members, staff, and students about the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse in the workplace, the Medical College's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace, available drug and alcohol abuse counseling, rehabilitation and employee assistance programs, and the potential penalties for drug and alcohol abuse violations.

Support services for students are available at Student Health Services, (646) 962-6942.

Further information about the Drug-Free and Alcohol Abuse Awareness Program is available from the Human Resources Department or your supervisor.

The Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is a short-term counseling and referral service for drug and alcohol abuse as well as other employee concerns. Through the EAP, eligible employees and their dependents may obtain free counseling for substance and alcohol abuse issues which affect them and their families. EAP counselors will assess each case and may make a referral to an appropriate internal program or outside agency best suited to address the rehabilitation needs. EAP counselors will also assist in determining how Cornell health insurance will be helpful in covering costs. The Academic Staff Handbook and Employee Handbook contain further information about the Employee Assistance Program. An EAP counselor can be contacted by calling 212-461-1769 or emailing EAPC@med.cornell.edu.

Students are reminded to review the Substance Abuse Policy (which covers illicit drug and alcohol abuse) set forth in the Student Handbook and that any drug or alcohol abuse violation may impact on a student's fitness or suitability for advancement. Professional staff and advisors are available to assist and direct students to internal and outside programs. Students may also obtain assistance by contacting the Weill Cornell Medical College Student Health Service at 646-962-6942or the Student Mental Health Program at studentmentalhealth@med.cornell.edu.

Drug-free awareness and alcohol treatment programs available in New York City are:

- 1-888-NYC-WELL (1-888-692-9355), text "WELL" to 65173, or visit nyc.gov/nycwell, New York City's 24/7 mental health crisis and access line
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) National Helpline: 1-800-662-4357
- NYP Vincent P. Dole Treatment and Research Institute for Opiate Dependency: 212-746-9229
  WCM/NYP Midtown Center for Treatment and Research: 212-764-5178
- Alcoholics Anonymous NYC, (212) 870-3400; https://www.aa.org/find-aa
- Marijuana Anonymous, https://marijuana-anonymous.org/find-a-meeting

Substance Abuse – Impairment Counseling

- ❖ Dr. Ann Beeder: 646-962-2463
- ❖ Dr. Carol Weiss: 212-988-1209

Substance Abuse Resource Page

- https://substanceusestigma.weill.cornell.edu/

Institutional Review

Weill Cornell Medical College will conduct a biennial review of its drug and alcohol abuse policies and programs to determine the effectiveness of such policies and programs, implement any necessary changes, and endure consistent enforcement of required sanctions.

Disciplinary Action by Weill Cornell Medical College

Violations of this policy or any drug or alcohol law can result in sanctions such as probation, suspension, dismissal, termination, or expulsion. The Medical College's response and sanctions may vary in accordance with the unique circumstances of each case including considerations of the nature of the substance involved, the amount of alcohol/substance involved, the disruption to the community, the actual or potential risk to the community associate with the incident, the cooperation of the individual, and for students specifically, the conduct record of the student.

For students: Student violators can be subject to disciplinary action including written warning, voluntary referral for counseling or education, probation, removal from campus housing, suspension, or dismissal through the standards of conduct policies for each program Any drug or alcohol abuse violation may become part of a student's permanent record and may impact on a student's fitness or suitability for academic advancement.

For employees: Faculty and non-academic staff can be subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal and termination of employment through the Human Resources policies and any relevant Academic Staff Handbook policies.

Weill Cornell Medicine

2026 ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Scope

This Annual Fire Safety Report covers the Joan and Sanford I. Weill Medical College ("Medical College") and the Joan and Sanford I. Weill Graduate School of Medical Sciences ("WCGSMS") and the Weill Cornell Medicine Graduate School of Medical Sciences Master of Science in Health Sciences Physician Assistant Program ("WCGS PA Program") (collectively referred to as "WCM").

As required by the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 and revised by The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting of 2017, the Annual Fire Safety Report contains the following information:

- Section 1 – Description of each On-Campus Student Housing Facility Fire Safety System
- Section 2 – Number of Fire Drills during the previous Calendar Year
- Section 3 – Policies or Rules on Portable Electrical Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames in a Student Housing Facility
- Section 4 – Procedures for Student Housing Evacuation in the Case of a Fire
- Section 5 – Policies regarding Fire Safety Education and Training Programs provided to the Students and Employees
- Section 6 – List of the Titles of each Person or Organization to which Students and Employees should Report that a Fire Occurred
- Section 7 – Plans for Future Improvements in Fire Safety, if determined necessary by the Institution
- Section 8 – Fire Statistics

Responsibilities

The Office of Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) has the overall responsibility for ensuring that programs are in place which foster a fire-safe environment for all students, faculty, and staff. Programs are developed, implemented, reviewed, and revised which address fire safety and prevention; education; fire safety system inspection, testing, and maintenance; and code/regulatory compliance.

Campus wide fire safety is achieved through inter-departmental efforts and cooperation between EHS, Risk Management, Facilities and Campus Services, Housing, Senior Administration, Department Administrators, Staff and Faculty, and EHS Representatives in each Basic Science and Clinical Department.

Questions

Any questions concerning fire safety can be directed to EHS at (646) 962-7233 or ehs@med.cornell.edu. We are located at 1300 York Avenue, Room LC-006.

In accordance with The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting (2016 Edition), the WCM Annual Fire Safety Report is prepared with the following eight (8) sections as prescribed in Chapter 14.

Section 1 – Description of each Student Housing Facility Fire Safety System

Olin Hall, Southtown, Feil Family and Weill Family Residence Hall (SR), and Lasdon House contain a Central Station monitored fire alarm system and fire sprinklers. 77th Street and Stahl House contain a local fire alarm system. Smoke detection provides for early-warning fire detection, and fire sprinklers are monitored by the fire alarm system. If the fire alarm system is activated or water flows through the fire sprinkler system, a message is sent over a modem to a central station monitoring center which in turn calls the NYC Fire Department to respond.

Olin Hall, Southtown, Feil Family and Weill Family Residence Hall, and Lasdon House are staffed 24/7 with housing staff who have been trained to respond to fire emergencies. Manual fire alarm pull stations are found on each floor next to each fire exit stairway. Dwellings are equipped with local smoke detectors that will sound an audible tone inside the residence but will not activate the building's fire alarm system. In Lasdon House and Feil Family and Weill Family Residence Hall, the dwelling unit smoke detectors, when activated, sound in the dwelling unit and send a supervisory signal that requires an immediate investigation as to the cause of the alarm.

All instances of local smoke detector activation must be reported to the housing staff.

A list of fire alarm systems per on-campus student housing facility is included in **Appendix A – Student Housing Facility Fire Protection System Description**.

Tampering with Fire Protection Systems

It is against the law to tamper with any fire protection system device or component including smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, manual pull stations, or fire sprinklers. Students should be cautious around fire sprinkler heads when moving or carrying objects to avoid damaging and activating the sprinkler system. Nothing should be hung from fire sprinkler heads or piping in student dwellings.

Section 2 – Number of Fire Drills during the previous Calendar Year

All students are required to participate in fire drills at WCM. At the sound of the alarm, students, faculty and staff must immediately evacuate the building to the street. Fire drills are conducted by EHS staff and are supervised and monitored to ensure participation and effectiveness.

A list of fire drills per building is included in **Appendix A –Student Housing Facility Fire Protection System Description**.

Section 3 – Policies or Rules on Portable Electrical Appliances, Smoking, and Open Flames in a Student Housing Facility

Fire Safety/Prevention Program Manuals and Guides

The WCM Fire Safety and Emergency Action Manual is published as a guide for all WCM students, faculty, and staff and contains guidelines concerning fire safety, evacuation, prevention, fire alarm systems, fire sprinkler systems, and other practices and restrictions.

The manual is distributed to each department on campus and is available in hard copy from EHS upon request. The manual is also available on the EHS website:

https://ehs.weill.cornell.edu/forms-resources

Some information contained in the Manual is published under individual EHS Updates which are available on the EHS website:

https://ehs.weill.cornell.edu/forms-resources/ehs-updates-bulletins

Fire safety topics published as EHS Updates include:

- Barbeque Grills
- Bunsen Burner Safety
- Corridor Safety and Emergency Egress
- Evacuating Physically Impaired Individuals
- Fire Safety Plans and Notices (Residential Fire Safety Plans)
- Portable Space Heaters
- Fire Safety in the Laboratory

Electrical Safety

The use of extension cords is discouraged. If an extension cord is needed, follow these safety guidelines:

- Never overload electrical outlets.
- Replace any electrical cord that is cracked or frayed.
- Never run extension cords under rugs.
- Use only power strips with circuit breakers.

Smoking

WCM is a smoke free campus. Smoking is prohibited in all WCM owned and leased space including on campus student housing.

Open Flames

The use of open flames is prohibited in all campus student housing and in all public assembly spaces, clinical areas, administrative areas, and common areas. This includes candles and canned fuel for heating food (sternos). The use of barbeque grills is prohibited, except at public events, and is only allowed in designated areas. Students must submit a Public Area Space Request to the Housing Department and receive approval for the event.

Section 4 – Procedures for Student Housing Evacuation in the Case of a Fire

In the event of a fire, follow the directions of fire department personnel. There may be emergency situations in which you may be required to decide on a course of action to protect yourself and the other members of your room. The Residential Fire Safety Plans and the instructions below have been developed to assist you in determining the safest course of action in an emergency situation.

General Emergency Fire Safety Instructions

1. Stay calm. Do not panic. Notify the Fire Department as soon as possible. Firefighters will be on the scene of a fire within minutes of receiving an alarm.
2. Because flame, heat, and smoke rise, generally a fire on a floor below your room presents a greater threat to your safety than a fire on a floor above your room.
3. Do not overestimate your ability to put out a fire. Most fires cannot be easily or safely extinguished. Do not attempt to put the fire out once it begins to spread quickly. If you attempt to put a fire out, make sure you have a clear path of retreat from the room.
4. If you decide to exit the building during a fire, close all doors as you exit to confine the fire. Never use the elevator. It could stop between floors or take you to the location of the fire.

5. Heat, smoke and gases emitted by burning materials can quickly choke you. If you are caught in a heavy smoke condition, get down on the floor and crawl. Take short breaths, breathing through your nose.
6. If your clothes catch fire, do not run. Stop where you are, drop to the ground, cover your face with your hands to protect face and lungs and roll over to smother the flames.

Evacuation Instructions if the Fire IS in Your Room

1. Leave the room where the fire is and close the door.
2. Make sure EVERYONE leaves the room with you.
3. Take your keys.
4. Close, but do not lock, the room door.
5. Alert people on your floor by knocking on their doors on your way to the exit.
6. Use the nearest stairwell to exit the building. Pull the fire alarm manual station at the stair entrance to transmit an alarm signal.
7. DO NOT USE THE ELEVATOR.
8. Call 911 once you reach a safe location. Do not assume the fire has been reported unless firefighters are on the scene.
9. Meet the members of your room at a predetermined location outside the building. Notify responding firefighters if anyone is unaccounted for.

Evacuation Instructions if the Fire IS NOT in Your Room (Non-Combustible / Fireproof construction)

1. Stay inside your apartment and listen for instructions from firefighters unless conditions become dangerous.

2. 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.

3. If you can safely exit your apartment, follow the instructions above for a fire in your apartment.

4. 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.

5. Seal the doors to your apartment with wet towels or sheets, and seal air ducts or other openings where smoke may enter.

6. Open windows a few inches at top and bottom unless flames and smoke are coming from below. Do not break any windows.

7. If conditions in the apartment appear life-threatening, open a window and wave a towel or sheet to attract the attention of firefighters.

8. 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.

Evacuation Instructions If the Fire Is Not In Your Room (Combustible / Non-Fireproof Construction)

1. Feel your room door and doorknob for heat. If they are not hot, open the door slightly and check the hallway for smoke, heat or fire.
2. Exit your room and building if you can safely do so, following the instructions above for a fire in your room.
3. If you cannot use the stairs, call 911 and tell them your address, floor, room number and the number of people in your room.

A. Seal the doors to your room with wet towels or sheets, and seal air ducts or other openings where smoke may enter.

B. Open windows a few inches at top and bottom unless flames and smoke are coming from below. Do not break any windows.

C. If conditions in the room appear life threatening, open a window and wave a towel or sheet to attract the attention of firefighters.

D. If smoke conditions worsen before help arrives, get down in 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.

Section 5 – Policies regarding Fire Safety Education and Training Programs provided to the Students and Employees

In these policies, the institution must describe the procedures that students and employees should follow in the case of a fire.

Fire Safety Education

All staff receive their initial fire safety training online during the new employee onboarding period, students during student orientation, and volunteers in separate sessions as required. Fire safety training is also integrated into clinical safety training, laboratory safety training, and instructional fire drills. Specialized staff training is also conducted for building services staff who are part of the building fire response team, residential building concierge staff, building

security staff, wardens working in certain high-rise occupancies as required by NYC Law, and laboratory supervisor C-14 training as required by NYC Law.

Other Fire Safety-related Guidelines and Requirements

All students must comply with all fire safety requirements, including those published in the Student Handbook and the Residential Housing Agreement.

Fire Prevention

Fire prevention programs focus on the following areas:

1. Controlling the unnecessary accumulation of combustible material.
2. Maintaining flammable storage only in approved locations and in approved quantities
3. Closely monitoring the activities of outside contractors, especially during "hot work" operations involving torches or other sources of ignition.
4. Performing regular inspections of laboratories and other high-risk areas to ensure that safe practices are being followed.
5. Significantly reducing or eliminating sources of ignition whenever possible through sound programs, practices, guidelines, and restrictions.

Residential Fire Safety Plans and Notices

In each student housing building, a copy of the buildings' Residential Fire Safety Plan is distributed to each student residing in the building and to all building services staff once each year during National Fire Prevention Week.

Residential Fire Safety Plans are reviewed annually by EHS prior to distribution and revised when necessary. The Plans contain building-specific information concerning fire exits, fire alarm systems, fire sprinklers, emergency notification, and evacuation procedures, in addition to general fire safety guidelines and restrictions. Residential Fire Safety Plans and Notices are also available on the EHS website at https://ehs.weill.cornell.edu/forms-resources

Cooking

General cooking precautions include: do not leave cooking unattended; keep stovetops clean and free of items that can catch on fire. Before going to bed, check the kitchen to ensure that the stove and oven are off, and any coffee pot or teapot is unplugged.

Lasdon House, 420 East 70th Street

Lasdon House contains kitchens in each individual dwelling. Each kitchen contains a gas stove and microwave.

Olin Hall, 445 East 69th Street
Olin Hall has a shared kitchen on each residential floor. Each kitchen contains an electric stove and microwave.

Southtown, 465 Main Street
Southtown contains kitchens in each individual dwelling. Each kitchen contains an electric stove and microwave.

77th Street, 442-444 East 77th Street
77th Street contains kitchens in each individual dwelling. Each kitchen contains an electric stove and microwave.

Stahl House, 402-416 64th Street, 401-423 East 65th Street
Stahl House contains kitchens in each individual dwelling. Each kitchen contains an electric stove and microwave.

Feil Family and Weill Family Residence Hall, 1393 York Avenue
Feil Family and Weill Family Residence Hall contain kitchens in each individual dwelling. Each kitchen contains an electric stove and microwave.

Other Restricted Items

As part of the institutional policy to maintain a safe environment for the occupants of Lasdon House, Olin Hall, Southtown, 77th Street, Feil Family and Weill Family Residence Hall, and Stahl House, the following items are ***prohibited*** in residential rooms:

- Candles
- Halogen Lamps
- Heaters
- Hotplates
- Natural "live" Christmas trees and wreaths
- E-Mobility Devices

Section 6 – List of the Titles of each Person or Organization to which Students and Employees should Report that a Fire Occurred

All residents who discover a fire or visible smoke condition should do the following:

1. Proceed to the nearest fire exit and activate the fire alarm system by pulling the fire alarm manual pull station. Follow the instructions written on the box. During events when there

is visible fire or smoke, call 911 to make sure the **NYC Fire Department** received the alarm and is responding.

2. Alert others in the area of the fire and evacuate.
3. Inform the **Building Desk Attendant and/or Security** of the fire condition.
4. Report all fires or visible smoke conditions, even if minor or caused accidentally.
5. Report the incident to the **Director of Housing** immediately following the fire event.

Section 7 – Plans for Future Improvements in Fire Safety, if determined necessary by the Institution

All fire alarm systems are inspected, tested, and maintained according to NFPA Standards, where applicable, and the NYC Fire Code. These functions are performed by an outside fire alarm service contractor, qualified and licensed to perform such work. All fire sprinkler systems and components are inspected regularly by Facilities and Campus Services staff and tested, as required by code, by a licensed fire suppression contractor. The work is performed under the supervision of the WCM Office of Environmental Health and Safety. Deficiencies identified during inspections and testing are addressed immediately and corrected in a timely manner.

Fire safety programs are reviewed regularly to ensure that they are in compliance with any changes in applicable codes and standards, and are effectively meeting the needs of the campus community. Systems and equipment that no longer effectively operate as designed or become antiquated are replaced as deemed necessary. Construction designs are reviewed by EHS staff to ensure that fire protection systems are adequately and appropriately present in newly constructed and renovated spaces.

Calendar Years 2026-2027

Each residential building will be provided with a Residential Fire Safety Plan and Notices as required by New York City Local Law entitled New York City Apartment Building Emergency Preparedness Guide which details how to prepare for and deal with various fire and non-fire emergencies. This guide can be found on the EHS website:

https://ehs.weill.cornell.edu/forms-resources

Weill Cornell Medicine EHS has published a policy campus wide on the ban of e-mobility devices (excluding medically necessary powered wheelchair or mobility scooter) on all WCM property and to utilize our outdoor bike storage.

We continue to have a voluntary residential fire extinguisher program for students in our non-Cornell managed residential housing buildings. Students, upon request, are provided with a

kitchen fire extinguisher they sign for and agree to maintain the monthly checks on the fire extinguisher and report any deficiencies to Housing and / or EHS.

Our Student Apartment buildings equipped with a building fire alarm system are required to comply with New York State Department of Education law. Quarterly fire drills will be conducted with one emergency drill having to be conducted during the hours before sunrise or after sunset.

Section 8 – Fire Statistics

There was one fire event in Weill Cornell Medicine housing facilities during 2025. Fire statistics for WCM housing facilities for 2023-2025 are provided in **Appendix B – Campus Fire Log and Fire Statistics**.

The Campus Fire Log is maintained in the EHS offices, located at 1300 York Avenue , Room LC-006, and is made available upon request or can be found at the bottom of our EHS website https://ehs.weill.cornell.edu/.

Appendix A –Student Housing Facility Fire Protection System Description

Student Housing Facility	Fire Alarm System	Central Station Monitored	Smoke Detection	Fire Sprinklers	PFEs	Evacuation Plans	Drills**
Olin Hall 445 E. 69th St	Yes	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	4/Year
Lasdon House 420 E. 70th St	Yes	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	4/Year
77th Street 442-444 E. 77th St	Yes	No	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	N/A
Southtown 465 Main St.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	N/A
Stahl House 402-416 E 64th St 401-423 E 65th St	No	No	Yes	None	No *	Yes	N/A
Feil Family and Weill Family Residence Hall 1393 York Ave.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	4/Year

PFEs: Portable Fire Extinguishers

*Student Apartments Optional Fire Extinguisher Program

Appendix B – Campus Fire Log and Fire Statistics

Housing Facility Fire Statistics and Related Information						
Residential Buildings	**Total Fires**	**Fire Number**	**Cause**	**# of Injuries Requiring Medical Treatment**	**Number of Deaths**	**Value of Property Damage**
2025 Fire Statistics						
Olin Hall 445 E. 69th St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lasdon House 420 E. 70th St.	1	1	Cooking: Grease fire that caused damage to vent.	0	0	$100 - 999
77th Street 442-444 E. 77th St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Southtown 465 Main St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stahl House 402-416 E 64th St. 401-423 E 65th St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Feil Family and Weill Family Residence Hall 1393 York Ave.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2024 Fire Statistics						
Olin Hall 445 E. 69th St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lasdon House 420 E. 70th St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
77th Street 442-444 E. 77th St	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Southtown 465 Main St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stahl House 402-416 E 64th St. 401-423 E 65th St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2023 Fire Statistics						
Olin Hall 445 E. 69th St.	1	1	Electrical: coffeemaker caught on fire	0	0	$1,000 - 9,999
Lasdon House 420 E. 70th St.	1	1	Heating Equipment: Stove malfunctioned and charred adjacent cabinets	0	0	$100 - 999
77th Street 442-444 E. 77th St	1	1	Cooking: heat deflected from pans and charred adjacent wall	0	0	$0 - 99
Southtown 465 Main St.	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A

Stahl House 402-416 E 64th St. 401-423 E 65th St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A